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FIRST BOOK IN OLD ENGLISH

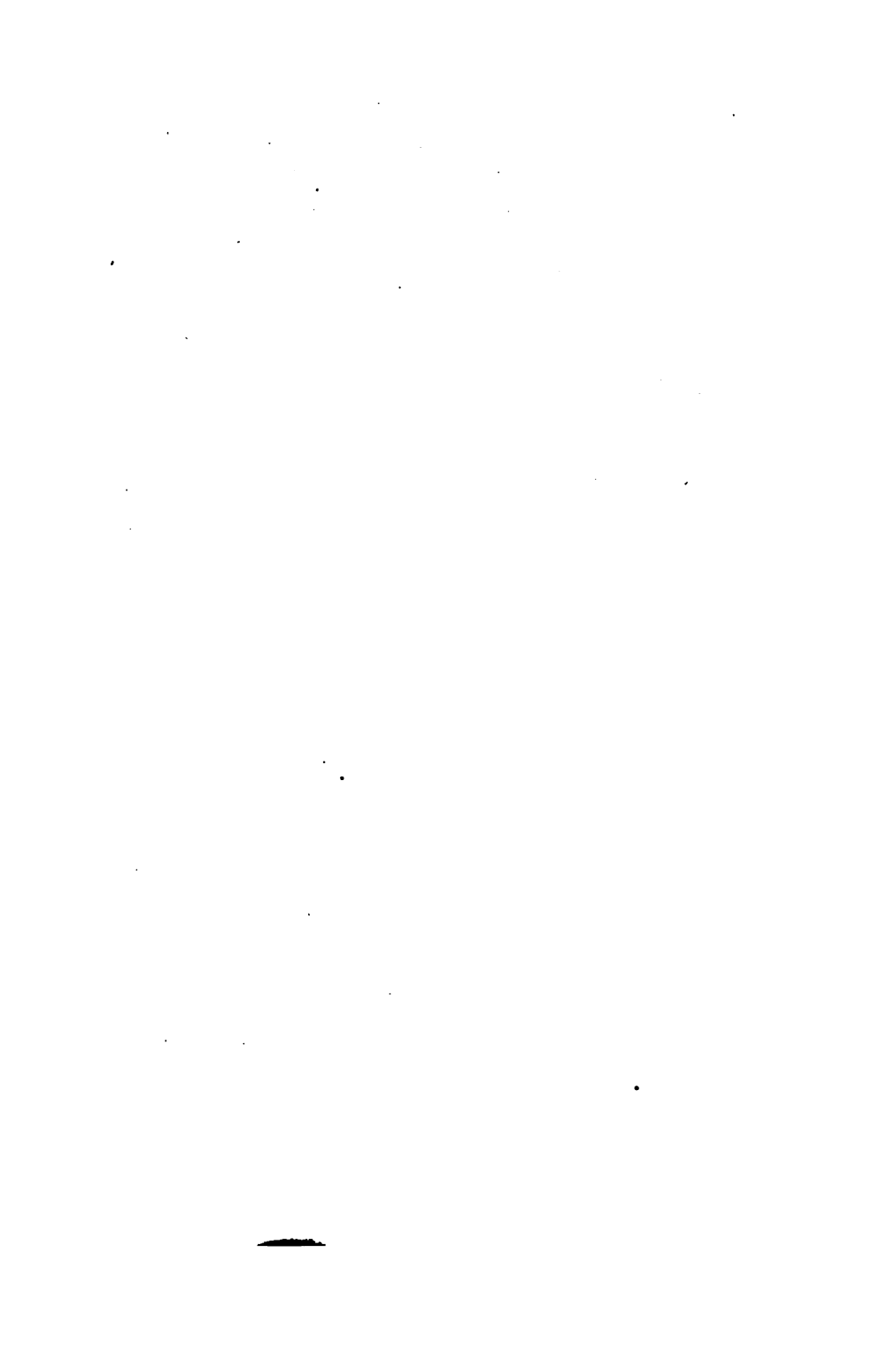
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1. A



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A

FIRST BOOK IN OLD ENGLISH

GRAMMAR, READER, NOTES, AND
VOCABULARY

BY

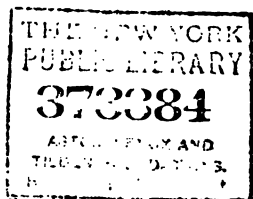
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TO

JAMES MORGAN HART

Author of "German Universities"
and
Scholar in Old English

PREFACE.

THE present volume is an attempt to be of service to those who are beginning the study of our language, or who desire to acquaint themselves with a few specimens of our earliest literature. It has seemed to the author that there were two extremes to be avoided in its compilation—the treatment of Old English as though it consisted of wholly isolated phenomena, and the procedure upon a virtual assumption that the student was already acquainted with the cognate Germanic tongues and with the problems and methods of comparative philology. The former treatment robs the study of its significance and value, which, like that of most other subjects, is found in its relations; the latter repels and confounds the student at a stage when he is most in need of encouragement and attraction.

How well the author has succeeded must be left to the judgment of others—the masters whom he follows at a distance, and the students whose interests he has constantly borne in mind. Of one thing, however, he can assure such as may care to inspect his book—that he has spared no pains in treading the path which seemed to be thus marked out for him in advance. Errors there doubtless are,—errors of judgment, and errors of fact; but for both he must plead the best excuse ever

Stevens Jc 14/66 - 2/9.

offered for similar imperfections, that of King Alfred in the last sentence on page 162 of this volume.

The selections have been made with reference to giving a fairly just, though necessarily incomplete, view of the surroundings, occupations, problems, ideals, and sentiments of our English ancestors. The earlier pieces of both prose and poetry are short; the longer ones that follow either have more sustained interest, or are supported by their reference to preceding ones; but they, too, fall into natural subdivisions, partially indicated in the printing, so that they may be read as successions of short extracts.

It may be objected that Latin and Greek have been too freely used for illustration. The reply to such an objection is twofold: that the book is likely to fall into the hands of some who possess at least an elementary acquaintance with one or both of these languages, and that to these the disclosure of the relations involved in a comparison with the ancient tongues will materially increase their pleasure and their gain; and, secondly, that the book may be intelligently read, from cover to cover, without the slightest knowledge of either Greek or Latin.

The passages from Bede have been taken from Miller's edition; the portion of Ælfric's Colloquy from the Wright-Wülker Vocabularies; the extracts from Wulfstan from Napier's edition; the selections from Beowulf and Andreas are based upon the Grein-Wülker edition of the *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*; that from the Judith upon my own edition. The originals of the others are either indicated, or will be patent to scholars.

The normalization of the texts to an Early West Saxon basis — Cosijn's *Altwestsächsische Grammatik* being the chief authority for norms — will doubtless be criticised by some scholars whose judgment is entitled to respect; but here again the author has had in mind the beginner, for whose especial use the book is intended. If he welcomes this introduction on account of its greater ease, and is yet not led astray by it; if he becomes solidly grounded in the elements, so that further progress is facilitated, while yet he has nothing to unlearn in the future; the author will be consoled by his approbation for the censure of those who entertain a different opinion on this head.

To the normalization of the texts exception has been made in the case of the poetry. For this there are two reasons. In spite of the greater difficulty of the poetry, the student should have had sufficient practice in reading, and particularly in parsing — the importance of which cannot be too much insisted upon — to proceed in the poetry without great obstruction from the retention of manuscript forms, especially as the cross-references of the *Vocabulary* will furnish him with the necessary assistance; and, secondly, the normalization of the poetry would sometimes have been attended with considerable uncertainty, an uncertainty which is decidedly less in the case of the prose. Besides, such profit as accrues to the student from the inspection of the irregular orthography of the manuscripts may, by the literal reproduction of the orthography, be gained from this part.

The device noted on page 202 is presented with some

persuasion of its utility, though frankly as an experiment on which the author would gladly take, after sufficient trial, the judgment of his colleagues.

The Grammar is the merest outline. Its condensation has been largely effected by confining the treatment almost entirely to Old English itself, excluding all references to the theoretical Primitive Germanic. This method is accompanied with some loss; but, again, it is the beginner whom the author has had in view. More doubtful, perhaps, is the expediency of an empirical classification of nouns, instead of the scientific arrangement according to stems; many of us have unquestionably found, however, that the more purely scholarly classification occasions not a little trouble in practice, and that its theoretical advantages are dearly purchased at this stage, before there is any adequate conception of comparative philology and its postulates. The author is not so clear with regard to the probable utility of paragraphs 12-14, on original and derivative vowels; criticism on this point will be especially welcome.

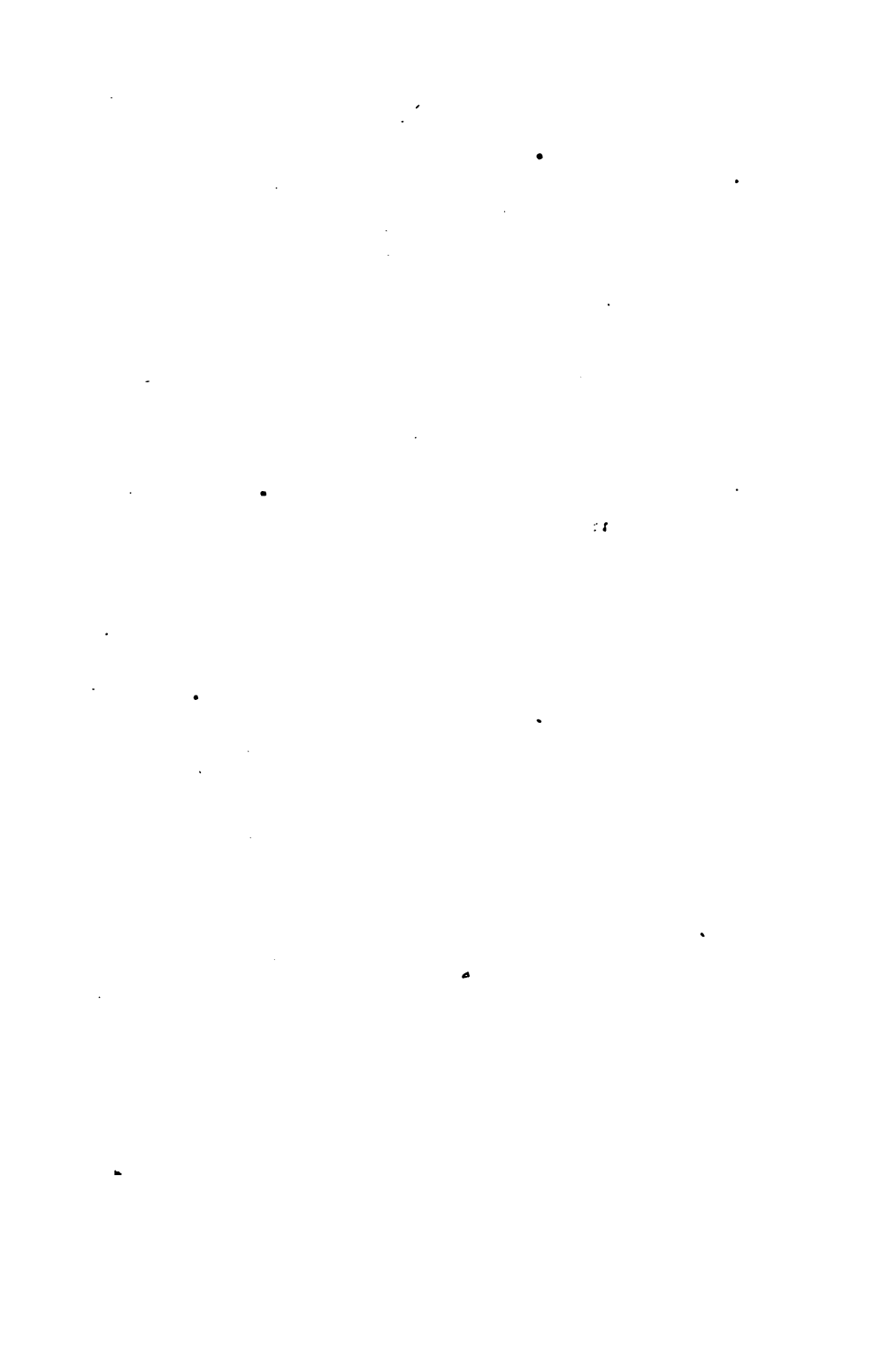
The Appendixes include illustrative matter for which there was no natural place elsewhere, or materials and hints for those who would prosecute their researches a little further. The first three of them carry their meaning on their face; the last is provided in order to facilitate the beginning of dialectic study. It — Appendix IV. — has cost more thought than is likely to appear on the surface. The dialects have as yet been but imperfectly discriminated; it is easier to say what is non-West Saxon than what is Mercian or Kentish; the residuum of demon-

strably pure Northumbrian forms in Cædmon's Hymn, for example, turns out to be surprisingly small.

Care has been devoted to the unification of the book — to making its parts mutually coherent; the illustrations of syntax are therefore taken from the texts printed in the Reader, and the Vocabulary contains copious references to the Grammar. It is hoped that this plan will prevent distraction on the part of the student, and conduce to a nearly absolute mastery of the matter here presented. The book ought to occupy at least a semester, and could readily be used for a longer time. The author believes that the history of the English language may most profitably begin with such a manual, studied under a competent teacher and with access to a few good reference books. Thus used, it might advantageously be introduced into the earlier part of College courses, and perhaps into the better sort of High Schools and Academies.

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to the author to acknowledge his indebtedness to Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, graduate student of Yale University and American Fellow of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, who has rendered material assistance in the preparation of the Vocabulary.

YALE UNIVERSITY, December 11, 1893.



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GRAMMAR.

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INTRODUCTION.



Dialects and Periods.

1. Old English (sometimes called Anglo-Saxon) is the name of the Germanic language spoken in England between the middle of the fifth and the middle of the twelfth century. Its literature extends from the eighth to the twelfth century, and there are no Old English words found in documents earlier than the seventh century. The principal prose texts date from the period of King Alfred (871-901 A.D.), or from that of Abbot Ælfric (pronounced Alfrie), who flourished about the year 1000 A.D. The poetical pieces are mostly of uncertain dates, ranging from the eighth to the tenth or eleventh century.

There are four dialects of Old English, the Northumbrian, Mercian, Kentish, and West Saxon; of these the Mercian is intermediate in its characteristics between the Northumbrian and West Saxon. The Northumbrian dialect formed the basis of modern Scotch and Northern English, the Mercian of standard literary English. The literature of Old English is chiefly extant in West Saxon, though the poetry,

and some of the prose, contains forms from other dialects, chiefly from the Northumbrian.

Since the remains of the other dialects are comparatively small, West Saxon is the principal existing representative of Old English, and hence the two terms are often used interchangeably. West Saxon is divided into Early West Saxon (EWS.) and Late West Saxon (LWS.). The former is the language as written in King Alfred's time, the latter as in that of Abbot Ælfrie and his successors. A hundred years made some changes in the language, but rather with respect to syntax, euphony, and style in general than to the forms of words, though these also underwent some modification.

In this work, the forms are those of Early West Saxon, which is assumed as the standard, even when the selections are from Late West Saxon.

PHONOLOGY.



Letters and Sounds.

2. Alphabet. — The Old English alphabet has the letters of Modern English, with the exception of *j*, *k*, *q*, *v*, and *z*, and with the addition of *þ* and *ƿ*, both of which represent the modern *th*. Of these, *j* and *v* are never used, being represented by *g* (or *i*) and *f*, respectively; *k*, *q*, and *z* but rarely, *k* being commonly represented by *c*, *ks(cs)* by *x*, *q(u)* by *c(w)*, and *z* by *ts*. The two unfamiliar characters *þ* and *ƿ* are pronounced *eth* (*eth* in *brethren*) and *thorn*, respectively; they are used interchangeably in the manuscripts; in this book *þ* will, in general, stand for both.

3. Vowels and diphthongs. — The vowel-letters are those of Modern English, with the addition of *æ*, *ē*, and *ƿ*. The two latter denote respectively an *e* and *o* which sprang from an original *a* (but *ē* occasionally from *o*; 17, 25). The vowels may be either short or long.

The diphthongs are represented by *ea*, *eo*, and *ie*, both short and long. The second vowel sound in each diphthong is scarcely heard in pronunciation, the first element being the one which receives the stress.

The vowel of every syllable is to be pronounced, but in an unstressed syllable the sound is less distinct (23).

4. Quantity. — Long vowels and diphthongs must be carefully distinguished from short ones. In normalized texts, length is indicated by the acute accent (') or the macron (¯), placed over a vowel or the first element of a diphthong. For instance, OE. *god* is Mod. Eng. *god*, but OE. *góð* or *gōð* is Mod. Eng. *good*; so *for*, *for*, but *fōr*, *went*; *bær*, *bare*, but *bǣr*, *bier*; *ac*, *but*, but *āc*, *oak*; *geat*, *gate*, but *gēat*, *poured*; *is*, *is*, but *īs*, *ice*; *man*, *man*, but *mān*, *crime*; *tol*, *toll*, but *tōl*, *tool*; *wende*, *went*, but *wēnde*, *weened*. Beginners should never fail to note whether the radical vowel of each word is long or short, and should no more confound *a* with *ā* than *a* with *y*.

The length of a syllable must be distinguished from that of a vowel. Every syllable containing a long vowel is itself long, but so is also one which contains a short vowel followed by any two consonants or a double consonant. In the latter case, the syllable is said to be long by position; in the former, by nature.

5. Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs. — The pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs can only be mastered by ignoring their pronunciation in Modern English. Any modern language, or Latin or Greek as pronounced by the Continental method, would be a safer guide.

The exact pronunciation of the Old English vowels and diphthongs can be but imperfectly represented. The learner will not be far astray if he follows the pronunciation indicated in this table:—

a	as in	last (not <i>a</i> in <i>man</i>)	habban
ā	“	far	ān
æ	“	man	æt
ǣ	“	care	ǣr
e, ȝ	“	men	help, męnn
ē	“	they	hē
i	“	fin	in
ī	“	machine	wīn
o, ȝ	“	broad (but shorter)	god
ō	“	tone	gōd
u	“	full	full
ū	“	rune	dūn
y	“	{ dünn (Germ.) din (less accurate)	dynn
ȳ	“	{ grūn (Germ.) green (less accurate)	hȳd
ea	=	æ + uh	eall
ēa	=	ē + ah	nēah
eo	=	e + o	eom
ēo	=	ē + o	frēond
ie	=	i + ěh	fierd
īe	=	ī + ěh	nied

NOTE.—The true sounds of *y* and *ȳ* are most readily produced by placing the lips in the position for pronouncing long *oo*, and, while retaining the lips in this position, pronouncing respectively the *i* in *it*, and the *ee* in *deem*.

6. **Consonants.**—The consonants are divided into—

labials, w, m, p, b, f.

dentals, r, l, n, t, d, θ, s.

gutturals (sometimes *palatals*), (ng), c, g, h.

7. **Pronunciation of consonants.** — **w** was pronounced as in Mod. Eng., also distinctly in the combinations **wr**, **wl**; **m**, **p**, and **b** as in Mod. Eng.; **f** as *f* and as *v* (2).

r and **l** were pronounced nearly as in Mod. Eng. (but see 21); **n**, **t**, **d**, as in Mod. Eng.; **θ** as *th* in *thin* and in *the*; **s** as *s* and as *z*.

ng was pronounced like Mod. Eng. *ng* in *finger*; when palatal (10) it resembled *ng* in *singe*. **c** was pronounced like Mod. Eng. *k*, or, when palatal, like English *ch* in *child*, and was distinctly heard as *k* in the combination **cn**; **cg** like *dg* in Mod. Eng. *bridge* (see 11). **g** was pronounced as *g* (but see 9) and as *y* (10). **h** was pronounced as in English, even in the combinations **hl**, **hn**, **hr**, **hw**; when final, and in the combinations **ht**, **hθ**, and **hh**, it had the sound of German *ch*, as in *ach* or in *ich*. **hs** was pronounced like Mod. Eng. *x* (cf. 2).

When **c** was pronounced as *k*, **g** as *g*, and **h** as German *ch* in *ach*, these letters are to be regarded as gutturals; when as *ch* in *child*, *y*, and *ch* in *ich* respectively, as palatals (10).

8. **Surds and sonants.** — The consonants **p**, **t**, **c**, together with **f**, **s**, **θ** when pronounced like Mod. Eng. *f*, *s*, *th* in *thin*, are called surds. All the other consonants, and all the vowels and diphthongs, are called sonants.

f, **s**, and **θ** are surds when beginning a syllable, or following a surd at the end of a syllable; they are

sonants, that is, are pronounced like *v*, *z*, and *th* in *the*, when they occur between two sonants, or follow a sonant at the end of a syllable. To the foregoing rule there may be some exceptions; in case of doubt, the analogy of Modern English may be followed.

9. Spirants and stops. — Spirants are consonantal sounds producible by a continuous emission of breath. Stops are momentary or explosive. The spirants are *f*, *s*, *θ*, and *h* (properly also *g*); to *f* and *θ* correspond the surd stops *p* and *t*, and the sonant stops *b* and *d*.

10. Gutturals and palatals. — The consonants *c*, *g*, *h*, are gutturals when occurring before consonants or the vowels *a*, *ā*, *ē*, *o*, *q*, *ō*, *u*, *ū*, *y*, and *ȳ* (and sometimes *æ*). They are palatals when occurring before the palatal vowels *æ*, *e*, *ē*, *i*, *ī*, *ea*, *ēa*, *eo*, *ēo*, *ie*, *īe* (and sometimes *æ*); *c* and *g* medially (that is, in the middle of a word), when they are or may be followed by *e* or *i*; *c* likewise in the combination *sc* (pronounced almost like *sh*); *g* in the medial combination *cg*; and *c*(*cc*, *nc*), *g*(*ng*) often medially and finally after a palatal vowel, but at least *ng* not always: *e.g.*, *engel*, *Englisc* have not *ng*=*ŋj*. For the pronunciation of these consonants as palatals see 7.

11. Double consonants. — Double consonants must not be pronounced as in Mod. Eng., except at the end of a syllable. When medial, each consonant is pro-

nounced separately : **sunnum** as *sun-num*, the *n*'s as in Mod. Eng. *penknife*.

Double **f**, when sonant, is always represented by **bb**, and double **g** is usually written **cg**. The only consonant never doubled is **w**.

Effects and Relations of Sounds.

12. Original and derivative vowels. — Of the vowels and diphthongs of Old English, some are original, in the sense of being more directly an inheritance from the Parent Germanic tongue, while others are derivative, or result from modifications of those that we call original.

The original vowels and diphthongs are the following : —

a, ā, æ, ǣ (sometimes), **e, ē** (rarely), **i** (sometimes), **ī, o, ō, u** (regularly), **ū, ēa, ēo** (sometimes).

The derivative vowels and diphthongs are : —

æ (sometimes), **ǣ** (sometimes), **e, ē** (usually), **i** (sometimes), **o, u** (occasionally), **y, ŷ, ea, eo, ēo** (sometimes), **ie, iē**. Though **ea, eo, ie** when short are all derivatives, **ie** may be called a derivative of the second order, since it arises from one of the two others.

13. Relation of original to derivative vowels. — The relations between original and derivative vowels may be shown by the following table : —

ORIGINAL.	DERIVATIVE.
æ	æ, e, ɛ, ea, ie
ā	ā
e	i, eo, ie, o
i	eo, u
ɛ	ɛ
o	ɛ, eo
ō	ē, ēo
u	y
ū	ȳ
ēa	ie
ēo	īe

14. Relation of derivative to original vowels. — Reversing the order of the last table, we obtain : —

DERIVATIVE.	ORIGINAL.
æ	æ
ā	ā
ɛ	æ, ɛ, o
ē	ō
i	e
ɛ	æ
y	u
ȳ	ū
ea	æ (æ)
ēa (rarely)	ā
eo	e, i, o
ēo	ō
ie	æ (ea), ɛ, e (eo), i (eo)
īe	ēa, ēo

Occasionally (28, 29, 30) ā is derived from æ, ē from e, ī from i, ō from o or a, ū from u, ȳ from y, ēa from ea, and ēo from eo. Rarely are o and u derived from e and i (26).

It must be observed that not every vowel standing in the column of derivatives belongs exclusively there. Thus i, for example, is sometimes original (12).

15. Umlaut.—Umlaut is a change effected in the vowel of a stressed syllable by the vowel of a following, usually the next following, syllable.

There are two chief kinds of umlaut, the **i-umlaut** (pron. *ih'-oom'-lowt*), and the **u-** or **o-umlaut** (*oo-* or *oh-*).

16. The i-umlaut.—i-umlaut is a change effected in a vowel or diphthong by palatalization, such palatalization consisting in an approximation of the umlauted vowel or diphthong to the sound of **i** (*ih*). The cause of i-umlaut was in all cases an **i** or a **j** (pronounced like Mod. Eng. *y*) of a following syllable, but the **i** or **j** usually disappeared before the period of historic Old English, or was turned into **e**. When the word umlaut is used without qualification, **i-umlaut** is to be understood.

17. Illustrations of i-umlaut.—The effect of i-umlaut will be shown by the following table:—

ORIGINAL VOWEL.	UMLAUT VOWEL.
a	ē (æ)
ā	ēē
e	i
ē	ē
o	ö
ō	öö
u	y

ORIGINAL VOWEL.	UMLAUT VOWEL.
ū	ȳ
ea (from a)	ie
ēa	īe
eo (from e)	ie
ēo	īe

Examples are: **mann** (*man*), **menn** (*men*); **lār** (*lore*), **lāran** (*teach*); **helpan** (*help*), **hīlpō** (*helps*); **mōnn** (*man*), **menn** (*men*); **oxa** (*ox*), **exen** (*oxen*); **dōm** (*doom*), **dēman** (*judge*); **wulle** (*wool*), **wyllen** (*woollen*); **brūcan** (*use*), **brȳcō** (*uses*); **eald** (*old*), **ieldu** (*age*); **hēah** (*high*), **hīehra** (*higher*); **weorpan** (*throw*), **wierpō** (*throws*); **hrēowan** (*rue*), **hrīewō** (*rues*).

Sometimes two words are so related that **y** seems to be i-umlaut of **o**, like **gold** (*gold*), **gylden** (*golden*); but in such cases the **o** came from an earlier **u**.

The umlaut of **a** is generally **ē**, but in some words **æ** is found.

Strictly speaking, **i** is not the umlaut of **e**, but the phenomenon, though resulting from a somewhat different cause, is virtually the same.

18. Palatal influence.—Initial **g**, **c**, and **sc**, change **æ** (from **a**) to **ea**, **ǣ** to **ēa**, and **ē**, **e** to **īe**; and **sc** sometimes changes **a** to **ea**, **ā** to **ēa**, **o** to **eo**, and **ō** to **ēo**. Examples: **gæf** (*gave*), **geaf**; **gæfon** (*gave*, plur.), **gēafon**; **scēppan** (*create*), **scieppan**; **gefan** (*give*), **giefan**; **scacan** (*shake*), **sceacan**; **scādan**

(*separate*), *scēadan*; *scop* (*poet*), *sceop*; *scōh* (*shoe*), *scēoh*. Even *ēo* from *ū*: *scēor*, from *scūr*, *shower*.

In the following words, the *ge* represents original *j* (pron. *y*): *geoc*, *yoke* (orig. *joc*); *geond*, *through* (orig. *jond*); *geong*, *young* (orig. *jung*); *geoguð*, *youth* (orig. *juguð*); *gēomor*, *grief* (orig. *jōmor*); *gēa*, *yea* (orig. *jā*); *gēar*, *year* (orig. *jār*); *gē*, *ye* (orig. *jē*).

The *i* found in the present stem of some weak verbs (116) stands for original *j* (pron. *y*), and, as *g* represents this *j* in the words just instanced, so it often appears in the endings of these weak verbs, sometimes alone, sometimes followed by *e*, sometimes in one of these two forms preceded by *i*. Thus *nērian*, *save*, occurs also as *nērgan*, *nērigan*, *nērigean*, etc.; the ind. pres. 1st sing. *nērie* as *nēрге*, *nērige*, etc.

Wherever in or just preceding the inflectional ending of a word, *c* or *g* is followed by *e* before another vowel, the *e* must be understood to indicate an original *j* (pron. *y*), and an alternative form without *e* also exists. Thus *sēcean* and *sēcan*, *seek*; *mēnigeo* and *mēnigo*, *multitude*. Similarly, the *i* and *g* in the inflectional endings of nouns like *hēre*, *army* (44. 2) represent original *j* (pron. *y*).

19. *y* and *ȳ* for *ie* and *īe*. — *y* and *ȳ* properly represent the *i*-umlaut of *u* and *ū*, but are also frequently found for *ie* and *īe*. Sometimes, again, the latter

are represented by **i** and **ī**. Hence, in looking for words containing these letters, it is never safe to confine the search to any one of the three. From **eald**, *old*, is formed by means of i-umlaut the noun **ieldu**, *age* (17); but the latter might occur in a text or glossary as **yldu**. Contrariwise, on finding **yldu** in a text or glossary, it would not be safe to conclude that the **y** represented the i-umlaut of **u**, since, as we have just seen, it really goes back to **ea** and **a**. Again, were the word to be found as **ildu**, it should not be inferred that the **i** is either original or derived from **e** (17), for the reason just adduced.

Remember that y or i, short or long, may stand for ie, short or long.

20. The u- or o-umlaut.— This umlaut is a change effected in the vowels **a**, **e**, or **i** by a **u** or **o** of the following syllable. By it **a** is converted to **ea**, and **e** or **i** to **eo** (sometimes **i** to **io**). Examples: **caru**, *care*, becomes **cearu**; **werold**, *world*, becomes **weorold**; **miluc**, *milk*, becomes **meoloc** or **mioloc**. The change of vowel is, however, not invariable in these circumstances, and, on the whole, may be regarded as exceptional.

The explanation of this phenomenon is that the vowel sound of the following syllable is anticipated, as it were. The vocal organs, while pronouncing the **a** (properly **æ**) of **caru** (**cæru**), are already shaping

themselves to pronounce the *u*; hence the result is *cœuru*, very nearly, which is further modified into *cearu*. For *weorold* the explanation is similar, but easier.

21. Breakings.—Before *r* + consonant, *l* + consonant, and *h* + consonant or *h* final, *a* is regularly converted into *ea*, and *e* or *i* frequently into *eo*. This change is called *breaking*, because the one vowel is, as it were, *broken* into two. Examples:—

a) *a* to *ea*: *arm* (*arm*), *earm*; *ald* (*old*), *eald*; *ahta* (*eight*), *eahta*.

b) *e* or *i* to *eo* (to sometimes from *i*): *erðe* (*earth*), *eorðe*; *elh* (*elk*), *eolh*; *fehtan* (*fight*), *feohtan*; *Piht* (*Pict*), *Pioht*, *Peoht*.

It must be remembered that the sound of *e* in *ea* differs materially from that of the same letter in *eo* (5; cf. 20).

The explanation of breaking lies in the fact that the vowels which experienced breaking were formed with a position of the vocal organs quite different from that concerned in the production of *r*, *l*, and *h*, as pronounced in Old English. These consonants, at the time when they caused breaking, were gutturals; the vowels that underwent breaking were palatals (strictly speaking, when we say that *a* was broken, we should rather say that it was *æ*). In the production of these consonants, the back part of the mouth

was chiefly concerned; in that of the vowels it was the forward part. Hence, in passing from the vowel position to that of the consonant, an intermediate vowel sound or glide was produced, akin in position and sound to the consonant which it preceded. Although these consonants have at present a pronunciation which cannot be called guttural, yet it is possible to pronounce a sentence like 'What ails you?' in so drawling a manner, especially as regards 'ails,' that this word shall have nearly the sound of *ā-uls*. The obscure *ūh*-sound thus developed may be compared to the second element of the diphthong in *ea* and *eo*. Here may be adduced Shakespearian lines such as —

Strikes his breast *hard* (hah-urd), and anon he casts.

— HEN. VIII. 3. 2. 117.

Look how he makes to Cæsar, *mark* (mah-urk) him.

— JUL. CÆS. 3. 2. 18.

My *lord* (law-urd), will it please you pass along.

— RICH. III. 3. 1. 136.

In all these, meter seems to demand that the itali-cized words shall be pronounced as disyllabic (Abbott's *Shakespearian Grammar*, § 485).

22. Ablaut. — Ablaut (pron. *ahp^l-lowt*) is a prehistoric relation existing between the vowels of different tense-stems derived from the same verbal root. Thus the relation of *i*, *a*, and *u*, in the Mod. Eng. *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, is an ablaut relation, and so is the relation of

i, *o*, *i* in the Mod. Eng. *drive*, *drove*, *driven*. In Old English the tense-stems of these verbs would be *sing*-, *sang*, *sung*-, *sung*- (104); *drif*-, *drāf*, *drif*-, *drif*- (102). In the former, *i*, *a*, *u*, *u* stand in an ablaut relation; in the latter, *ī*, *ā*, *i*, *i*.

It must be observed that the verbal stems concerned sometimes appear in nouns and adjectives, as well as in verbs. Thus the vowel of the Mod. Eng. noun *song* stands in an ablaut relation with those of the tense-stems *sing* and *sung*. Again, in Old English, the *i* of the noun *bite*, *bite*, stands in an ablaut relation with the other vowels of the tense-stems of *bītan*, *bite*. The latter are *bīt*-, *bāt*, *bit*-, *bit*- (102), and hence the radical vowel of the noun is identical with that of the third and fourth stems.

Ablaut is not to be confounded with umlaut. Umlaut admits of explanation; ablaut must, so far as Old English is concerned, be merely accepted as a fact.

23. Stress, and the vowels of unstressed syllables. —

The stressed syllable is the principal one, and usually the first one of the word, except in compounded verbs, and nouns or adjectives with the prefixes *be*-, *ge*-, and sometimes *for*-; these stress the root syllable. The laws relating to vowels hold only of stressed syllables.

unstressed syllables, especially in the second syllable of trisyllabic words, the vowel is liable to pass into a neutral sound, often represented by *e*, or to disappear

altogether. When the vowel disappears, the trisyllabic word of course becomes disyllabic: *engel*, *angel*, gen. *engles* (instead of *engeles*); *hēafod*, *head*, gen. *hēafdes* (instead of *hēafodes*). Syncope, as such disappearance is termed, is most apt to occur after a long syllable (4).

24. Representation of Old English vowels in Modern English.—The same Old English vowel letter is not always represented by the same Mod. Eng. letter, nor its sound by the same Mod. Eng. sound; yet there is a certain uniformity, differing in degree with different vowels, in the representation of both sound and letter. Some of the more regular correspondences are given in the subjoined table, though it must be understood that exceptions are numerous. The Mod. Eng. sound or letter that is first given is the commonest; the second is often comparatively rare. The figuration of the Mod. Eng. vowel sounds is that of Webster's Dictionary. For details, see Mayhew's *Synopsis of Old English Phonology*.

	OE. LETTERS.	MOD. E. LETTERS.	MOD. E. SOUNDS.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
	a	a	ā, ǣ	nama, name; land, land
But	ag	aw	ʌ	haga, haw
	ā	o, oa	ō; ô before r	hām, home; ār, oar
	æ	a	ǣ, ǣ	glæd, glad; fæder, father
But	æg	ai, ay	ā	brægn, brain; dæg, day
	æ	ea, ee, e	ē, ě	dæ̃l, deal; sæ̃d, seed; flæ̃sc, flesh

	OE. LETTERS.	Mod. E. LETTERS.	Mod. E. SOUNDS.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
	e, ē	e, ea	ĕ, ē	feðer, feather; twelf, twelve; spere, spear
But	eg	ai, ay, a	ā	regn, rain; weg, way; ðegn, thane
	ē	ee, e	ē (seldom ĕ)	cwēn, queen; hēr, here; (blētsian, bless)
	i	i	ī; i before ht, nd, ld	fisc, fish; miht, might; blind, blind; cild, child
But	ig	i	ī	nigon, nine
	i	i	ī, i	rīm, rime; wiſdōm, wisdom
	o, ȝ	o, oa	ō, ȝ; ȝ be- fore r	bodig, body; long, long; bolla, bowl; hord, hoard
	ō	oo, o	ōō, ū, ȝō	hrōf, roof; oðer, other; bōc, book
But	ōw	ow	o	blōwan, blow
	u	u, o	ū, ȝō	lufu, love; wulf, wolf
But	und	ound	ound	hund, hound
	ū	ou, ow, u	ou, ū	hlūd, loud; būr, bower; būtan, but
	y	i, u, o	ī, ū	cyning, king; byrðen, bur- then; wyrm, worm
	ȳ	i	ī, i	brȳd, bride; fȳst, fist
	ea	a	ā, ā, ȝ	weaxan, wax; heard, hard; eall, all
But	eald	old	ōld	beald, bold
	(strictly āld)			
	ēa	ea	ē, ĕ	bēacen, beacon; dēad, dead
But	ēaw	ew	ū	dēaw, dew
	eo	ea, e, u	ē, ū	eorðe, earth; beorg, berg; ceorl, churl
But	eor	ar, ear	ar	heorot, hart; heorte, heart
	ēo	ee, ie, e	ē, ĕ	dēop, deep; fēond, fiend; dēofol, devil
But	ēow	ew	ū	blēow, blew
	ie	e, ie	ĕ, ē	hierde, herd; giieldan, yield
	ie	See ē		

25. Influence of nasals.—The nasals **m** and **n** change a preceding **a** to **o**. Usage is not uniform; some texts have **a** in this position, and others **o**.

When a word cannot be found under a, look for it under o, and conversely.

26. Influence of w.—In cases where **e** or **i** has become **eo** or **io** (20, 21), a preceding **w** is apt to change **eo** to **o** or **u**, and **io** to **u**. For example, **werold** (*world*) becomes **weorold** through the influence of **o**-umlaut (20), and this may then become **worold**. Similarly, **widuwe** (*widow*) becomes **wioduwe**, and then **wuduwe**. For the **o** and **u** thus produced, **y** is sometimes found.

When o, u, or y immediately follows w, it may be suspected, though it must not be assumed, that the vowel was once eo or io, originally e or i.

Consonantal Loss and Change.

27. Loss or vocalization of w.—Some words ending in a long vowel or diphthong originally ended in **w**, and the **w** is still found in the *oblique* cases of these words. Thus, nom. **cnēo** (*knee*), gen. **cnēowes**, etc., and occasionally in the nominative, **cnēow** (47. 3).

At the end of a word, and following a short syllable which ends in a consonant, **u** often stands for original **w**, the latter having undergone vocalization in that position. When an inflectional syllable is added

beginning with a vowel, the **w** reappears. Thus, nom. **gearu** (*ready*), gen. **gearwes**, etc. (57. 5).

There is frequent loss of initial **w** in the negative forms of the verbs **wesan**, *be*, **witan**, *know*, **willan**, *will*: **næs**, *was not*, **nāt**, *knows not*, **nolde**, *would not*, etc. It also disappears in **nā(u)ht** for **nāwiht**, *naught*, **cuc** for **cwic**, *alive*, and a few other words.

28. Loss or replacement of g. — Before **d** and **n** (and before **θ** in the word **tīθian**, *grant*), **g** is often lost, the preceding vowel being lengthened by way of compensation: **mægden** and **māeden**, *maiden*; **θegn** and **θēn**, *thane*. Properly speaking, the palatal **g**, already in such cases pronounced almost like a vowel, becomes indistinguishable from **i** or **y** in pronunciation, and by this time its effect is simply to lengthen the vowel which precedes. In a similar manner, **ig** may be contracted into **i**, sometimes shortened to **i**: **hungrig** and **hungri**, *hungry*; **ligeθ** and **liθ**, *lies* (from **licgan**); **stīgrāp** and **stīrāp**, *stirrup*. The above losses are *regular* only after palatal vowels (10).

After a guttural vowel (10), after **r**, or (especially in LWS.) before **-st** and **-θ**, endings respectively of the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind., **g** frequently becomes **h**, occasionally **gh**: **genōg** and **genōh**, *enough*; **burg** and **burh**, *city*; **stīgθ** and **stīhθ**, *climbs*.

29. Loss of h. — Certain words ending in **h** lose the **h** before an inflectional ending beginning with a vowel,

at the same time lengthening the vowel of the stem, if short: *feorh*, *life*, gen. *fēores*; *feoh*, *property*, gen. *fēos*. There are besides a number of contract verbs (101) in which an original *h* has been lost before vowels (100); *gefēon*, *rejoice*, orig. *gefehon*.

The initial *h* of certain indefinite pronouns, and of the various forms of *habban*, *have*, is frequently lost after *ne*, *not*: *nāwðer*, *nāðer* (27) for *ne āhwæðer*, *neither*; *næfde*, *had not*.

30. Loss of *m* and *n*. — Before the spirants *f*, *s*, and *θ* there has been in some words the loss of an original *m* or *n*, with a lengthening of the preceding vowel: *ōsle*, *ousel*, orig. *amsala*; *ūs*, *us*, orig. *uns*. When the resulting vowel is *ō*, or its umlaut *ē* (17), the original vowel was *a* (*q* before nasal, 25): *gōs*, *goose*, orig. *gans*; *ēst*, *favor*, orig. *ansti*.

31. Metathesis of *r*. — In some words in which a vowel was originally preceded by *r*, the *r* has changed places with the vowel. Thus *burna*, *fountain*, *brook* (cf. Scottish *burn*), was originally *brun(n)a* (cf. Germ. *Brunnen*); *hors*, *horse*, orig. *hros* (cf. Germ. *Ross*).

32. Metathesis of *sc*. — After a vowel, *sc* frequently becomes *cs*, often represented by *hs* or *x* (2). Thus *āscian*, *ask* (cf. Germ. (*h*)*eischen*) becomes *ācsian*, *āhsian*, *āxian* (dial. Mod. Eng. *axe*).

33. Change of d to t.—When **d** either precedes or follows a surd (**ð**) in the same word, it regularly becomes **t**. Thus from **bindan**, *bind*, the ind. pres. 2d sing. is formed by adding **-st** (though sometimes **-est**), thus, **bindst**; but, in accordance with this principle, **bindst** becomes **bintst**. So from **īecan**, *increase*, the ind. pret. 3d sing. is formed by adding **-de**, thus, **īecde**; but **īecde** becomes **īecte**.

34. Changes of ð in conjunction with other dentals.—Whenever **d** or **t** comes to stand immediately before **ð**, the combination becomes **tt**, which is sometimes simplified to **t** (**35**). Thus **bindeð**, ind. pres. 3d sing. of **bindan**, becomes **bindð** by elision of the **e** in an unstressed syllable (**23**); but **bindð** invariably appears as **bint**; **biddð** and **bitð**, respectively from **bidan**, *await*, and **bītan**, *bite*, both become **bitt** or **bit**.

By a somewhat similar change, **sð** often becomes **st**. For **ðs** is usually found **ss**, which may be simplified to **s** (**35**).

Suspect that t near the end of a verb may stand for d or ð, or be the result of contraction.

35. Gemination simplified.—Double consonants are of frequent occurrence, especially before an inflectional syllable beginning with a vowel. Thus **swimman**, *swim*, **bedde**, *to a bed*, etc. But gemination is frequently simplified, or, in other words, the sec-

ond consonant is dropped, (*a*) at the end of a word, (*b*) before another consonant, (*c*) in certain other situations. Thus:—

(*a*) *mannes*, gen. sing., but *mann* or *man*, *man*, nom. sing.; (*b*) *ealles*, gen. sing. of *eal*(1), *all*, but *ealne*, acc. sing. masc.; (*c*) *ōðer*, *other*, with gen. plur. ending *ōðerra*, but usually *ōðera*, *ōðra*.

36. **Gemination pointing to original j.**—In many words which contain a double consonant, especially those whose stem vowel is *e*, the stem was originally followed by *j* (pron. *y*), and the consonant was not geminated, but single: *sellan*, *give*, orig. *saljan*. This was always the case with words containing *cg*, which, it will be remembered, is the representative of *gg* (11): *sēcgan*, *say*, orig. *sagjan*; *hrycg*, *back*, orig. *hrugjo*.

37. **Grammatical change.**—As between certain related words, there is an interchange of *θ* and *d*, *s* and *r*: inf. *cēosan*, *choose*, past part. *coren*; inf. *cweðan*, *say*, past part. *cweden* (cf. the noun *cwide*, *discourse*). This is technically known as grammatical change. Under similar circumstances, there is a like change between *h* and *g*, and *h* and *w*, but owing to a partial disappearance of the *h* (cf. 100) this is less noticeable: *slihθ*, *strikes* (inf. *slēan*), *slōg*, *struck*; *slehθ*, *sees* (inf. *sēon*), *sāwon* (*they*) *saw*.

INFLECTION.



Declension of Nouns.

38. Gender of nouns.—Nouns are either masculine, feminine, or neuter. Names of males are masculine, and those of females feminine, except *mægden*, *mæden* (28), *girl*, *wif*, *wife*, and *bearn*, *cild*, *child*, which are neuter. The gender of most nouns must be learned from the dictionary; but all nouns ending in *-a* are masculine, and belong to the weak declension (53); all ending in *-dōm*, *-els*, *-ere*, *-hād*, *-ling*, and *-scipe*, and most in *-end*, with *names of persons* in *-ing*, are strong masculines; those ending in *-estre*, *-nes*, *-rāden*, *-ſ*, *-ſu* (*-ſo*), *-ung*, most in *-u*, and a few *abstracts* in *-ing*, are strong feminines.

Compound nouns take the gender of their last component; thus *wifman*, *woman*, is masculine, because *man(n)* is masculine.

39. Strong and weak nouns.—According to their declension, all nouns are either strong or weak. The nominative of weak nouns always ends in a vowel, either *-a* or *-e*, but not all nouns ending in *-e* are weak.

40. Cases of nouns and adjectives. — Old English has six cases, though in general only four are distinguished. These four are the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative; the two additional are the vocative, the case of direct address, and the instrumental, which is virtually indistinguishable from the dative, except in adjectives.

The nominative is used as in English. The genitive is the case denoting possessor, source, or cause; its sign is *of*. The dative denotes the indirect object of an action; its sign is *to* or *for*. The accusative denotes the direct object; it has no sign. The instrumental denotes the means by which an action is performed; its sign is *by*.

The instrumental of nouns is included in the declensions under the dative.

41. Uniform case endings. — All nouns, whatever their declension, end in **-um** in the dative plural. The genitive plural always ends in **-a**, either appended directly to the stem, or with **-en-** (rarely **-r-**) interposed (43. 6); accordingly the genitive plural, to speak more strictly, always ends in **-a** or **-ena** (very rarely **-ra**).

Instead of **-um** is occasionally found **-un**, **-on**, or **-an**, and in later Old English these endings grow common.

42. Strong masculine endings. — All strong masculines, except umlaut masculines (46) and those in **-u** (45), take the following as regular endings (for exceptions

see 43. 5-9; 44. 4), where — represents the form of the nominative singular:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A. —	-as
G. -es	-a
D. -e	-um

43. **Masculines ending in a consonant.**—The greater number of strong masculines are declined like *fisc*, *fish*:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A. <i>fisc</i>	<i>fiscas</i>
G. <i>fisces</i>	<i>fisca</i>
D. <i>fisce</i>	<i>fiscum</i>

1. A very few words ending in **-cg** may insert **-e** before the endings of the plural: *seċgeas*, etc. (18).

2. If the radical vowel of the nominative is **æ**, this is changed in the plural to **a**: *dæg*, *day*, but plur. *dagas*, *daga*, *dagum*.

3. Nouns ending in **h** lose this consonant before a case ending, and in so doing lengthen the radical vowel or diphthong. Thus *fearh*, *swine*, but *fēares*, etc. (29). If the **h** is preceded by a vowel, the vowel of the ending is lost: *scōh*, *shoe*, but nom. plur. *scōs*, not *scōas*.

4. Disyllabic nouns generally lose the vowel of the second syllable before all endings, when the stem is long by nature or position (4, 23), if the second syllable is not long by position. Otherwise the vowel of the

second syllable is regularly preserved. Examples are as follows:—

a. Stem long by nature, and second syllable short: **ēðel**, *country*, gen. **ēðles**, not **ēðeles**.

b. Stem long by position, and second syllable long by position: **hengest**, *stallion*, dat. **hengeste**, not **hengste**.

c. Stem long by position (vowel before two consonants), and second syllable short: **dryhten**, *lord*, gen. **dryhtnes**, not **dryhtenes**.

d. Stem short by nature, and second syllable short: **heofon**, *heaven*, dat. **heofone**, not **heofne**.

Occasional exceptions are found: **dryhtenes**, **heofne**. The retention or loss of the vowel is in part dependent upon the date of the particular text.

5. In a few words there is an occasional gen. and dat. sing. and nom. plur. in **-a**: **feld**, *field*, **ford**, *ford*, **winter**, *winter*, **sumer**, *summer*, and a few others of rare occurrence.

6. Nouns in **-end**, originally present participles (143), take the gen. plur. in **-ra**, instead of **-a**, and the plur. nom. voc. acc. in **-e**, or without ending, as well as in **-as**, the latter being rare. Thus nom. plur. **hælend**, **hælende**, as well as **hælendas**; gen. **hælendra**.

7. A single word, **bearu**, *grove*, has the nom. sing. in **-u**, and takes **w** instead of the **-u** before all inflectional endings: nom. sing. **bearu**, gen. **bearwes**, etc. (27).

8. The noun *fæder*, *father*, frequently omits the terminations of the sing. gen. and dat.

9. *Hæleð*, *hero*, and *mōnað*, *month*, sometimes omit the termination of the nom. acc. plur.

44. **Masculines in -e.** — The declension of strong masculines in -e is almost identical with that of *fisc*. The sing. nom. acc. voc. takes -e; other exceptions will be noted below. *Ʒende*, *end*, is thus declined:—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A.	Ʒende	Ʒendas
G.	Ʒendes	Ʒenda
D.	Ʒende	Ʒendum

1. Here belong important classes of nouns ending in -ere (142) and -scipe, besides some others. They are much less numerous, however, than those of the preceding declension.

2. The noun *here*, *army*, sometimes takes -g- or -ig- before the endings of the singular, and the same, or -ige-, before the endings of the plural: *her(i)ges*, etc. Two words sometimes have the gen. plur. in -ig(e)a, -ia: *wine*, *friend*, *Dene*, *Danes*, gen. plur. *winigea*, *Deniga*, *Denia* (18).

3. Nouns ending in -ce may retain the -e before the endings of the plural: *læce*, *physician*, nom. plur. *læceas*, as well as *læcas* (18).

4. A few masculine nouns in -e occasionally take the nom. acc. plur. in -e, instead of -as: *wine*, or

winas, *friend*. The following are found in the plural only: **lēode** (also **lēoda**), *people*, **ielde**, *men*, **ielfe**, *elves*, and the proper nouns **Ēngle**, *Angles*, **Seaxe**, *Saxons*, **Mierce**, *Mercians*.

45. Masculines in -u. — Here belong the words **sunu**, *son*, **wudu**, *wood*, **me(o)du**, *mead*, **magu**, *boy*, **bre(o)go**, *prince*, **heoru**, *sword*, **lagu**, *lake*, **sl(o)du**, *custom*, **spitu**, *spit*. **Sunu** is thus declined: —

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A.	sunu	sunā
G.	sunā	sunā
D.	sunā	sunum

1. The ending of the nom. sing. **-u** (sometimes **-o**) is liable to intrude everywhere except in the dat. plur. and gen. sing. and plur.

2. Besides **sunu** and **wudu**, the nouns above given are scarcely found except in the nom. acc. sing.

3. In later Old English these words begin to assume the endings of **fisc** (43): gen. **sunes**, nom. plur. **sunas**, etc.

46. Umlaut masculines. — Here belong **fōt**, *foot*, **tōð**, *tooth*; **man(n)**, *man*; **fēond**, *enemy*, **frēond**, *friend*, (142); **brōðor**, *brother*. These take umlaut of the radical vowel (17) in the dat. sing. and nom. voc. acc. plur., and have no ending in those cases. **Fōt** is thus declined:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A. fōt	fēt
G. fōtes	fōta
D. fēt (fōte)	fōtum

1. **Brōðor** is irregular, forming its nom. voc. acc. plur. as **brōðor** or **brōðru**, instead of **brēðer**.

2. Occasionally there is found a plur. **fōtas**, **tōðas**, instead of **fēt**, **tēð**.

3. **Fēond** and **frēond** usually have dat. sing. **fēonde**, **frēonde**, sometimes plur. **fēond**, **frēond**, or even **fēondas**, **frēondas**.

47. **Strong neuters.** — In general, the chief distinction between the declension of masculines and that of neuters is in the plur. nom. acc. Where the masculine has **-as**, the neuter, if its radical syllable be short, has **-u**, or sometimes **-o**; if long, has no ending whatever (cf. 23, and especially its final sentence). When the radical syllable is short, the paradigm accordingly is (**hof**, *dwelling*): —

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.A. hof	hofu
G. hofes	hofa
D. hofs	hofum

With a long radical syllable, the paradigm is (**word**, *word*): —

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.A. word	word
G. wordes	worda
D. worde	wordum

1. Disyllables are sometimes without ending in the nom. acc. plur., and sometimes take **-u**: **wǣp(e)n** and **wǣpnu**, *weapons*; but usually **mǣgenu**, *forces*, **nīetenu**, *cattle*, **earfoðu**, *labors*, **wæt(e)ru**, *waters*, **hēafdu**, *heads*, **wundor**, *wonders*.

2. Occasionally the nom. acc. plur. takes **-o** or **-a** instead of **-u**.

3. **Trēo**, *tree*, and **cnēo**, *knee*, take **-w** before all case endings, and sometimes in the nom. sing.: **trēowes**, etc. (27). Nom. acc. plur. **trēowu**, **cnēowu**.

4. For a change in the radical vowel of the plural, see 43. 2: **fæt**, *vessel*, but **fatu**, **fata**, **fatum**.

5. For the loss of final **h**, see 43. 3: **feoh**, *money*, *fee*, gen. **fēos**.

6. For the loss (syncopation) of the vowel of the second syllable, see 43. 4: **hēafod**, *head*, nom. plur. **hēafdu**, not (usually) **hēafodu**; **tungol**, *star*, nom. plur. **tunglu**, not **tungolu**; **wæter**, *water*, gen. **wæteres**, not (regularly) **wætres**. Syncopation is, however, less constant in the nom. acc. plur. of neuters, in cases corresponding to 43. 4. *a*.

7. Neuters ending in **-en** and **-et** sometimes double the final consonant before a case ending: **ǣfen**, *even* (*-ing*), gen. **ǣfenes** or **ǣfennes**, etc. These nouns retain the **-e** of the second syllable.

48. **Neuters in -e**.—These are declined like **word**, except that the sing. nom. voc. acc. has **-e**, and the

plur. nom. voc. acc. has **-u**. Paradigm (**wīte**, *punishment*): —

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A.	wīte	wītu
G.	wītes	wīta
D.	wīte	wītum

1. If the **-e** of the nom. sing. is preceded by **c** or **g**, the endings of the plural *may* be preceded by **i** (or **e**): **ricu** or **riciu**, **rīca** or **rīcia**, etc. (18).

49. **Neuters in -u**. — These are declined like **bearu** (43. 7), except that they take **-u** in the plur. nom. acc., instead of **-as**. There are only half a dozen in all, and these are not of common occurrence: **bealu**, *evil*, gen. **bealwes**, etc.

50. **Irregular neuters**. — The three words **lamb**, *lamb*, **cealf**, *calf*, **æg**, *egg*, and sometimes **cild**, *child*, are declined regularly in the singular, but take **r** in the plural before the endings **-u**, **-a**, **-um**: **lamb**, gen. **lambes**, but nom. plur. **lambru**.

In LWS. the regular forms, without **r**, occur.

51. **Strong feminines**. — Feminine disyllables ending in **-u**, and having a short radical syllable, belong here; monosyllables with a long radical syllable, and most disyllables, discard the **-u** of the nom. sing. Abstracts, though long, follow *a*.

a) Paradigm of the short stems, *giefu*, *gift*:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. <i>giefu</i> , -o	<i>giefa</i> , -e
G. <i>giefe</i>	<i>giefa</i> (-ena)
D. <i>giefe</i>	<i>giefum</i>
A. <i>giefe</i>	<i>giefa</i> , -e

Occasionally the ending -u or -o is found in the oblique cases of the singular and in the nom. acc. plural. *Duru*, *door*, has -a in the gen. dat. sing., and in the whole plural except the dative. Two or three nouns in -u take -w before the ending in the oblique cases: *beadu*, *battle*, gen. *beadwe*, etc.

b) Paradigm of the long stems and polysyllables, *glōf*, *glove*:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. <i>glōf</i>	<i>glōfa</i> , -e
G. <i>glōfe</i>	<i>glōfa</i>
D. <i>glōfe</i>	<i>glōfum</i>
A. <i>glōfe</i>	<i>glōfa</i> , -e

1. A few nouns discard the -e of the acc. sing.: *dæd*, *deed*, *tīd*, *time*, *worold* (20), *world*.

2. Only rarely does the gen. plur. of long stems take -(e)na.

3. Disyllables in -ung often have -a instead of e in the dat. sing., and sometimes in the gen. acc. sing.: *leornung*, *learning*, dat. *leornunga*. The words *hand*, *hand*, *flōr*, *floor*, and *woruld*, *world*, occasionally make the same change.

4. Disyllables syncopate the vowel of the second

syllable according to 43. 4: *sāwol*, *soul*, gen. *sāwle*, etc.

5. Polysyllables in *-nes*, *-en*, *-el*, and *-et* double the final consonant in the oblique cases, and retain the preceding *-e*: gen. dat. acc. sing. *ēaŋmōdnesse*, *humility*, *byrðenne*, *burden*, etc.

52. **Umlaut feminines.**—These modify the root vowel by umlaut in the dat. sing. and nom. voc. acc. plur., and often in the gen. sing., that is, change *ā* to *æ*, *o* to *e*, *ō* to *ē*, *u* to *y*, and *ū* to *ȳ*. The gen. sing., and occasionally the dat. sing., is sometimes formed regularly, without umlaut, and with the ending *-e*. Paradigm, (*gōs*, *goose*):—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V. A.	<i>gōs</i>	<i>gēs</i>
G.	<i>gēs</i> , <i>gōse</i>	<i>gōsa</i>
D.	<i>gēs</i>	<i>gōsum</i>

The principal nouns which belong here are: *āc*, *oak*, *gāt*, *goat*; *bōc*, *book*, *brōc*, *trousers*, *gōs*, *goose*, *wlōh*, *fringe*; *burg*, *castle*, *city*, *furh*, *furrow*, *sulh*, *plough*, *turf*, *turf*; *cū*, *cow*, *grūt*, *grout*, *grits*, *lūs*, *louse*, *mūs*, *mouse*, *ŋrūh*, *trough*.

1. The dat. (gen.) sing. of *burg* is usually *byrig*, not *byrg*.

2. *Mōdor*, *mother*, and *dohtor*, *daughter*, are declined like *brōðor* (46. 1), except that *mōdor* has only the nom. acc. plur. *mōdru*, *-a*, and both may have an umlaut gen. sing. in LWS. (but usually *mōdor*, *dohtor*).

3. **Sweostor**, *sister*, is without umlaut in any case; it remains **sweostor** in every case except the gen. plur. **sweostra** and dat. plur. **sweostrum**.

53. **Weak nouns**.—Masculines end in **-a**, feminines and neuters in **-e**; but the neuters may be conveniently disregarded, only **ēage**, *eye*, and **ēare**, *ear*, belonging to this declension. Paradigms (**mōna**, *moon*, **tunge**, *tongue*):—

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.V.	mōna	tunge
G. }	mōnan	tungan
D. }		
A. }		
Plur. N.V.A.	mōnan	tungan
G.	mōnena	tungena
D.	mōnum	tungum

1. The number of feminines thus declined is comparatively small. The commonest are perhaps **eorðe**, *earth*, **heorte**, *heart*, **lufe**, *love*, **cirice**, *church*, **tunge**, *tongue*, **hearpe**, *harp*, **sunne**, *sun*, **nædre**, *viper*, and **ælmesse**, *alms*. The masculines are, on the contrary, very numerous.

2. The declension of the neuters **ēage** and **ēare** differs from that of the feminines only in the acc. sing., which is like the nom. Their gen. plur. is often **ēagna**, **ēarna**.

3. The weak feminine **heofone**, *heaven*, should be distinguished from the strong masculine **heofon**. Besides the weak **lufe**, there is also a strong **lufu**, *love* (51. a).

54. Proper names. — Native names are declined like common nouns, except that feminines ending in *-burg* take the dative in *-e* and are without umlaut. Foreign names are sometimes naturalized, and sometimes take their original case endings, but not always with entire consistency. The words *Cęnt*, *Cęrt*, *I*, *Tęnet*, and *Wiht* are indeclinable, except that *Wiht* has the gen. *Wihte*.

Declension of Adjectives.

55. Weak and strong adjectives. — Adjectives are declined weak when in the comparative, and usually when in the superlative; when ordinals (except *ōðer*, *second*, **78**, **80**); when preceded by a demonstrative; when used as masculine or feminine nouns; in direct address; sometimes when preceded by a possessive pronoun; and exceptionally in poetry in place of the strong adjective. Otherwise adjectives are always used in the strong form.

56. Strong declension of adjectives. — Here it is necessary to distinguish between long monosyllables on the one hand, and short monosyllables (comparatively few) and disyllables on the other.

57. Disyllables and short monosyllables. — Paradigm, *glæd*, *glad* :—

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.V. <i>glæd</i>	<i>glæd</i>	<i>gladu</i>
G. <i>glades</i>		<i>glædre</i>

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
D.	<i>gladum</i>		<i>glædre</i>
A.	<i>glædne</i>	<i>glæd</i>	<i>glæde</i>
I.	<i>glade</i>		
Plur. N.V.A.	<i>glade</i>	<i>gladu, -e</i>	<i>glada, -e</i>
G.		<i>glædra</i>	
D.		<i>gladum</i>	

1. Italicized words indicate differences from the noun declension; cf. these with the pronominal declensions (81, 84, 85).

2. When the radical vowel is æ, it is changed as in the paradigm. Otherwise it remains unchanged.

3. Disyllables take the same endings as in the paradigm, but frequently syncopate the vowel of the second syllable before an ending beginning with a vowel, as in *ēadig*, *blessed*, gen. *ēadges* (23; cf. 43. 4), and sometimes conform the nom. sing. fem. to the masc. and neut., and the neut. plur. nom. voc. acc. to the sing.: *hālig*, *holy*, not *hāl(i)gu*.

4. For the ending -u sometimes occurs -o, and for -um the LWS. -on, -an (cf. 41).

5. Adjectives ending in -u (-o) change the u to w before vowels (27): *gearu*, *ready*, gen. *gearwes*, etc.

58. **Long monosyllables.**—The only difference between the declension of the long and that of the short monosyllables is that the ending -u of the latter is dropped, and that the radical vowel always remains unchanged. Paradigm, *gōd*, *good*:—

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N. gōd	gōd	gōd
Plur. N. gōde	gōd	gōde, -a

1. Adjectives ending in **h** drop the **h** in disyllabic forms, and lengthen the radical vowel or diphthong (29): **ṭweorh**, *transverse*, gen. **ṭwēores**; but **hēah**, *high*, often assimilates the final **h** to a following consonant: **hēanne**, **hēarra**, etc. In LWS. the **h** is often changed to **g** before a vowel: **hēagum**, etc.

2. Words ending in a double consonant usually retain this only before a vowel (35).

59. Adjectives in -e. — These are quite numerous. They are declined like the short monosyllables, except that *they always retain their -e when no other ending is provided, but lose it before an ending*. Paradigm, **grēne**, *green*: —

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.V. grēne	grēne	grēnu
G. grēnes		grēnre
Plur. N.V.A. grēne	grēnu, -e	grēna, -e

From an acc. masc. sing., like **grēnne**, **bliðne**, for example, it is therefore *not* safe to infer a dictionary form **grēn**, **blið**.

In consulting the lexicon, care should be taken to distinguish adjectives in -e from such as end in a consonant.

60. Weak declension of adjectives. — This is the same as that of nouns, except that the gen. plur. is regularly

formed in **-ra** (only exceptionally **-a** or the regular weak ending **-ena**). Paradigm, **gōda**, *the good* : —

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
Sing. N.V.	gōda	gōde	gōde
G.		gōdan	
D.		gōdan	
A.	gōdan	gōdan	gōde
Plur. N.V.A.		gōdan	
G.		gōdra	
D.		gōdum	

1. In LWS. **-um** frequently becomes **-an**.

2. When, in consequence of contraction, too many **r**'s or **n**'s are brought together, one of them is rejected. Thus **gearu**, *ready*, forms a comparative **gearura**. This comparative, in turn, would form a gen. plur. **gearu-rara**. By contraction this would reduce to **gear(u)-r(a)ra**; but the three **r**'s are simplified to two, and the resulting gen. plur. stands as **gearra**.

61. **The present participle.** — The present participle in **-ende** is not to be confounded with the noun in **-end** (for which see 43. 6). It is declined like **grēne** (59). When used in the predicate as nom. or acc. it is generally uninflected. The present participle, like the adjective, is also declined weak.

62. **The past participle.** — The past participle has the double declension of the adjective, both strong and weak. When used in the predicate it is generally indeclinable, or ends like the strong masculine.

Comparison of Adjectives.

63. Regular comparison. — The comparative is formed by adding *-ra* to the stem of the positive, and the superlative by adding *-osta* (*-esta*); with the latter cf. Greek *-ιστος*. The final *-a* represents the masculine termination of the weak adjective (60), and undergoes all the replacements of the weak declension. More rarely the superlative is found in *-ost* (*-est*), which is then regarded as strong. A final *-e* of the positive is dropped in comparison (*e.g.* *ēaþe*, *easy*, comp. *īeðra*, not *īeðera*) and a radical *æ* becomes *a* in the superlative (*e.g.* *smæl*, *small*, superl. *smalost*, not *smælost*; cf. 43. 2).

64. Comparison without umlaut. — This is the usual mode: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
heard, <i>hard</i>	heardra	heardosta
lēof, <i>dear</i>	lēofra	lēofosta
rice, <i>powerful</i>	rīcra	ricost
smæl, <i>small</i>	smælra	smalost

65. Comparison with umlaut. — This is followed by a few adjectives. The superlative generally ends in *-esta*: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
eald, <i>old</i>	ieldra	ieldesta
lang, <i>long</i>	lēngra	lēngesta
geong, <i>young</i>	glengra	glengesta
sceort, <i>short</i>	sclertra	sclertesta
hēah, <i>high</i>	hieðra (hierra)	hieð(e)sta
grēat, <i>great</i>	grietra	grietesta
ēaþe, <i>easy</i>	īeðra	īeðesta

1. For some of these, unumlauted forms are also found: **hēahra**, **hēahsta**, etc.

2. Syncope of **e** in the superlative occurs in LWS.: **lengsta**, etc.; in **hiehsta** this is also. EWS.

3. For **-ost** may occur **-ust**.

66. Different stems in comparison. — In the following the comparative and superlative are not formed from the same stem as the positive: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
gōd , <i>good</i>	{ bēt(e)ra sēlla , sēlra	bētst(a) sēlest(a)
yfel , <i>bad</i>	wiersa	wier(re)st(a)
micel , <i>great</i>	māra	māest(a)
lȳtel , <i>small</i>	lāssa	lāest(a)

67. Comparison defective. — In four cases the positive is wanting as an adjective, but may be supplied as an adverb or preposition: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
(feor , <i>far</i>)	fierra	fierrest(a)
(nēah , <i>near</i>)	nēarra	nīehst(a)
(ǣr , <i>earlier</i>)	ǣrra	ǣrest(a)
(fore , <i>before</i>)	furðra	fyrst(a)

68. Superlatives in -ma. — Besides the superlative in **-est**, there is one in **-ma** (cf. Lat. *pri-mus*). Two examples are found: **forma**, *the first*; **hindema**, *the hindmost*.

69. Superlatives in -ma + -esta = -mest(a). — These double superlatives, as they may be called, are chiefly

formed from adverbs and prepositions. The comparative is peculiar in being *generally* formed in *-erra*, instead of *-ra*:—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
(<i>sīð, late</i>)	<i>sīðra</i>	<i>sīðmest</i>
(<i>læt, late</i>)	<i>lættra</i>	<i>lættemest</i>
(<i>inne, within</i>)	<i>innerra</i>	<i>innemest</i>
(<i>ūte, without</i>)	<i>ūterra, yterra</i>	<i>ūtemest, ytemest</i>
(<i>ufan, above</i>)	<i>uferra, yferra</i>	<i>ufemest, yfemest</i>
(<i>niðan, below</i>)	<i>niðerra</i>	<i>niðmest</i>
(<i>fore, before</i>)	<i>furðra</i>	<i>fyrrest</i>
(<i>æfter, after</i>)	<i>æfterra</i>	<i>æftemest</i>
(<i>mid, mid</i>)		<i>midmest</i>
(<i>norð, northward</i>)	<i>norðerra, nyrðerra</i>	<i>norðmest</i>
(<i>sūð, southward</i>)	<i>sūðerra, sýðerra</i>	<i>sūðmest</i>
(<i>ēast, eastward</i>)	<i>ēasterra</i>	<i>ēastmest</i>
(<i>west, westward</i>)	<i>westerra</i>	<i>westmest</i>

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs.

70. Adverbs formed from adjectives.—Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of *-e*, *-lice*, and *-unga* or *-inga*. Examples are: *wīð, wide, wīde, widely*; *swīð, strong, swīðe, very*; *sōð, true, sōðlice, truly*; *eall, all, eallunga, eallinga, entirely*. Occasionally *-unga, -inga* is employed to form adverbs from other parts of speech.

71. Adjectives in the genitive as adverbs.—The ending *-es* of the gen. sing. neut. is employed to form a few adverbs from adjectives: *ealles, altogether*; *ðwēores* (58. 1), *perversely*, etc.

72. Adjectives in the dative plural as adverbs. — Examples are: *miclum, very; lýtum, little.*

73. Adjectives in the accusative as adverbs. — Examples are: *full, fully; genōg, enough.*

74. Adverbs from nouns. — From the genitive: *dæges, by day; nīedes, needs*; etc. From the instrumental: *sāre, sore*, etc. From the dative plural: *dropmælum, drop by drop*, etc.

75. Adverbs of place. — These are of three classes, according as they answer the question, *Where? Whither? or Whence?* Examples are: —

WHERE?	WHITHER?	WHENCE?
ſæſ	ſider	ſqnan
hwæſ	hwider	hwqnan
hēr	hider	heonan

76. Comparison of adverbs. — Adverbs from adjectival stems are regularly compared by adding *-or* for the comparative and *-ost* for the superlative. Example: *strangor, more strongly, strangost, most strongly* (cf. 65).

77. Irregular comparison of adverbs. — A few adverbs have no termination in the comparative. They are always monosyllabic, and have usually undergone umlaut. Such are *bæt, better; mā, mæ, more; nēar, nearer*; etc.

Numerals.

78. Numerals. — The numerals are as follows: —

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1 . . . ān	forma, āresta
2 . . . twēgen, twā (tū)	ōðer, æfterra
3 . . . þrie, þrēo	þrida
4 . . . fēower	fēorða
5 . . . fif	fifta
6 . . . slæx	slæxta
7 . . . seofon	seoforða
8 . . . eahta	eahtoða
9 . . . nigon	nigoða
10 . . . tien	tēoða
11 . . . endlefan	endlefta
12 . . . twelf	twelfta
13 . . . þrēotiene	þrēotēoða
14 . . . fēowertiene	fēowertēoða
15 . . . fiftiene	fiftēoða
16 . . . slæxtiene	slæxtēoða
17 . . . seofontiene	seofontēoða
18 . . . eahtatiene	eahtatēoða
19 . . . nigontiene	nigontēoða
20 . . . twēntig	twēntigoða
21 . . . ān and twēntig	ān and twēntigoða
30 . . . þritig	þritigoða
40 . . . fēowertig	fēowertigoða
50 . . . fiftig	fiftigoða
60 . . . slæxtig	slæxtigoða
70 . . . hundseofontig	hundseofontigoða
80 . . . (hund)eahtatig	hundeahtigoða
90 . . . hundnigontig	hundnigontigoða
100 . . . hund, hundred, hundtēontig	
110 . . . hundendlefantig	hundendleftigoða
120 . . . hundtwelftig	hundtwelftigoða
200 . . . twā hund, tū hund	
1000 . . . þūsend	

1. Other ordinals for 1 are **fyresta**, **fyrresta**.

2. Another form of ordinal for 21 is **ān ēac twēntigum**.

3. **Endlefan** and **twelf** probably stand for **ānlif** and **twalif** (representing **twālif**). The **-lif** may mean *left*. After counting on the fingers up to 10, *one left* (**ānlif**) would be 11; *two left* (**twālif**), 12. The final **-an** (**-on**) of **endlefan** may have been added after the analogy of **seofon**, **nigon**, etc.

4. Fractions are usually formed by the help of **dæl**, *part*: **ðridða dæl**, *one-third*; **seofotha dæl**, *one-seventh*. For *one and a half* occurs **oðer healf** (cf. Germ. *andert-halb*); so **ðridde healf**, *two and a half*; in other words, the OE. ordinal indicates the cardinal from which $\frac{1}{2}$ must be subtracted.

5. Interesting forms, which actually occur, are: 19, **ān lās twēntig**; 39, **ān lās fēowertig**; 59, **ānes wōna siextig** (cf. Greek *ένος δέοντες εἴκοσι*); 450, **fiftig** and **fēower hund**, **fifte healf hund**; 482, **fēower hund** and **twā** and **hundehtatig**; 100,000, **ān hund ðūsenda**; 1,500,000, **fiftiene hund ðūsend**. Note also **fiftiena sum**, *one of fifteen*, i.e. *with fourteen companions*.

79. Declension of cardinals.—**Ān** is declined like **gōd** (58), but with acc. sometimes **æne**, inst. **æne**. When declined weak, **āna**, it signifies *alone*. **Twēgen** is declined thus:—

MASCULINE	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
N.A. twēgen	twā, tū	twā
G.	twēg(r)a	
D.	twāem, twām	

So also is declined **bēgen**, *both*. **ḡrie**, **ḡrēo** is declined:—

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
N.A. ḡrie	ḡrēo	ḡrēo
G.	ḡrēora	
D.	ḡrim	

The cardinals between 3 and 20 are usually indeclinable. Those ending in **-tig** are sometimes treated as neuter nouns (in which case they are followed by a partitive genitive), sometimes as adjectives, and are sometimes uninflected. **Hund** and **ḡūsend** are sometimes undeclined, but there is also a plural of **hund**, nom. **hunde**, dat. **hundum**; and of **ḡūsend**, nom. **ḡūsendu**, gen. **-da, -dra**, dat. **-dum**. These numerals are always followed by the genitive.

80. Declension of ordinals.—All are declined like weak adjectives (60), except **ōḡer**, *second*, which is strong.

Pronouns.

81. Personal pronouns. —

FIRST PERSON.	SECOND PERSON.
Sing. N. ic	ḡū
G. mīn	ḡīn
D. mē	ḡē
A. mē	ḡē

FIRST PERSON.		SECOND PERSON.	
Dual N.	wit		git
G.	uncer		incer
D.	unc		inc
A.	unc		inc
Plur. N.	wē		gē
G.	ūre		ēower
D.	ūs		ēow
A.	ūs		ēow

THIRD PERSON.			
MASCULINE.		NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.	hē	hit	hēo
G.	his		hi(e)re
D.	him		hi(e)re
A.	hi(e)ne	hit	hi(e)
Plur. N.A.		hi(e)	
G.		hi(e)ra, heora	
D.		him	

1. Less common forms are: in the accusative, **mec**, **ðec**, **ūsic**, **ēowic**; **hi(e)** for **hēo**, and conversely. **Hio** is frequent, parallel with **hēo**, and **ūser** is found for **ūre**.

82. Reflexive pronouns. — In place of the reflexive, which does not exist as an independent form, is used the personal pronoun (81).

83. Possessive pronouns. — Two sorts of possessives must be distinguished, the declinable and the indeclinable. All of these are identical in form with the genitive of the personal pronoun, except **sīn**, which is formed from a lost reflexive. The declinable pos-

sessives are *mīn*, *my*, *ŭīn*, *thy*, *ūre*, *our*, *ēower*, *your*, *sīn*, *his*, and the seldom used *uncer*, *of us two*, and *incer*, *of you two*. These follow the strong declension of adjectives (57, 58). The *indeclinables* are *his*, *his*, *hi(e)re*, *her*, and *hi(e)ra*, *their*, the genitives of the *third* personal pronoun.

84. The demonstrative 'that.' — The pronoun *se*, *sēo*, *ŕæt*, is at once the equivalent of Mod. Eng. *that* and of the article. Like *that*, it is employed in a relative as well as a demonstrative sense, and frequently does duty for the third personal pronoun. The demonstrative pronouns have an instrumental case, as does the neuter of the interrogative *hwæt*.

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.	<i>se</i> (emphatic <i>sē</i>)	<i>ŕæt</i>	<i>sēo</i>
G.	<i>ŕæs</i>		<i>ŕære</i>
D.	<i>ŕæm</i> (<i>ŕām</i>)		<i>ŕære</i>
A.	<i>ŕone</i>	<i>ŕæt</i>	<i>ŕā</i>
I.	<i>ŕȳ</i> , <i>ŕon</i>		
Plur. N.A.		<i>ŕā</i>	
G.		<i>ŕāra</i> (<i>ŕæra</i>)	
D.		<i>ŕæm</i> (<i>ŕām</i>)	

1. The *conjunction* *ŕæt*, and the *adverb* *ŕā* (= *there*, *then*, etc.), must not be confounded with the *pronoun*.

2. Parallel with *se*, *sēo*, is a rare *ŕe*, *ŕēo*, which eventually supplants the former.

3. *ŕæm*, *ŕām* becomes *ŕan*, *ŕon* in such words as *sīŕŕan*, *since* (= *sīŕ ŕām*).

4. The forms of this pronoun should be carefully distinguished from those of the next.

85. The demonstrative 'this.' — Mod. Eng. *this* is represented by the demonstrative *ŕes*, *ŕeos*, *ŕis*.

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.	<i>ŕes</i>	<i>ŕis</i>	<i>ŕeos</i>
G.	<i>ŕis(s)es</i>		<i>ŕisse</i>
D.	<i>ŕis(s)um</i>		<i>ŕisse</i>
A.	<i>ŕisne</i>	<i>ŕis</i>	<i>ŕās</i>
I.	<i>ŕys</i>		
Plur. N.A.		<i>ŕās</i>	
G.		<i>ŕissa</i>	
D.		<i>ŕis(s)um</i>	

1. Alternative or occasional forms are nsf. *ŕios*; gsf. dsf. *ŕis(se)re*; dat. *ŕiosum* (20).

86. **Minor demonstratives.** — Less important demonstratives are *ilca*, *same*, which is declined weak, and *self*, *self*, which takes both declensions.

87. **Relative pronouns.** — The office of the relative is assumed:

a) by the demonstrative *se*, *sēo*, *ŕæt*, the reference being rendered explicit by the case form.

b) by the demonstrative *se*, *sēo*, *ŕæt*, with the particle *ŕe* appended.

c) by the indeclinable *ŕe*, the reference being rendered explicit by an appended personal pronoun in the proper case form.

d) by the particle *ðe* alone, representing all numbers, genders, and cases, the reference being much less explicit.

Illustrations of each of these modes would be:—

- a) **Se stān, ðone ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**
 (The stone, which the builders rejected.)
- b) **Se stān, ðone ðe ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**
- c) **Se stān, ðe hine ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**
- d) **Se stān, ðe ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**

88. Interrogative pronouns.—The most important is *hwā*, *who?* of both genders, with its neuter *hwæt*, *what? what sort of a?*

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N.	hwā		hwæt
G.		hwæs	
D.		hwæm (hwām)	
A.	hwone		hwæt
I.			hwȳ, hwon

Hwile, *which?* **hwæðer**, *which of two?* and **hūlic**, *of what sort?* are declined like strong adjectives (57, 58).

89. Indefinite pronouns.—The indefinites are:—

a) *ān*, *sum*, *a*, *a certain*, *ænig*, *any*, *nān*, *nænig*, *no*, *none*, *ælc*, *gehwile*, *each*, *ægðer*, *āhwæðer*, *either*, *nāhwæðer*, *neither*, *oðer*, *other*, *swile*, *such*, are declined like strong adjectives.

b) *āwiht*, *oht*, *anything*, and *nāwiht*, *nōht*, *nothing*, with the compounds of *-hwega* (*hwæthwega*, *anything*, etc.) are indeclinable.

c) *hwā*, *any one* (and its compounds) is declined like the interrogative.

d) Indefinite relatives are formed from the interrogatives by *swā-swā*: *swā-hwā-swā*, *whoever*, etc.

e) *man* (originally *mann*), *one* (cf. French *on*, Ger. *man*), is used only in the nom. sing.

Verbs.

90. Classification of verbs.—Verbs are either strong (92) or weak (96); besides which there are two small classes of important verbs, called respectively preteritive presents (124 ff.) and anomalous (137 ff.). Weak verbs are in general derivative; and the stem can usually be detected as existing in some other independent word, often a noun or adjective, or the pret. sing. tense-stem of a strong verb.

91. The present stem.—The present stem of a verb is what remains after cutting off the infinitive ending *-an* or *-ian* (in contract verbs, *-n*). The radical vowel is the vowel of this stem; and the consonant or consonants which terminate the stem are, when such exist, called stem-finals. The stem as obtained above is one of the four tense-stems of strong verbs, or of the three tense-stems of weak verbs.

92. Tense-stems of strong verbs.—Strong verbs change the radical vowel to form the different tense-stems, like

the verbs called irregular in Modern English. As in Modern English the verb *drive* has the preterit *drove* and past participle *driven*, so in Old English the same verb has the pret. sing. **drāf** and past participle **drifen**. However, instead of the three tense-stems of Modern English, there are four in Old English for strong verbs, the preterit being subdivided into preterit singular and preterit plural.

The four stems of **drifan**, *drive*, are:—

PRESENT.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PLUR.	PAST PART.
drif-	drāf	drif-	drif-

93. Forms derived from each stem.— From the present stem are formed the whole of the present indicative and optative, the imperative singular and plural, the infinitive, the gerund, and the present participle—in all seventeen forms.

From the pret. sing. stem are formed only the 1st and 3d persons singular—two forms.

From the pret. plur. stem are formed the whole pret. plur. of indicative and optative, the whole pret. sing. of the optative, and the 2d person singular indicative—ten forms.

From the past participial stem is formed only the past participle—one form.

94. Commonest forms of the verb.— From the present stem the form in commonest use is the ind. pres. 3d sing.; from the pret. sing. stem, the ind. pret. 3d sing.;

from the pret. plur. stem, the ind. pret. 3d plur. Umlaut (17) and contraction (34) are apt to obscure the origin of the first of these, but not of the other two. Thus from **standan**, *stand* — whose principal parts are **standan**, **stōd**, **stōdon**, **standen** — the ind. pret. 3d sing. is **stōd**, the ind. pret. 3d plur. **stōdon**, but the ind. pres. 3d sing. **stęnt** (instead of **standeō**).

95. Conjugation of a strong verb. — The conjugation of the strong verbs may be represented by that of **bindan**, *bind* : —

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	binde	binde
2.	bindest, bintst	binde
3.	bindeō, bint	binde
Plur.	bindaō	bīnden
Pret. Sing. 1.	band	bunde
2.	bunde	bunde
3.	band	bunde
Plur.	bundon	bunden
Imper. Sing.	bind	Inf. bindan
Plur.	bindaō, binde	Gerund tō bindanne
Pres. Part.	bindende	Past Part. (ge)bunden

The 2d sing. pres. ind. is sometimes formed in **-sō**. The **ō** is derived from the **ōū** of the personal pronoun, the old ending having been **s**. This **s**, followed by the personal pronoun, became **sō**, which *should* regularly become **st** (34), but does not always.

NOTE. — The imper. plur. **binde** is used when the verb is immediately followed by a pronoun as subject: **binde wē**, not **bindaō wē**, *let us bind*; **binde gē**, not **bindaō gē**, *bind ye*. So the ind. plur.

96. Conjugation of the weak verb. — Weak verbs form the preterit by the addition to the present stem of **-de** for the singular (ind. pret. 2d sing. **-dest**), and **-don** (**-den**) for the plural. A few verbs take **-e** before the **-de**, and many take **-o**. The vowel of the present stem is never changed before **-ede** and **-ode**, but in some verbs is changed before **-de**; a list of the latter is given in 114.

The past participle of weak verbs is formed by the addition of **-ed** (**-od**, **-d**).

The **-d** of the endings **-de**, etc., and **-ed**, is changed to **-t** after certain stem-finals (33), and is lost in other situations; for details see 113 and 114. Certain stem-finals also undergo change before the same endings; for details see 114.

97. Classes of strong verbs. — Under strong verbs are included two principal divisions, according as their tense-stems were originally formed in one manner or another. Strong verbs are accordingly divided into Ablaut Verbs and Reduplicating Verbs. This distinction is mainly historical, and for practical purposes need not be insisted on at the outset.

98. Ablaut verbs. — Of these there are six principal classes, for which see 102–107.

99. Vowels of the present stem. — To facilitate the assignment of verbs to their proper classes, the follow-

ing table may be useful, in conjunction with 101-110. The Ablaut Classes are distinguished by the Roman numerals, and the Reduplicating Verbs by Red.

SHORT RADICAL VOWEL.	CLASS.
a	VI, Red.
æ	VI
ē	VI
e + r or l	IV
e + any single cons. but r or l	V
e + twq cons.	III
i followed by nasal	III
i followed by non-nasal	III, IV, V
q, see a	
u in cuman	IV
u in other verbs	III
ea	VI, Red.
eo	III
ie	III, V, VI
LONG RADICAL VOWEL.	CLASS.
ā	Red.
ǣ	Red.
ē̄	Red.
ī	I
ō	Red.
ū	II
ēa	VI, Red.
ēo in contract verbs	I, II, V
ēo in other verbs	II

100. Contract verbs.— Contract verbs are strong verbs whose stem-final was originally **h**. This **h** was lost before vowels (29), and the preceding vowel was then

amalgamated with the following. The resultant diphthong (or vowel) is *ēo* in the case of ten verbs, *ēa* in that of four, and *ō* in that of two. The *ō*-verbs belong to the Reduplicating Class, the *ēa*-verbs to the Sixth Ablaut Class, and the *ēo*-verbs to the First, Second, and Fifth Ablaut Classes.

101. **Contract verbs according to classes.**— Distributed according to classes, the contract verbs are as follows:—

I. *lēon* (orig. *lihan*), *lend*; *sēon*, *sift*; *tēon*, *censure*; *ŭēon*, *thrive*; *wrēon*, *cover*.

II. *flēon* (orig. *flēohan*), *flee*; *tēon*, *draw*.

V. *gefēon* (orig. *gefēhon*), *rejoice*; *plēon*, *venture*; *sēon*, *see*.

VI. *flēan* (orig. *flahan*), *flay*; *lēan*, *blame*; *slēan*, *strike*; *ŭwēan*, *wash*.

Red. *fōn* (orig. *fanhan*), *seize*; *hōn*, *hang*.

Of these the most important are *tēon*, *censure*, *ŭēon*, *thrive*, *wrēon*, *cover*; *flēon*, *flee*, *tēon*, *draw*; *gefēon*, *rejoice*, *sēon*, *see*; *slēan*, *strike*, *ŭwēan*, *wash*; *fōn*, *seize*, and *hōn*, *hang*.

Tēon, *draw* (II), should be carefully distinguished from *tēon*, *censure* (I); and likewise *sēon*, *see* (V), from *sēon*, *sift* (I). The principal parts of *tēon*, *draw*, are:—

<i>tēon</i>	<i>tēah</i>	<i>tugon</i>	(ge)togen
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of *tēon*, *censure*, are:—

<i>tēon</i>	<i>tēah</i>	<i>tlgon</i>	(ge)tigen
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But there is a tendency on the part of contract verbs like the latter of these (I) to assume throughout the forms of the former (II).

ḡēon, *thrive* (102), has past part. **ḡigen** and **ḡungen**.

The imp. sing. always ends in **h**, and has a long vowel in verbs of the First, Second, and Reduplicating Classes, a short vowel in the Fifth and Sixth. Examples: (I) **tēon**, *censure*, imp. **tīh**; (II) **tēon**, *draw*, imp. **tēoh**; (V) **sēon**, *see*, imp. **seoh**; (VI) **slēan**, *strike*, imp. **sleah**; (Red.) **fōn**, *seize*, imp. **fōh**.

102. Strong verbs of the First Ablaut Class. —

Stem vowels (normally) **i**, **ā**, **i**, **i**

Typical verb **drīfan**, *drive*

Four stems **drīfan** **drāf** **drifon** **drifen**

Like **drīfan** are conjugated all strong verbs with **i** in the present stem. Here belongs any strong verb with **ā** in the first preterit stem, **i** in the second preterit stem, or **i** in the past participial stem. Among the more common are: **bīdan**, *remain*; **bītan**, *bite*; **rīdan**, *ride*; (**ā**)**rīsan**, *arise*; **scīnan**, *shine*; **slītan**, *tear*; **stīgan**, *ascend*; **swīcan**, *abandon*; (**ge**)**wītan**, *go*; **wrītan**, *write*.

Umlaut does not affect the vowel of the present stem (94).

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34): —

d-stems	bīdan	bitst , bit(t)
t-stems	bītan	bitst , bit(t)

s-stems	rīsan	rist, rist (rieſ)
ſ-stems	sniſan	snitst, sniſ(ſ)
Contracts (101)	ſēon	ſihst, ſihſ
Others are normal	drifan	drifst, drifſ

The second preterit and past participial stems of the verbs **sniſan**, *cut*, **liſan**, *go*, and **scriſan**, *proceed*, take **d** instead of **ſ** (37): **snidon**, **sniden**, etc. Other verbs in **ſ** retain the **ſ**.

103. Strong verbs of the Second Ablaut Class.—

Stem vowels	ēo or ū, ēa, u, o			
Typical verbs	bēodan , <i>offer</i> ; brūcan , <i>enjoy</i>			
Four stems	bēodan	bēad	budon	boden
	brūcan	brēac	brucon	brocen

Like **bēodan** are conjugated all strong verbs having **ēo** in the present stem, except some contracts, and like **brūcan** all having **ū**. Here belongs any strong verb having **ēa** in the first preterit stem. Among the more common are: **cēosan**, *choose*; **drēogan**, *endure*; **hrēosan**, *fall*; (**for**)**lēosan**, *lose*; **tēon**, *draw*; **būgan**, *bow*.

Stems in **s**, **ſ**, and contract vowel (37):—

cēosan	cēas	curon	coren
sēoſan	sēaſ	sudon	soden
tēon (101)	tēah	tugon	togen

Like **cēosan** are formed stems in **s**; like **sēoſan**, **ābrēoſan**, *frustrate*; like **tēon**, **flēon**, *flee*.

Umlaut changes the **ēo** of the present to **ie** (or **ī**),

and *ū* of the present to *ȳ*, in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: *forliest*, *brȳcŃ*.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34):—

d-stems	<i>bēodan</i>	<i>bīetst</i> , <i>bīet(t)</i>
t-stems	<i>gēotan</i>	<i>gietst</i> , <i>giet(t)</i>
s-stems	<i>forlēosan</i>	<i>forliest</i> , <i>forliest</i> (-sŃ)
g-stems (28)	<i>drēogan</i>	<i>driegst</i> (-hst), <i>driegŃ</i> (-hŃ)
Contracts (101)	<i>tēon</i>	<i>tiehst</i> , <i>tiehŃ</i>
Others are normal	<i>crēopan</i>	<i>criepst</i> , <i>criepŃ</i>

104. Strong verbs of the Third Ablaut Class.—

Stem vowels various, but all short

Typical verbs *bindan*, *bind*; *helpan*, *help*; *gieldan*, *yield*; *weorpan*, *throw*; *berstan*, *burst*

Four stems	<i>bindan</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>bundon</i>	<i>bunden</i>
	<i>helpan</i>	<i>healp</i>	<i>hulpon</i>	<i>holpen</i>
	<i>gieldan</i>	<i>geald</i>	<i>guldon</i>	<i>golden</i>
	<i>weorpan</i>	<i>wearp</i>	<i>wurpon</i>	<i>worpen</i>
	<i>berstan</i>	<i>bærst</i>	<i>burston</i>	<i>borsten</i>

Like *bindan* are conjugated all strong verbs in *in* or *im* + consonant, besides *iernan*, *run*, *beornan*, *burn*, originally *rinnan*, *brinnan*.

Like *helpan* are conjugated all in *el* + consonant, besides *fēolan*, *reach*, which is irregular.

Like *gieldan* are conjugated all in *iel* + consonant.

Like *weorpan* are conjugated all in *eor* or *eoh* + consonant (21. *b*).

Like *berstan* are conjugated *Ńerscan*, *thresh*; *bregdan*, *brandish*; *stregdan*, *strew*; besides *frignan*, *in-*

quire, which resembles it in all except the vowel of the present.

The stems of *weorðan*, *become*, are (37):—

weorðan wearð wurden worden

Bregdan and **frignan** may drop *g*, and lengthen the preceding vowel (28): **bræd**, **frīnan**.

Findan, *find*, likewise forms its 3d sing. pret. ind. as *funde*, which is indeed the usual form.

Among the more common verbs are: **drincan**, *drink*; **findan**, *find*; (on)**ginnan**, *begin*; **winnan**, *strive*; **limpan**, *happen*; **belgan**, *be angry*; **ceorfan**, *cut*; **feohtan**, *fight*.

Umlaut changes the *eo* of the present to *ie* in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **wierpð**. A similar change, though not due to precisely the same cause (17), is found in presents in *e*, which is converted to *i* or *ie*: **hilpst**, **bierst**.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34):—

d-stems	bindan	bintst, bint
t-stems	feohtan	fiehtst, fieht
st-stems	berstan	bierst, bierst
ð-stems	weorðan	wier(ð)st, wierð
nn-stems	winnan	winst, winð (35, ð)
Others are normal	singan	singst, singð

The stems of **fēolan**, *reach*, are:—

fēolan fealh fulgon (fælon) folen

Exceptional forms are the 3d sing. pres. ind. of **bregdan** and **stregdan**: **brītt**, **strēt(t)**.

105. Strong verbs of the Fourth Ablaut Class. —

Stem vowels	e	æ	ǣ	o
	i (u)	ō	ō	u
Typical verb	beran , <i>bear</i>			
Four stems	beran , bær , bǣron , boren			

Like **beran** are conjugated **teran**, *tear*; **scieran** (18), *shear*; **cwelan**, *die*; **helan**, *conceal*; **stelan**, *steal*; **brecan**, *break*.

The two irregular verbs of this class are among the most important in the language: **niman**, *take*, and **cuman**, *come*. Their stems are:—

niman	nōm	nōmon	numen
cuman	c(w)ōm	c(w)ōmon	cumen (cymen)

Umlaut changes the **u** of **cuman** to **y** in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **cymst**, **cymð**. A similar change, though not due to precisely the same cause (17), is found in the presents in **e**, which is changed to **i** or **ie**: **bi(e)rst**, **stilð**.

106. Strong verbs of the Fifth Ablaut Class. —

Stem vowels (normally)	e, æ, ǣ, e			
Typical verbs	sprecan , <i>speak</i> ; cweðan , <i>say</i> ; giefan , <i>give</i> ; biddan , <i>request</i> ; gefēon , <i>rejoice</i>			
Four stems	sprecan	spræc	sprǣcon	sprecen
	cweðan	cwæð	cwædon (37)	cweden
	giefan (18)	geaf	gēafon	giefen

Four stems	biddan	bæd	bædon	beden
	gefēon (101)	gefeah	gefægon	

Like **sprecan** are conjugated **etan**, *eat*; **tredan**, *tread*; **metan**, *measure*; **wrecan**, *pursue*; and a few others.

Like **cweðan** is conjugated no other verb.

Like **giefan** is conjugated **gietan**, *get*.

Like **biddan** are conjugated **licgan**, *lie*; **sittan**, *sit*.

Like **gefēon** is conjugated **sēon**, *see*, except that its pret. plur. is **sāwon**, and past participle **sewen**, *segen*.

Umlaut, or a change analogous to it (17), converts the **e** of the present to **i** in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **cwið**; in contracts we have **ie**, not **īe**, since the vowel of the present was originally short: **siehð**.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34):—

d-stems	tredan	tritst , trit(t)
t-stems	gietan	gietst , giet(t)
ð-stems	cweðan	cwist , cwið
g-stems (28)	licgan	ligst (list), lið (lið)
Contracts (101)	sēon	siehst , siehð
Others are normal	sprecan	spriest , sprieð

The vowel of the pret. sing. is sometimes long in verbs in **et**: **ǣt**, **mǣt**.

107. Strong verbs of the Sixth Ablaut Class.—

Stem vowels (normally) **a**, **ō**, **o**, **a**

Typical verbs **faran**, *go*; **slēan**, *strike*; **standan**, *stand*; **hebban**,
raise

Four stems	faran	fōr	fōron	faren
	slēan (101)	slōg	slōgon (37)	slægen (slēgen)
	standan	stōd	stōdon	standen
	hebban (11)	hōf	hōfon	hafen

Like **faran** are conjugated **sacan**, *dispute*, and one or two others.

Like **slēan** are conjugated **lēan**, *blame*, **ŭwēan**, *wash*.

Like **standan** is conjugated no other verb.

In the main like **hebban** are conjugated the following:—

hllehhhan (36), <i>laugh</i>	hlōh	hlōgon (37)	
scleppan (18), <i>create</i>	scōp (scēop)	scōpon (scēopon)	sce(a)pen
stæppan , <i>step</i>	stōp	stōpon	stapen
swerian , <i>swear</i>	swōr	swōron	sworen

Umlaut changes the **a** of the present to **ę** (æ), and the **ēa** of the present (see 101) to **ie** (not **īe**), in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **stęnt**, **færst**, **sliehŭ**.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (34):—

d-stems	standan	stęntst , stęnt
b-stems	hebban	hefst , hefŭ
Contracts (101)	slēan	sliehist , sliehŭ
Others are normal	faran	færst , færŭ

The verbs like **hebban** are peculiar in having umlaut in the present stem, which causes them, in so far, to resemble the Weak Verbs of the First Class (111). Thus, like these, they have the imp. sing. in **-e**: **hefe**, **swere**, etc. (cf. 117). The umlaut is due to the fact that the stem of this group, unlike that of

most strong verbs, is followed by a *j* (16). Thus the inf. *stæppan* stands for original *stapjan*; were it not for the umlaut-causing *-j-*, the infinitive would have been *stapan*; and so in the other four verbs.

108. Reduplicating verbs.—Stem vowels various.

A peculiarity of this class—shared, however, by a very few verbs of the Sixth Ablaut Class (107)—is that the vowels of the first and fourth stems are identical (with two or three exceptions noted below), and that those of the second and third stems are likewise identical. The vowel (diphthong) of the preterit is sometimes *ēo*, less frequently *ē*.

109. Reduplicating preterits in *ēo*.—The present stem has *ea* (rarely *a*), *ā*, *ēa*, *ō*, or *ē*.

Typical verbs *feallan*, *fall*; *bannan*, *summon*; *cnāwan*, *know*; *hēawan*, *hew*; *flōwan*, *flow*; *wēpan*, *weep*

Four stems	feallan	fēoli	fēollon	feallen
	bannan	bēonn	bēonnon	bannen
	cnāwan	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
	hēawan	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
	flōwan	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
	wēpan	wēop	wēopon	wōpen

Like *feallan* are conjugated verbs in *eal* + consonant, besides *weaxan*, *grow* (originally of the Sixth Ablaut Class, 107): *healdan*, *hold*; *wealdan*, *govern*, etc.

Like *bannan* (very rare) is conjugated *gangan*, *go* (but usually as *gān*, 141).

Like **cnāwan** are conjugated verbs in **āw**, besides **swāpan**, *sweep*: — **blāwan**, *blow*; **sāwan**, *sow*, etc.

Like **hēawan** are conjugated verbs in **ēa**: **bēatan**, *beat*; **hlēapan**, *leap*.

Like **flōwan** are conjugated verbs in **ō**: **blōwan**, *bloom* (not to be confounded with **blāwan**, *blow*); **grōwan**, *grow*; **spōwan**, *thrive*; **blōtan**, *sacrifice*.

Like **wēpan** is conjugated no other common verb; in **wēpan** the stem vowel of the present is derived by umlaut from **ō**, the latter reappearing in the past participle.

110. Reduplicating preterits in **ē**. — The present stem has **ā**, **æ**, or **ō**.

Typical verbs **lātan**, *let*; **hātan**, *call*; **fōn**, *seize*

Four stems	lātan	lēt	lēton	lāten
	hātan	hēt	hēton	hāten
	fōn (101)	fēng	fēngon	fangen

Like **lātan** are conjugated **drādan**, *dread*; **rādan**, *consult*, *read* (usually weak); **slāpan**, *sleep*.

Like **hātan** is conjugated **lācan**, *jump*; **scādan**, *scēadan* (18), *separate*.

Like **fōn** is conjugated **hōn**, *hang*.

111. Weak verbs of the First Class. — The stem vowel of the present always has umlaut (except that **ēo** sometimes persists, *i.e.*, does not become **īe**). The infinitive ends in **-an** or **-ian**, the latter being infrequent.

112. **Weak infinitives in -an.** — These take the preterit either (113, 114) in **-de (-te)** or (115) in **-ede**, the past participle in **-ed** or in **-d (-t)**.

113. **Weak preterits in -de (-te), with retention of the stem vowel.** — Here belong verbs whose stem vowel is long by nature (4), and a number in which the stem syllable is long by position as a result of gemination (36). The past participle is formed in **-ed**, contraction taking place in **t-** and **d-** stems. The infinitive always ends in **-an**.

Three stems	hieran , <i>hear</i>	hierde	(ge)hiered
	fyllan , <i>fill</i>	fylde (35)	(ge)fyll(ed)
	cyssan , <i>kiss</i>	cyste (33, 35)	(ge)cyss(ed)
	sęttan , <i>set</i>	sętte (33)	(ge)sętt
	sęndan , <i>send</i>	sęnde	(ge)sęnd(ed)
	lędan , <i>lead</i>	lędde	(ge)lęd(ed)
	iecan , <i>increase</i>	iecte (33)	(ge)ieced
	ęhtan , <i>persecute</i>	ęhte	(ge)ęht
	mętan , <i>find</i>	mętte	(ge)męt(t)
	glerwan , <i>prepare</i>	glerede	(ge)gler(w)ed

Like **hieran** are conjugated all verbs not belonging to any of the following divisions.

Like **fyllan** are conjugated stems ending in a double consonant, excepting those like **cyssan** and **sęttan**, and under 114 and 115.

Like **cyssan** are conjugated stems ending in **ff**, **pp**, and **ss**.

Like **sęttan** are conjugated stems ending in **tt**.

Like **sēndan** are conjugated stems ending in a consonant + **d**.

Like **lædan** are conjugated stems ending in a vowel + **d**.

Like **iecan** are conjugated stems ending in **c**, **p**, and **x**.

Like **ēhtan** are conjugated stems ending in a consonant + **t**.

Like **mētan** are conjugated stems ending in a vowel + **t**.

Like **gierwan** are conjugated stems ending in **rw** and **lw**. The forms of the present sometimes retain the **w**, sometimes not.

114. Irregular preterits and past participles. — Certain verbs, in other respects like those of the last paragraph, and whose stems end in **ll**, **cc**, **c** (**nc**, **rc**), or **g** (**cg**, **ng**), form their preterits and past participles from a stem without umlaut. To determine, from the present stem, what form the past stem will assume, find the original vowel corresponding to the umlaut vowel of the present, and consider what changes, if any, will be caused by breaking (21). The **l**-verbs take **-de** and **-d**, the **c**- and **g**-verbs **-te** and **-t**. The **c**- and **g**-verbs often insert **-e** before the infinitive ending (18). Stems ending in **c** and **g** change these consonants to **h** before the **t** of the ending.

The list is as follows:—

ll-verbs	cwēllan , <i>kill</i>	cwealde	(ge)cweald
	dwēllan , <i>deceive</i>		
	sēllan , <i>give</i>		
	stēllan , <i>place</i>		
	tēllan , <i>count</i>		
cc-verbs	cwēcc(e)an , <i>shake</i>	cweahte	(ge)cweaht
	drēc(e)an , <i>vex</i>		
	lēcc(e)an , <i>moisten</i>		
	rēc(e)an , <i>expound</i>		
	strecc(e)an , <i>stretch</i>		
	ſēc(e)an , <i>cover</i>		
	wēc(e)an , <i>wake</i>		
e-verbs	læcc(e)an , <i>seize</i>	læhte	(ge)læht
	ræc(e)an , <i>reach</i>	ræhte	(ge)ræht
	tæc(e)an , <i>teach</i>	tæhte	(ge)tæht
	rēc(e)an , recc(e)an , <i>reck</i>	rōhte	(ge)rōht
	sēc(e)an , <i>seek</i>	sōhte	(ge)sōht
nc-verbs	ſenc(e)an , <i>think</i>	ſōhte	(ge)ſōht
	ſync(e)an , <i>seem</i>	ſūhte	(ge)ſūht
rc-verb	wyrc(e)an , <i>work</i>	worhte	(ge)worht
cg-verb	bycg(e)an , <i>buy</i>	bohte	(ge)boht
ng-verb	bringan , <i>bring</i>	brōhte	(ge)brōht

The preterit and past participle of **ræc(e)an** and **tæc(e)an** should properly have **ǣ**: **rǣhte**, etc. This does, indeed, sometimes occur, but is much less common than the **æ**.

115. **Infinitives in -an, with preterit in -ede.**—Here belong two groups of verbs whose infinitives end in **-an** (exceptionally **-ian**).

(a) The first group comprises the following verbs with stems ending in a double consonant (cf. 11);

fremman, *perform*; **gremman**, *provoke*; **trymman**, *confirm*; **ðennan**, *extend*; **wennan**, *accustom*; **dynnan**, *hlynnan*, *resound*; **cnyssan**, *beat*; **scēððan**, *injure* (sometimes strong); **swēbban**, *quiet*; **węcg(e)an**, *agitate*; **ðicg(e)an**, *receive* (sometimes strong). Occasionally these verbs take an infinitive in **-ian** (116).

(b) The second group comprises stems ending in a consonant + either **l**, **n**, or **r**. This group is somewhat irregular, occasionally having preterits like **hyngerde**, instead of the more regular **hyngrede**, **nemde** for **nemn(e)de**, *named*, and **ęfnde** for **ęfnede**, *performed*.

Typical verbs	(a) fremman , <i>perform</i>	fremede	(ge)fremed
	(b) hyngnan , <i>hunger</i>	hyngrede	(ge)hyngred

NOTE. — **Lęcg(e)an**, *lay*, is irregular in the preterit and past part.: **legde** (**lēde**), (ge)**legd** (**-lēd**), instead of **legede**, (ge)**leged**.

116. Infinitives in -ian with preterit in -ede. — Here belong a few weak verbs of the First Class. They have a short stem ending in **r**, or occasionally in **l**, **m**, **n**, or one of the spirants. The vowel of the stem is usually **ę** (**ie**) or **y**. Examples are: **nerian**, *save*; **herian**, *praise*; **byrian**, *pertain*; **heľian**, *conceal*; **trymian**, *confirm* (see 115. a).

Three stems	nerian	nerede	(ge)nered
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117. Paradigms of the First Class. — For the conjugation of weak verbs of the First Class we may

choose: *hieran*, *hear*; *sellan*, *give*; *frēmman*, *perform*; *nērian*, *save*.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

Sing. 1. <i>hiere</i>	<i>selle</i>	<i>frēmme</i>	<i>nērie</i>
2. <i>hierst</i> (23)	<i>sēlest</i>	<i>frēmeſt</i>	<i>nēreſt</i>
3. <i>hierſ</i>	<i>sēleſ</i>	<i>frēmeſ</i>	<i>nēreſ</i>
Plur. <i>hieras</i>	<i>sellaſ</i>	<i>frēmmaſ</i>	<i>nēriaſ</i>

OPTATIVE.

Sing. <i>hiere</i>	<i>selle</i>	<i>frēmme</i>	<i>nērie</i>
Plur. <i>hieren</i>	<i>sellen</i>	<i>frēmmen</i>	<i>nērien</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. <i>hier</i> (23)	<i>sēle</i>	<i>frēme</i>	<i>nēre</i>
Plur. <i>hieras</i>	<i>sellaſ</i>	<i>frēmmaſ</i>	<i>nēriaſ</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>hieran</i>	<i>sellan</i>	<i>frēmman</i>	<i>nērian</i>
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PARTICIPLE.

<i>hierende</i>	<i>sellende</i>	<i>frēmmede</i>	<i>nēriende</i>
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PRETERIT.

INDICATIVE.

Sing. 1. <i>hierde</i>	<i>sealde</i>	<i>frēmede</i>	<i>nērede</i>
2. <i>hierdest</i>	<i>sealdeſt</i>	<i>frēmedeſt</i>	<i>nēredeſt</i>
3. <i>hierde</i>	<i>sealde</i>	<i>frēmede</i>	<i>nērede</i>
Plur. <i>hierdon</i>	<i>sealdon</i>	<i>frēmedon</i>	<i>nēredon</i>

OPTATIVE.

Sing. <i>hierde</i>	<i>sealde</i>	<i>frēmede</i>	<i>nērede</i>
Plur. <i>hierden</i>	<i>sealden</i>	<i>frēmeden</i>	<i>nēreden</i>

PARTICIPLE.

Sing. <i>hiered</i>	<i>seald</i>	<i>frēmed</i>	<i>nēred</i>
Plur. <i>hier(e)de</i>	<i>sealde</i>	<i>frēmede</i>	<i>nērede</i>

118. Weak verbs of the Second Class. — These are very numerous. Many are formed from nouns and adjectives (cf. 90). The infinitive always ends in **-ian**, or its equivalent **-ig(e)an** (18). Though the **i** of an ending usually causes umlaut, it does not in these verbs, because of its comparatively late origin, the older termination having been **-ōjon** (that is, **-ōyon**), which was incapable of causing umlaut, since it was **-ō**, rather than **-j-** (that is, **-y-**), which immediately followed the stem.

Hence it is easy to distinguish verbs of this Class from verbs in **-ian** of the First Class (116):—

1. Of those verbs there are but few; of these, many.
2. Of those the vowels are always umlauted (usually **e** or **y**); of these, rarely, and only when the verb was formed from a noun or adjective whose vowel was already umlauted.
3. Of those the stem usually ends in **r**; of these, in any consonant or consonant combination.

119. Paradigm of the Second Class. — As a typical verb we may select **lufian**, *love*.

		PRESENT.	
INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Sing. 1.	lufie	lufie	Sing. lufa
2.	lufast		Plur. lufiaſſ
3.	lufaſſ		
Plur.	lufiaſſ	lufen	
Inf.	lufian		Part. lufiende

	INDICATIVE.	PRETERIT.	OPTATIVE.
Sing. 1.	lufode		
2.	lufodeſt		lufode
3.	lufode		
Plur.	lufedon, -odon		lufoden, -eden
Part.	(ge)lufod		

In the endings, **ig(e)** or **g** is frequently found for **i** (18).

Sometimes, instead of **-ode**, the ending is **-ade**, **-ude**, or even **-ede**; but **-ode** is normal.

120. Weak verbs of the Third Class.—These comprise **habban**, *have*; **libban** (**lifian**), *live*; **ſæg(e)an**, *say*; **hycg(e)an**, *think*. These are conjugated partly according to the First Class (117), and partly according to the Second (119).

121. Conjugation of habban, have.—**Habban**, *have*; **nabban**, *have not* (29).

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	hæbbe	hæbbe
2.	hæfst (hafast)	hæbbe
3.	hæfð (hafað)	hæbbe
Plur.	habbað (hæbbað)	hæbben
Pret. Sing.	hæfde, etc.	hæfde
	hæfdon	hæfden
Imper. Sing.	hafa	
Plur.	habbað	Inf. habban
Pres. Part.	hæbbende	Past Part. (ge)hæfd

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	næbbe	næbbe
2.	næfst (nafast)	næbbe
3.	næfð (nafað)	næbbe
Plur.	nabbað	næbben
Pret. Sing.	næfð, etc.	næfde
	næfdon	næfden
Imper. Sing.	nafa	
Plur.	nabbað	Infin. nabban
Pres. Part.	næbbende	Past Part. (ge)næfd

122. Conjugation of *libban*, *live*. —

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	libbe	libbe, liffe, etc.
2.	leofast (20)	
3.	leofað	
Plur.	libbað, lifiað	libben, lifien
Pret. Sing.	lifde, etc.	lifde
Plur.	lifdon	lifden
Imper. Sing.	leofa (20)	
Plur.	libbað, lifiað	Infin. libban, lifian
Pres. Part.	libbende, lifiende	Past Part. (ge)lifd

123. Conjugation of *secg(e)an*, *say*. —

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	segge	segge, etc.
2.	sægst, segst, sagast	
3.	sægð, segð, sagað	
Plur.	secg(e)að	seegen
Pret. Sing.	sægde, sæde (28), etc.	sægde, sæde
Plur.	sædon, sædon	sæden, sæden
Imper. Sing.	saga, sege	
Plur.	secg(e)að	Infin. secg(e)an
Pres. Part.	segende	Past Part. (ge)sægd, (ge)sæd

124. Conjugation of *hycg(e)an*, *think*. —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	hycge	hycge , etc.
2.	hygst, hogast	
3.	hygð, hogað	
Plur.	hycg(e)að	hycgen
Pret. Sing.	hog(o)de , etc.	hog(o)de
Plur.	hog(o)don	hog(o)den
Imper. Sing.	hoga	Infin. hycg(e)an
Plur.	hycg(e)að	
Pres. Part.	hycgende	Past Part. (ge)hog(o)d

PRETERITIVE PRESENTS.

125. *Preteritive presents*. — A small group of verbs have strong preterits with present meaning (the old presents being lost), and form new weak preterits from these. They are: **witan**, *know*; **āgan**, *own*; **dugan**, *avail*; **unnan**, *grant*; **cunnan**, *know*; **ðurfan**, *need*; **durran** (?), *dare*; **sculan**, *shall*; **munan**, *intend*; **mugan** (?), *can*; **nugan** (?), *suffice*; **mōtan** (?), *may*.

126. *Conjugation of witan, know*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. **wāt**, 2. **wāst**; plur. **wi(e)ton**; pret. **wiste** (**wisse**), etc. Opt. pres. **wi(e)te**, etc.; pret. **wiste** (**wisse**), etc. Imper. **wite**. Infin. **wi(e)tan**. Pres. part. **witende**; past part. **(ge)witen**.

For **wi(e)tan**, etc., is found **wiotan**, etc.

Like **witan** is conjugated **nytan**, *not to know*: **nāt**, etc. Wherever, in the forms of **witan**, **i** (**ie**, **io**) occurs, **y** is here to be substituted.

127. Conjugation of āgan, possess. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. āh, 2. āhst; plur. āgon; pret. āhte, etc. Opt. pres. āge, etc.; pret. āhte. Imper. āge. Infin. āgan. Pres. part. āgende; past part. āgen, *own* (*adj.*).

So nāgan, *not to possess*.

128. Conjugation of dugan, avail. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. dēah; plur. dugon; pret. dohte, etc. Opt. pres. dyge, duge, etc. Infin. dugan. Pres. part. dugende.

129. Conjugation of unnan, grant. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. an(u); plur. unnon; pret. ūðe. Opt. pres. unne, etc.; pret. ūðe, etc. Imper. unne. Infin. unnan. Pres. part. unnende; past part. (ge)unnen.

130. Conjugation of cunnan, know. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. can(n), canst; plur. cunnon; pret. cūðe, etc. Opt. pres. cunne, etc.; pret. cuðe, cȳðe, etc. Infin. cunnan. Past part. (ge)cunnen, and cūð (*adj.*).

131. Conjugation of ðurfan, need. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. ðearf, 2. ðearft; plur. ðurfon; pret. ðorfte, etc. Opt. pres. ðyrfe, ðurfe, etc.; pret. ðorfte, etc. Infin. ðurfan. Pres. part. ðearfende.

132. Conjugation of durran, dare. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. dearr, 2. dearest; plur. durron; pret. dorste, etc. Opt. pres. dyrre, durre, etc.

133. Conjugation of *sculan*, *shall*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *sceal*, 2. *scealt*; plur. *sculon*; pret. *sc(e)olde*, etc. Opt. pres. *scyle*, *scule*, etc. Infin. *sculan*.

134. Conjugation of *munan*, *intend*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *man*, 2. *manst*; plur. *munon* (*munað*); pret. *munde*. Opt. pres. *myne*, *mune*, etc. Imper. sing. *mun*; plur. *munað*. Infin. *munan*. Pres. part. *munende*; past part. (*ge*)*munen*.

135. Conjugation of *mugan*, *can*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *mæg*, 2. *meaht*; plur. *magon*; pret. *meahte*, etc. Opt. pres. *mæge*, etc.

136. Conjugation of *nugan*, *suffice*. — Ind. pres. sing. 3. *neah*; plur. *nugon*; pret. *nohte*, etc. Opt. pres. *nuge*, etc.

137. Conjugation of *mōtan*, *may*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *mōt*, 2. *mōst*; plur. *mōton*; pret. *mōste*, etc. Opt. pres. *mōte*, etc.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

138. Conjugation of *wesan*, *bēon*, *be*. —

INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1. <i>eom</i> ; <i>bēo</i>	<i>sie</i> ; <i>bēo</i> , etc.
2. <i>eart</i> ; <i>bist</i>	
3. <i>is</i> ; <i>biſ</i> ; neg. <i>nis</i>	
Plur. <i>sind</i> , -t; <i>sindon</i> ; <i>bēoſ</i>	<i>sien</i> ; <i>bēon</i>

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	
Pret. Sing. 1.	wæs; neg. næs	wære; neg. nære	
	wære; neg. nære	wære; neg. nære	
	wæs; neg. næs	wære; neg. nære	
	wæron; neg. næron	wæren; neg. næren	
Imper. Sing.	wes; bēo	Infin. wesan; bēon	
Plur.	wesað; bēoð	Pres. Part. wesende; bēonde	

139. Conjugation of *willan*, *will*. —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	
Pres. Sing. 1.	wil(l)e; neg. ne(l)le, ny(l)le	{	wille, etc.; neg. nelle, nylle, etc.
2.	wilt; neg. nelt, nylt		
3.	wil(l)e; neg. nel(l)e, nyl(l)e		
Plur.	willað; neg. nellað, nyllað	{	willen; neg. nellen, nyllen
Pret. Sing.	wolde, etc.; neg. nolde, etc.		wolde; neg. nolde
Plur.	woldon; neg. noldon		wolden; neg. nolden
Imper. Plur.	neg. nellað, nyllað	Infin.	willan
Pres. Part.	willende		

140. Conjugation of *dōn*, *do*. —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	
Pres. Sing. 1.	dō	dō, etc.	
2.	dēst		
3.	dēð		
Plur.	dōð	dōn	
Pret. Sing.	dyde, etc.	dyde	
Plur.	dydon	dyden	
Imper. Sing.	dō	Infin. dōn	
Plur.	dōð		
Pres. Part.	dōnde	Past Part. (ge)dōn	

141. Conjugation of *gān*, *go*. —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1. <i>gā</i>		<i>gā</i> , etc.
2. <i>gāst</i>		
3. <i>gāṣṭ</i>		
Plur. <i>gāṣ</i>		<i>gān</i>
Pret. Sing. <i>ēode</i> , etc.		<i>ēode</i>
Plur. <i>ēodon</i>		<i>ēoden</i>
Imper. Sing. <i>gā</i>		Infin. <i>gān</i>
Plur. <i>gāṣ</i>		
Pres. Part. <i>gānde</i>		Past Part. <i>(ge)gān</i>

FORMATION OF WORDS.

142. Prefixes.—Many Old English prefixes are self-explanatory. Others, with their meanings, are as follows:—

ā- (1) = 'up,' 'out' (Ger. *er-*): **āfyllan**, *fill up*, **āscōt-an**, *shoot out*.

(2) representing **on**: **āweg** = **on weg**, *away*.

(3) = 'any': **āhwær**, *anywhere*.

(4) practically meaningless: **ābīdan**, *await*.

æf-, see **of-**.

æg- = 'any,' 'each': **æghwā**, *any one*.

æt- (1) = 'at,' 'to' (Lat. *ad-*): **æt-wītan**, *twit*, **æt-gæd-ere**, *together*.

(2) = 'from,' 'away': **æt-wīndan**, *escape from*.

and-, **qnd-** is found as the prefix of a few nouns; for its meaning see **on-**.

be- (Ger. *be-*):

(1) = 'about': **besorgian**, *be anxious about*.

(2) makes an intransitive verb transitive: **behycgan**, *think about, consider*.

(3) privative: **benīman**, *take from, deprive*, **behēafd-ian**, *behead*.

(4) practically meaningless : **bebēodan**, *command*.

ed- (1) = 'counter-', 're-' (Lat. *re-*): **edlēan**, *recompense*.

(2) occasionally for **æt-**: **edwitan**, *twit*.

for- (Ger. *ver-*, *für-*, *vor-*):

(1) = 'away,' 'up,' 'utterly,' 'very,' denoting destruction effected by the action of the simple verb: **fordōn**, *destroy*.

(2) negative: **forbēodan**, *forbid*.

(3) = 'falsely': **forswērian**, *for swear*.

(4) = 'down upon': **forsēon**, *despise*.

(5) = 'in behalf of': **forstandan**, *stand up for*.

(6) = 'fore-': **forscēawian**, *foresee*.

fore- = 'fore-' (Lat. *præ-*): **foresēon**, *foresee, provide*.

ge- (Ger. *ge-*, Lat. *con-*):

(1) = 'together': **gefēra**, *companion*.

(2) = 'attain by' the action of the simple verb: thus, **winnan**, *fight*, but **gewinnan**, *gain by fighting, conquer*.

(3) usual sign of past participle, when the verb lacks any other prefix: **gegān**, *gone*.

(4) practically meaningless: **gebed**, *prayer*.

mis- = 'mis-': **miswēndan**, *pervert*.

n- (for **ne-**) = 'not': **nā** (= **ne** + **ā**, *not ever*), *not at all*; **nis**, *is not*.

of- (1) = 'off,' 'from' (Lat. *de-*, *ab-*, *pro-*, *ex-*): **ofspring**, *offspring*.

- (2) = 'upon': **ofsittan**, *sit upon, oppress*.
- (3) denoting offence, injury, death (Lat. ob-):
ofðyncan, *displease, ofstingan*, *stab to death*.
- (4) = 'attain by' the action of the simple verb:
offaran, *catch up with*, **ofāscian**, *learn by asking*.
- (5) intensive: **ofhyngrod**, *very hungry*.
- ofer-** (1) = 'over': **oferbrædan**, *overspread*.
(2) negative: **ofergietan**, *forget*.
- on-** (1) = 'on,' 'of': **ondrincan**, *drink of*.
(2) = 'from,' 'out of': **onspringan**, *burst forth*.
(3) = 'un-': **onlūcan**, *unlock*.
(4) intensive: **onstyrian**, *agitate*.
- or-** = 'without': **orsorg**, *without anxiety*, **orwēne**, *without hope, desperate*.
- ōð-** = 'away' (Lat. ex-, ab-, de-): **ōðflēon**, *flee away*.
- tō-** (1) = 'to': **tōcyme**, *advent*.
(2) = 'asunder' (Ger. zer-, Lat. dis-): **tōteran**, *tear apart*, **tōcnāwan**, *discern*.
- un-** (1) = 'un-': **unforht**, *fearless*, **unrīm** (*unnumber*), *multitude*.
(2) = 'bad': **undæd**, *ill deed*.
- wiðer-** (1) = 'again': **wiðertrod**, *return*.
(2) = 'against': **wiðersaca**, *adversary*.
- ymb-** = 'around' (Lat. circum-): **ymbgang**, *circuit*,
ymbsittan, *besiege*.

143. Suffixes of masculine nouns. — The more important are **-end**, **-ere**, **-ing**, **-ling**, besides the originally independent words **-dōm**, **-hād**, and **-scipe**. The first four denote persons; the last three, qualities or abstractions. Besides these, there is a masculine suffix **-els**, denoting things.

-end (orig. **-ende**, forming present participles) = ‘-er,’ ‘-or’: **scieppend**, *creator*. Contract nouns with this ending are **fēond**, *enemy*, **frēond**, *friend*.

-ere = ‘-er’: **hearpere**, *harper*, **bōcere**, *scribe*.

-ing (1) = ‘son of’: **Æðelwulfing**, *son of Athelwulf*, **Adaming**, *son of Adam*.

(2) more generally: **Cęting**, *inhabitant of Kent*, **cýning**, *king*, **pęning**, *penny*. The **i** sometimes causes umlaut, sometimes not.

-ling: **geongling**, *youngling*, **hýrling**, *hireling*.

-dōm (Ger. **-thum**) = ‘-dom,’ ‘-ity,’ ‘-ism,’ ‘-ship,’ ‘-acy’: **Crístendōm**, *Christianity*, **cýnedōm**, *kingship*.

-hād (Ger. **-heit**, **-keit**) = ‘-hood,’ ‘-head,’ ‘-ity’: **cildhād**, *childhood*, **mægdenhād**, *virginity*.

-scipe (Ger. **-schaft**) = ‘-ship,’ ‘-hood,’ ‘-ness,’ ‘-ity’: **frēondscipe**, *friendship*, **fēondscipe**, *enmity*.

-els: **byrgels**, *tomb*, **rædels**, *riddle*.

144. Suffixes of feminine nouns. — The chief are **-estre**, **-nes**, **-Ń**, **-Ńu** (**-Ńo**), **-ung** (**-ing**), and the originally independent **-ræden**.

-estre = ‘-tress’: **lārestre**, *instructress*.

-nes (Ger. **-nis**) = 'ness,' 'ity,' forms abstracts from the present and past participial stems of verbs, but especially from adjectives: *ēhtnes*, *persecution*, *forsewennes*, *contempt*, *hālignes*, *holiness*.

-ŋ, -ŋu, -ŋo = '-th': *hǣlŋ*, *health*, *strengŋu*, *strength*. This ending was originally **-iŋa**, the **-i** of which caused umlaut.

-ung (occasionally **-ing**) = '-ing,' '-ation,' forms nouns from the present stem of (usually weak) verbs: *blētsung*, *blessing*, *costung*, *temptation*.

-rāden = '-red,' '-ship,' '-ity': *hierdrāden*, *guardian-ship*, *guard*.

145. Suffixes of neuter nouns.—The two principal, **-lāc** and **-rīce**, were originally independent words:—

-lāc (Mod. Eng. **-lock, -ledge**): *brȳdlāc*, *wedding*.

-rīce = 'rule,' 'realm,' 'region': *biscoprice*, *bishopric*, *heofonrice*, *kingdom of heaven*.

146. Adjective suffixes.—The principal are **-en, -ig, -iht, -isc**, and **-ol**, besides the originally independent **-bāere, -cund, -fæst, -feald, -full, -lēas, -lic, -mōd, -sum, -weard, -wēnde, -weorð, -wierðe, and -wīs**. The first four sometimes cause umlaut, sometimes not.

-en (Lat. **-inus**) = '-en': *līnen*, *linen*, *gylden*, *golden*.

-ig (Ger. **-ig**) = '-y': *ēadig*, *blessed*, *grædig*, *greedy*.

-iht (Ger. **-icht**) = '-y': *hrēodihht*, *reedy*, *stānihht*, *stānihht*, *stony*.

-isc (Ger. *-isch*) = ‘-ish’: forms adjectives from common, but especially from proper nouns: *hæðenisc*, *heathenish*, *Englisc*, *English*.

-ol (Lat. *-ulus*) = ‘disposed to’: *swicol*, *deceitful*.

-bære (Ger. *-bar*, Lat. *-ferus*, *-fer*, *-ger*): *cwealmbære*, *deadly*, *lustbære*, *agreeable*.

-cund = ‘-ly’: *heofondcund*, *heavenly*.

-fæst (Ger. *-fest*) = ‘possessing,’ ‘firm in’: *stedefæst*, *possessing*, *or firm in*, *one’s place*, *steadfast*, *ārfæst*, *merciful*, *pious*.

-feald (Ger. *-falt*) = ‘-fold’: *fēowerfeald*, *fourfold*.

-full (Ger. *-voll*) = ‘-ful’: *gelēaffull*, *faithful*, *synfull*, *sinful*.

-lēas (Ger. *-los*) = ‘-less’: *ārlēas* (Ger. *ehrlos*), *infamous*.

-lic (Ger. *-lich*) = ‘-ly,’ ‘-al’: *cynelic*, *royal*, *eorðlic*, *terrestrial*.

-mōd (cf. Ger. *-müthig*) = ‘-minded’: *ānmōd* (cf. Ger. *einmüthig*), *unanimous*, *ēaðmōd*, *humble*.

-sum (Ger. *-sam*) = ‘-full,’ ‘-some,’ ‘-able’: *lufsum*, *lovable*, *wynsum*, *winsome*.

-weard (cf. Ger. *-wärts*) = ‘ward’: *hāmweard*, *homeward*, *on the way home*, *andweard*, *present*.

-wēnde = ‘-ary’: *hālwēnde*, *salutary*.

-weorð, **-wurð** = ‘-worthy’: *ārweorð*, *ārwurð*, *venerable*.

-wierðe, **-wyrðe** (cf. Ger. *-würdig*) = ‘-worthy’: *nyt-wierðe*, *useful*.

-wīs = ‘-wise’: *gescēadwīs*, *intelligent*, *rihtwīs*, *righteous*.

147. Composition. — Compounds are numerous in Old English. In this respect it resembles German and Greek, while Modern English has allowed this power of forming compounds to fall into disuse, largely through the influence of Latin and French. For this reason it would often be easier to make an idiomatic translation into Old English from Greek than from Latin; in its plastic and pictorial quality a page of Old English poetry suggests Homer or Pindar rather than Virgil or Horace, and among Roman poets the earlier, such as Lucretius.

The relation of the first element of compounds to the second should always be noted. The first limits or defines the second, and for this reason takes the stress; but the precise relation of the two elements is now of one sort, now of another. Sometimes it may be expressed by a preposition, sometimes by the sign of a case, sometimes by an adjective: **gærs-hoppa**, **gærs-stapa**, *grasshopper*, *hopper in or through the grass*; **han-crēd**, *cock's-crowing*; **hēah-engel**, *high-angel*, *arch-angel*; **gim-stān**, *gem-stone*, *jewel*.

Although compounds should be studied with reference to the meaning and relation of their components, they should frequently be translated by a simple Modern English word. Thus **gærshoppa** may sometimes be translated by *locust*; **gimstān** should never be translated *gemstone*; and **hēahfæder** should always be rendered by *patriarch* or *father*.

SYNTAX.

148. Object of this sketch.—The object of the present sketch is not to present a complete view of Old English syntax, even in outline, but rather to call attention to such peculiarities as are most likely to cause difficulty. Many constructions common to all the cultivated European languages, especially to the inflected ones, will either be passed over without notice or but briefly touched upon.

Nouns.

149. Subject.—The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case. For that of an infinitive, see **169**.

150. Predicate nominative.—A predicate noun (or adjective), denoting the same person or thing as its subject, agrees with it in case. Examples: *ic eom Apollonius*; *ƿæt ic gewurde wædla*.

151. Apposition.—A noun annexed to another noun, and denoting the same person or thing, agrees with it in case. Examples: *and wēnde ƿæt hēo Diana wære, sēo gyden*; *Arcestrates (gen.) dohtor ƿæs cyninges*.

Note *hīe sume* = *some of them*.

152. Vocative.—The vocative, which is identical in form with the nominative, is used in direct address. It may be preceded by an interjection, the second personal pronoun, or a possessive pronoun; this possessive pronoun, when followed by an adjective, usually takes before the latter the demonstrative pronoun *se*. Examples: *Ū sǣ Neptune; mīn se lēofesta fæder.*

153. Genitive with nouns.—The genitive is distinctively an adnominal case; that is, its principal function is to limit the meaning of a noun. Its sign is *of*. It denotes various relations, not all of which can be strictly defined.

a) Relationship: *ūre ealrā mōdor.*

b) Source: *sunnan and mōnan lēoman; ōære hearpan swēg; frēmdra ōēoda ungeōwāernes.*

c) Subject. The noun upon which the genitive is dependent stands for the *author* of the action denoted by the genitive. Example: *ōinra halgena earnungum.*

d) Object. This may be known by the possibility of turning the noun upon which it is dependent into a cognate verb, when the noun in the genitive will become the *object* of that verb; for example, in *Frēan egesan*, *eges* is an obj. gen., because, if we substitute for the noun *egesa*, *fear*, the verb *fear*, the noun *Lord* becomes the object of the verb. Examples: *ōæs dāges liehtinge; lifes tilungum; unsceōðigra beswicend; lāswe scēapa and nēata; hyht hāle.*

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e) Cause (denoted by *for*): **lēan ðissa swāes-enda.**

f) Characteristic: **meregreotan ælces hiwes; trēowum missenlicra cynna; setl his mægenðrymnesse.** Here, perhaps, belongs: **werhādes and wifhādes hē gescēop hie.**

g) Specification of time: **ānes mōnðes fierst.**

h) Specification of place: **gārsecges iġland** (Latin influence).

i) Unclassified: **ðære nēowolnesse brādnes; ðæt mægen lufe; ðære spræce ende.**

154. Partitive genitive.—The genitive denotes the whole, with words denoting a part.

a) With nouns: **unrīm ceastra; fela gēara; lȳthwōn cwicera cynna.**

b) With pronouns: **manna ænigne; hiera nān; hwilc ēower; gumena gehwæne; hwæthwugu swilces; sē manna.** Note the peculiar **āura gehwile**, *each one*.

c) With numerals: **eahta fōta; fēower hund wintra.**

d) With superlatives: **bēacna beorhtost.** Similarly, with a cognate noun, to denote eminence: **dryhtna Dryhten.**

155. Genitive with adjectives.—The genitive is used to define an adjective with respect to the part or relation in which the quality is conceived. Such

adjectives are frequently akin to verbs which take the genitive (156), and sometimes correspond to Latin adjectives of inclination in *-ax*. They may be roughly classified as follows:—

a) Want: **dællēas mīnes rēnes; idel and unnyt gōda** (154. *b*) **gehwilces**.

b) Fulness? **berende** (Lat. *ferax*) **missenlicra fugla**.

c) Desire: **ætes georn**.

d) Retentiveness: **fæsthafof** (Lat. *tenax*) **mīnra gōda**.

e) Knowledge: **wordes wīs**.

156. Genitive with verbs.—The genitive is used with many verbs, mostly such as denote mental action, but also with those of cessation and refusal, and some others. Frequently the underlying notion is a *partitive* one; that is, the object is conceived as affected *in part*.

a) Desire: **friðes wilnedon**.

b) Request: **biddende mīnra gōda**.

c) Rejoicing: **pæs se hlanca gefeah**.

d) Experiment: **wæda cunnedan**.

e) Use: **eardes brūcað**.

f) Care: **giemden ðæs dæg**.

g) Supposition or belief: **nōhtes elles wēndon; ðæs geliefan**.

h) Fear: **ne ondræd ðū ðē æniges ðinges.**

i) Granting: **āra unnan.**

j) Refusal: **tīðe forwierndest.**

k) Cessation: **geswāc his weorces.**

l) Awaiting: **ðæs wordes bād.**

m) Approaching: **cēoles nēosan.**

n) Producing: **gāsta strēonan.** •

157. Adverbial genitive. — Certain adverbial relations may be expressed by the genitive (cf. 71). Example: **hine gewende ðæs weg**s.

1. The demonstrative **ðæt** is frequently used in the genitive in various adverbial senses. Thus of time, **ðæs (ðe)** = *from the time that, after, afterwards*; of manner, = *as far as, as*; of cause, = *for this, because*; etc.

158. Genitive with prepositions. — The genitive is occasionally used with certain prepositions, such as **wið, tō, and wana**. Examples: **wið ðæs fæstengeates**; **tō ðæs**; **ānes wana siextig** (78. 5).

159. Genitive with other cases. — Verbs which take a genitive denoting the thing, may also take a dative or accusative of the person.

a) With dative (including reflexives, 184): **him** (164. *a*) **ne uðe** (156. *i*) **God lęngran līfes**; **nołde gē mē** (dat.) **wæda tīðian** (156. *i*); **gē mē** (dat.) **ættes forwierndon** (156. *j*); **Apollonius**

hiere (164. c) *ṭæs ṭancode; ne ondræd* (156. h) *ṭū ṭē* (161. 1) *æniges ṭinges*.

b) With accusative (including impersonals, 190): *ṭē* (acc.) *ōhtes āxian; hine fultumes bædon; ṭē twēonie ṭære spræce; mæreliṭendum* (161) *miltsa biddan wuldres Āldor* (acc.); *ṭegnas ṭearle gelyste* (190) *gārgewinnes*.

160. Dative in general. — The dative denotes the indirect object, usually the person *to* or *for* or *with* reference to whom something is done. When used with verbs (164), the general notion of the verb may often be regarded as implying some sort of *giving* (or its opposite), if this term be employed in its widest sense.

1. The dative is sometimes used for the instrumental (174): *cleopode micelre stefne*.

161. Dative of benefit or interest. — The sign of this dative is *for*. Examples: *scipu ēow eallum ic wyrce*. Perhaps also: *ṭīnre eorṭan ne rīnṭ*.

1. Akin to this is the *reflexive dative* (184): *ṭæt hie him* (*for themselves*) *wæpnu worhten*.

2. Similar, too, is the *dative of possession*, which, without much change in the sense, might be replaced by the genitive: *him fēollon tēaras of ṭām ēagum* (so Ger. *ihm fielen Thränen von den Augen*); *him mōn feaht on lāst; wulfum tō willan*.

162. Dative of deprivation. — Some verbs of deprivation (cf. 177) take the dative of the object removed, sometimes with an accusative of the person *from whom*. Examples: **hē hine unscrȳdde ðæm healf-an sciccelse; ðingum onglerede and genacodode.**

163. Dative of resemblance or approach. — This is self-explanatory.

a) With verbs: **geflit cymð ðæm behealdendum.**

b) With adjectives (cf. 165): **fugole gelicost.**

164. Dative with various verbs. — Such are verbs of (160) —

a) Giving or imparting: **ðearfum dælan.**

b) Speaking: **hiere āreahte; him gecȳðan.**

c) Thanking: **Gode ðanciende.**

d) Promising: **behēt mīnum lārēowe.**

e) Serving and benefiting: **hē him ðēnode; fremme gehwile oðrum; him fēng God on fultum; manigum genyhtsumian.**

f) Obeying and following: **gehiersumian mīnum willan; ðe hiere folgode.**

g) Pitying: **gemiltsa mē.**

h) Requiting: **forgieldan æghwileum.**

i) Ruling: **ðēodum racian.** Similarly, **ȳðum stilde.**

j) Receiving: **onfēng ðære wununge.**

k) Pleasing and suiting: **him eallum lícode; ƿē gedafenað.**

l) Seeming: **mē ƿyncð.**

m) Opposing: **worulde wiðsacan.**

n) Betraying or deserting: **swicað ƿē.**

o) Using (rare): **notað cræfte minum.**

165. Dative with adjectives. — The dative is chiefly employed with adjectives signifying *dear, generous, useful, obedient*, etc., and the opposite. Examples: **lidwērigum ēste; Gode ƿone lēofan fæder** (*the father dear to God*); **behēfe ic eom cyninge; folcum fracod.**

1. The dative of want or deprivation (cf. 162) is also found here: **Gode orfeorme.**

166. Dative with prepositions. — The dative is by far the commonest case with prepositions. Examples would be superfluous.

1. After the preposition **on** (*in*), certain adjectives, like **mid** and **ufanweard**, agree with the following noun, instead of being treated like nouns governing it in the genitive, as are their counterparts in Mod. Eng. Examples: **on midre ƿære sē** (so Lat. *in medio mari*, but Mod. Eng. *in the midst of the sea*); **on ƿæm fæstene ufanweardum.**

167. Dative absolute. — A noun and a participle, not involved in the main construction of the sentence,

may stand by themselves in the dative, and constitute an adverbial clause, most frequently of time. This construction is imitated from the Latin ablative absolute. Examples: **onfangenre his blētsunge; ðisum eallum ðus gedōnum.**

168. Accusative after transitive verbs.—The direct object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative. Examples: **hē swang ðone top; ealne nōrðdæl genōmon.**

1. A special case of the foregoing is the cognate accusative, in which the object is etymologically akin to the verb: **libbað hiera līf.**

169. Subject accusative.—The subject of an infinitive is put in the accusative. Examples: **geseah hē sumne fiscere gān; hē gehierde ðone blissesang upāstigan.**

170. Accusative of extent.—The accusative may denote extent of time or space. Example: **wæs se storm ealne ðone dæg swiðe micel and strang.**

171. Accusative after impersonals.—Impersonals (190) of appetite or passion govern an accusative of the person suffering. Example: **mē hyngrode.**

172. Accusative after prepositions.—Some prepositions always govern the accusative, others only under

certain circumstances. Those of the former class are **geond**, **ðð**, **ðurh**, and **ymb(e)**; of the latter, a large number that more frequently take the dative (166).

1. Of the second class, **on** (**in**) is perhaps the commonest representative, taking the *dative* when denoting *rest in*, the *accusative* when denoting *motion towards*; this distinction, however, is not invariably observed. Examples of accusative: **inēode on ðæt bæð**; **in ðæt mynster ēode**.

Exceptions to the rule are: **on ðone seofoðan dæg**; **mid ðone bisceop**.

173. Two accusatives. — Verbs signifying *to make*, *to name*, *to regard*, and the like, may take a predicate accusative besides the object accusative. Examples: **God hine** (obj. acc.) **geworhte wundorlicne and fægerne**; **God geciegde ðā drȳgnesse** (obj. acc.) **eorðan**; **hwonne gesāwon wē ðē** (obj. acc.) **hungrige?**

174. Instrumental in general. — The instrumental, which in form is sometimes (especially in the plural) indistinguishable from the dative (see 160. 1), denotes *manner*, *means*, *instrument*, or *material*. Its sign is *by* or *with*. Examples: **geseah bliðum andwlitan**; **gestaðolade strangum mihtum**; **gefæstnade folmum**; **gefrætwaðe foldan scēatas leomum and lēafum**.

This case is more common in poetry than in prose, where its place is often taken by **mid** with the dative; even in poetry, the simple instrumental sometimes alternates with the dative accompanied by **mid**, *e.g.* (*Andreas*, 320) **sārcwide** occurs in the same construction as **mid oferhygdum**. Occasionally the instrumental is employed where Modern English would use an accusative: **mundum brugdon**, *they waved (with) their hands*.

The instrumental being one of the more difficult cases to master, a few of its regular combinations are separately appended:—

a) With verbs of journeying and transporting, where its sign may almost be regarded as *in*: **cēolum lifan**; **fæðmum ferian**; **sīðe gesōhte**. So with **libban**: **drēamum lifdon**.

b) With verbs of speaking, to indicate voice or language (see also 160. 1): **wordum cwæð**; **ondsweorodon gēncwidum**.

c) With past participles, generally preceding the latter (common in poetry): **sweordum gehēawen**; **hilde gesāged**; **dōme gedȳrsod**.

d) With adjectives (generally in poetry), to denote *in what respect*, or sometimes *instrumentality*: **feðrum hrēmig**; **ecgum gecoste**; **mundum frēorig**; **synnum wunde**. These last two afford the metrical combinations exhibited in 217. 1—among the commonest in Old English.

175. **Instrumental with prepositions.**—Mid, which frequently takes the dative, is sometimes found with the instrumental, especially in the Anglian dialect; so occasionally for. Examples: **mid ealle**; **mid micle sige**; **mid ƿȳ rēadestan gōdwebbe**; for **hwȳ**.

176. **Adverbial instrumental.**—The instrumental may denote adverbial relations, especially *time when*. Examples: **sume dæge**; **ƿȳ seofodan dæge**; **ælc gēare**; **word stunde āhōf**.

1. It may also denote the *number of times*: **six-tiene siðum**.

2. The instrumental may denote *the way*: **ƿȳ ilcan wege**.

177. **Instrumental of deprivation.**—Some verbs of deprivation may take an object *of which* in the instrumental (cf. 162). Examples: **mā ƿmum be-dæled**; **æhtum benæmde**.

178. **Instrumental of difference.**—The instrumental denotes the measure of difference. Examples: **micle lengran**; **ƿȳ bealdran**; **ƿon cymlicor**; **strengre eallum ƿæm ærgedōnum**.

Adjectives.

179. **Agreement of adjectives.**—Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. This applies also to demonstrative, possessive, and indefinite pro-

nouns, and to participles, when used as adjectives. When used predicatively, however, participles may be uninflected.

180. Strong and weak adjectives. — For the distinction in the use of strong and weak adjectives, see 55.

181. Adjectives as nouns. — An adjective may be used as a noun (see 55). Examples: *ṡā ymbsittendan*; *hwā giefṡ ṡāem uncūṡan līfes fultum*.

Adverbs.

182. Use of adverbs. — Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

183. Two negatives. — Two or more negatives strengthen the negation, instead of making an affirmative. Example: *ṡīn nis nān wiht*.

Pronouns.

184. Reflexive pronouns. — The reflexive pronoun (82), in the dative (161. 1; cf. 159) or accusative, is used with certain verbs whose counterparts in Mod. Eng. would not necessarily require it.

a) Dative: *worhton him hōcas*; *bāer him eaxe on handa*; *him land curon*; *gewāt him*; *far ṡē*; *cierde wē ūs*.

b) Accusative: *hē geręste hine; ȝæt trēow brādeȝ hit; bewęnde hine; hine gemęngde; ēow fýsan.*

185. Relative pronouns. — For these see 87.

Verbs.

186. Forms of the verb. — Old English verbs are either transitive or intransitive. They have two voices, — active and passive; three moods, — indicative, optative, and imperative — besides the infinitive, gerund, and participles; and five tenses, — present, preterit, perfect, pluperfect, and future. The uses of these forms correspond, in general, to those of the same forms in other languages.

187. Voices. — The forms of the active voice are given in 95; those of the passive are formed by adding the past participle to the appropriate tense of *wesan* (*bēon*), *be*, or *weorȝan*, *become*.

188. Tenses. — Only two independent tenses are distinguished by their stems, — the present and the preterit. The present may also be used for the future; the preterit, for any of the three past tenses. Otherwise the distinctions of tense are indicated by means of auxiliaries, as in Modern English: the future being formed by the infinitive with *sculan*, *shall* (133), and

willan, *will* (139); the perfect and pluperfect, by the past participles with the appropriate tenses of **habban**, *have* (121), in the case of transitive verbs, and of **wesan**, *be* (138), in the case of intransitives.

189. Agreement.—A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person. Exceptions are:—

1. When the subject consists of two nouns denoting essentially the same thing, united by a conjunction, the verb in agreement may be in the singular: **sīe sibb and geðwærnes betweoh ūs**.

2. A collective noun may take a verb in the plural: **sēo cnēoris wāgon and læddon**.

3. A plural verb, with a predicate in the plural, may be introduced by a neuter singular: **ðæt wæron engla gāstas; hit ðonne wæron mīne wāteru**.

NOTE.—The subject is sometimes to be supplied (cf. 190): **hēt ðæt lēoht Dæg**.

190. Impersonals.—Impersonal verbs are those whose subject is an implied **hit**, *it*. They are often transitive, taking an object in the dative or accusative (164. *k, l*; 171). Examples: **mē ðyncð; mē hyngrode; swā gesælde iu; hū hyre æt beaduwe gespēow**. Sometimes they take two cases: **pegnas gelyste gārgewinnes** (159. *b*).

191. Indicative.—The indicative has the functions common to it in most languages.

192. Optative in general. — The optative, sometimes called the subjunctive, is used to express an action or state simply as conceived by the mind. It is employed either in independent sentences or in subordinate clauses. Of these subordinate clauses, there are two principal kinds,—substantive or noun clauses, and adverbial clauses. Of these, the noun clauses, generally introduced by *ðæt*, are the more important. Whenever the conjunction *ðæt* can be translated *in order that* or *so that*, it introduces an adverbial clause; otherwise, a noun clause. Other adverbial clauses are those of *place*, *time*, and *manner*. Less frequent are *adjective clauses*, introduced by or implying a *relative pronoun*.

193. Optative in independent clauses. — Under this head falls the use of the optative (*a*) to express a command or an emphatic wish; (*b*) in doubtful questions implying a negative answer; and (*c*) in hypothetical sentences.

a) Command: *bēo nū lēoht; ādl ðē fornime; gān wē sēcean.*

b) Question: *hwæt ðonne mē frēmede gedeorf mīn?*

c) Hypothesis: *sīe ðæt ðū sīe.*

194. Optative in noun clauses. — The noun clause takes the place either of the subject (or predicate nominative) or of the object of a principal clause.

The object clause is commonest after verbs of knowledge, affirmation, command, and desire, such as *know*, *say*, *order*, *wish*, etc.

a) Subject clause: *licað ðē ðæt Apollonius ðus heonon fare; wēn is ðæt ðū gemēte sumne.*

b) Object clause: *gewite hwæt se geonga mann sīe; ne meakte findan hwilc hiera forliden wære; ic ðē bebēode ðæt ðū ðæt nænigum mēnn cȳðe; ic wȳsce ðæt ic eft forlidenesse gefare.*

NOTE.—Certainty is rendered by the indicative: *ic oncnāwe ðæt ðū eart wel gelæred.*

195. Optative by attraction.—This is a name given to the optative found in clauses following another optative. Examples: *sprytte (193. a) sēo eorðe trēow, ðæs sǣd sīe on him selfum; wēn is ðæt ðū gemēte (194. a) sumne ðæt ðē gemiltsie; ðæs-ðe ðū geare forwite (196. f) hwām ðū gemiltsie; ðæt sum gestrēon ic mē begiete (196. f), ðanan ic mē āfēde.*

196. Optative in adverbial clauses.—These are clauses of place (*where*), of time (*before, until, when, while*), of manner (*as if*), conditional (*if*), concessive (*though*), final (*in order that*), and consecutive (*so that*). Hypothetical or indefinite character in some measure attaches to the optative in each.

a) Place: **ðæt ðū wer gecēose ðær ðū self wille.**

b) Time: **ær se dæg cume; bīd ðō-ðæt hē cume.**

c) Manner: **swilce hē cuma wære.**

d) Conditional: **gif ðū ne finde nænne, wend ðonne hider ongēan; swā hit ðē ne mislīcie.**
But sometimes indicative: **gif ðū mē geliefst.**

e) Concessive: **ðēah ðū stille sīe.**

f) Final: **and gesette hīe on ðære heofonan, ðæt hīe scinen ofer eorðan.** So with **ðæs-ðe: ðæs-ðe ðū geara forwite.** Negative: **ðy-læs-ðe ðē twēonīe.**

g) Consecutive: **ādl ðē fornime, ðæt ðū ne bēo hāl.**

197. Optative in adjective clauses. — Whenever a sentence introduced by an actual or virtual relative implies an element of doubt, it may take the optative. Examples: **gecēose ænne, hwilcne ðū wille** (*hwilcne* is a virtual relative); **swā-hwæt-swā ðū wille.**

198. Imperative. — The imperative is used in commands, sometimes with the second personal pronoun, sometimes without. Examples: **bēo blīðe mid ūs; wite ðū; gē eƿthwērfað tō ciricean.**

199. Infinitive. — The infinitive is construed as a neuter noun, the subject or object of a finite verb.

When the object, it may itself have a subject noun or pronoun in the accusative (169).

a) Subject (or pred. nom., 150): **micel hienð and seeamu hit is nellan.**

b) Object: **nellan wesan; hēt hyre ðinenne hēafod onwriðan.**

1. An object infinitive is sometimes used for purposes of specification. With verbs of motion this may often be translated by the present participle, occasionally by the infinitive of purpose (= *in order to*). Examples: **cōmon liðan; gewāt him gangan; fēran gāsta strēonan** (purpose).

200. Gerund. — The gerund may usually be translated by the Mod. Eng. infinitive, in a variety of senses. Examples: **cōmon mīnre dohtor tō bid-danne; land swiðe feorr tō gesēceanne; ðā ēstas him beforan lēgde ðe hē him tō bēodanne hāfde.**

Prepositions.

201. Cases governed. — For the cases governed by prepositions, see 158, 166, 172, 175.

1. The preposition sometimes follows its object, or immediately precedes the verb, and at times is difficult to distinguish from an adverb, or a prefix of the verb. Examples: **ðe (87. c) ðū æfter āxodest; ðe swā wel wið gedēst.**

Conjunctions.

202. Correlatives.—Some of the more common correlatives are the following:—

- a) **ge** **ge**, *both* *and*.
 b) **ŕe** **ŕe**, *whether* *or*.
 c) **nē** **nē**, *neither* *nor*.
 d) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ŕā-ŕā} \text{ŕā} \\ \text{ŕā} \text{ŕā} \\ \text{ŕonne} \text{ŕonne} \end{array} \right\}, \text{ when} (\text{then}).$
 e) **ŕēah** **ŕēah**, *though* (*yet*).
 f) **swā-swā** **swā**, *so* *as*.
 g) **swā** **swā**, *the* *the*.

PROSODY.

203. Old English verse stichic.—Old English verse is rarely strophic, but almost without exception stichic; that is, consists of ungrouped lines, following each other as in Modern English blank verse.

204. The line and the hemistich.—The line of poetry consists of two hemistichs, separated by the cæsure. Example:—

bord and brād swyrd brūne helmas.

The hemistich may be either normal or expanded. A normal hemistich contains two metrical feet. Example:—

cēne under cumblum.

An expanded hemistich contains three metrical feet. Example:—

swiŕmōd sinces āhte.

205. The foot.—A metrical foot is a portion of a line containing one primary stress. The syllable receiving the primary stress may or may not be followed or preceded by one or more lighter or slurred syllables.

Of the lighter syllables following or preceding a primary stress, one may, under certain circumstances, receive a secondary stress (23). A syllable which receives neither primary nor secondary stress is called unstressed.

206. Stressed and unstressed syllables.— The primary stress nearly always falls upon a long syllable; this long syllable may, however, be represented by two syllables, of which the first is short, and the second so light as to admit of syncopation. The substitution of two such short syllables for a single long one is called resolution.

A long syllable is one which contains a long vowel or diphthong, or a short vowel followed by two consonants. A short syllable is one which contains a short vowel followed by a single consonant (4). Long and short syllables, when stressed, are represented in metrical schemes by the macron, —, and the breve, ˘, respectively. Stressed syllables are indicated by the acute or grave accent, according as the stress is primary or secondary. Unstressed syllables, whether short or long, are represented by the oblique cross, ×.

The syllable which receives the primary stress is usually the root syllable of a word, while the lighter or slurred syllables comprise the terminations, enclitics, and proclitics; occasionally, however, the second element of a compound word is reckoned as a slurred syllable, though usually it takes a secondary stress.

207. Classification of feet.—The terms *iambic*, *trochaic*, etc., are used analogically, with reference to stress, and not, as in Greek and Latin prosody, with primary reference to quantity. This being understood, Old English metrical feet may be classified as follows:—

1. **Monosyllabic:** The monosyllabic foot regularly consists of a long syllable under the primary stress, \angle . This foot is never found except in conjunction with one of the dactylic type having a secondary stress (1. *h* to 1. *k*, 216).

2. **Disyllabic:** The disyllabic foot may be either trochaic, $\angle \times$, or iambic, $\times \angle$. In the trochaic foot, the unstressed syllable may be replaced by a long syllable under the secondary stress. The dactyl formed by the resolution of the trochee may be called the light dactyl, to distinguish it from the heavy or normal dactyl, in which the first syllable is long.

3. **Trisyllabic:** The trisyllabic foot is either dactylic, $\angle \times \times$, or anapæstic, $\times \times \angle$. If dactylic, either the second or third syllable has in some cases secondary stress.

4. **Polysyllabic:** If tetrasyllabic, this foot resembles either a first pæon, $\angle \times \times \times$, or a fourth pæon, $\times \times \times \angle$. If it contains a greater number of syllables, it is still essentially dactylic or anapæstic in effect, $\angle \times \times \times \dots$, or $\dots \times \times \times \angle$.

In any of the foregoing feet, resolution may take place, thus apparently increasing the number of typical syllables.

208. Anacrusis. — Before hemistichs beginning with a primary stress, one or more unstressed syllables may occur. These unstressed syllables constitute what is known as the anacrusis. It is rare at the beginning of the second hemistich, but more frequent before the first.

209. Expanded hemistichs. — These are formed by prefixing a foot of the form $\angle \times \dots$ (less frequently \angle , and rarely in the first hemistich $\times \angle$) to a regular hemistich of two stresses. Expanded lines are employed in passages of peculiar elevation and solemnity, or expressive of unwonted agitation. The expanded hemistich has three stresses, instead of the normal two, since the prefixed portion differs from the anacrusis in having a primary stress. As a rule, the first and second stresses of the first hemistich, when expanded, take alliteration, while in the second hemistich the place of the alliterative syllable is unchanged, coinciding normally with the (new) second stress. Example:—

bēaga and beorhtra māðma, hī þæt þære beorhtan idese.

210. Alliteration. — Alliteration is a poetical ornament which is a distinctive feature of Old English verse. It consists in the employment of the same or similar sounds at the beginning of two or more syllables which receive the primary stress. The second hemistich contains one such alliterative syllable, as a rule that which

has the first primary stress; the first hemistich has regularly two, though frequently only one. The alliterative sound must be the same throughout, if consonantal; if vocalic, it is usually different in the three syllables.

Examples are: —

- a) *grame gūðfrecan, gāras sendon.*
- b) *on ðæt dægred sylf, dynedan scildas.*
- c) *earn ætes georn, ūrigfeðera.*

In expanded lines, the additional foot frequently takes alliteration, thus removing it from one of its normal positions.

211. Alliteration in relation to stress. — The accentual principles observed by Old English poets in their management of alliteration virtually reduce themselves to one: that the most important syllables of the most important words should receive primary stress. It must be borne in mind, however, that the stress is sometimes rhetorical, that is, depends not so much upon the intrinsic weight of the word as upon that which belongs to it in virtue of its relation to other words in the same sentence. For example, a preposition might be expected to have less intrinsic weight than a following noun, yet instances occur where the preposition alliterates.

One general rule is that if a noun and a verb are found in the same hemistich, it is the noun that alliterates.

212. Difference between the two hemistichs.—The first hemistich frequently differs from the second, not only in the number of its alliterative syllables, but also in that of the unstressed syllables admitted between two primary stresses, or in the form of anacrusis.

213. Rime.—Rime and various forms of assonance are occasionally employed by Old English poets, sometimes for the purpose of uniting more closely the two halves of the same line, less frequently to associate the second half of a line with the first or second half of the following line, rarely in formulas or compounds within the same hemistich.

214. Masculine and feminine rime.—Masculine or monosyllabic rime is perfect, when the riming vowels are identical, and are followed by the same consonants or consonant combinations. Example (from *Bēowulf*):—

ēode yrremōd: him of ēagum stōd.

Feminine or polysyllabic (usually disyllabic) rime is perfect when the first riming syllables are perfect masculine rimes and the following syllables are identical. Example:—

scildburh scæron, scēotend wæron.

There are also various sorts of imperfect rime.

215. Kennings.—A characteristic ornament of Old English, as well as of early Teutonic poetry in general,

are the kennings. This term, which is of Norse origin, designates those synonyms or periphrastic phrases which are employed to diversify the expression of a thought, or to avoid the repetition of the same word, usually a noun. Many of these are striking metaphors, but by no means all; some, though metaphorical in their origin, were undoubtedly so familiar to the poet and audience that their peculiar significance was overlooked, and they were regarded as stereotyped and convenient synonyms. Examples of kennings for God are: *ārfæst cyning*, *mihtig dryhten*, *metod*, *frēa ælmihtig*.

216. Ordinary sequences of long and short syllables.¹—Before proceeding to examine the metrical constitution of the hemistich, it is desirable to consider the ordinary sequences of long and short syllables in Old English, and particularly in Old English poetry.

1. Long syllables followed by short or slurred syllables. A long stressed syllable may be followed:—

- a) by a derivative or inflectional syllable: *scūras* ∠ ×
- b) by a monosyllabic proclitic: *eft tō* ∠ ×
- c) by a monosyllabic prefix: *mōd ā(réted)* ∠ ×
- d) by a derivative or inflectional syllable + a monosyllabic prefix or proclitic: *cēnra tō* ∠ × ×
- e) by a disyllabic proclitic or prefix: *fýnd ofer(wunnen)* ∠ × ×

¹ This paragraph is designed only for reference.

f) by a monosyllabic proclitic + a monosyllabic prefix: **forð on ge(rihte)** $\angle \times \times$

g) by two monosyllabic words: **him ðā se** $\angle \times \times$

h) by two syllables, derivative or inflectional: **mōd-igre** $\angle \searrow \times$

i) by the second element of a compound word, with or without a derivative syllable interposed: —

(*a*) **scīrmæled** $\angle \searrow \times$

(*β*) **hildelēoð** $\angle \times \searrow$

j) by a disyllabic word, with the stress upon its second syllable: **nēar ætstōp** (*Bēow.*) $\angle \times \searrow$

k) by a derivative or inflectional syllable + a monosyllabic word: **ēaðe mæg** $\angle \times \searrow$

2. Long syllables preceded by short or slurred syllables. A long stressed syllable may be preceded: —

a) by a monosyllabic prefix: **gefēoll** $\times \angle$

b) by a monosyllabic proclitic: **ðurh mīn(e)** $\times \angle$

c) by a derivative or inflectional syllable: (**frym**)**ða God** $\times \angle$

d) by a derivative or inflectional ending + a monosyllabic prefix or proclitic: (**hlanc**)**a gefeah** $\times \times \angle$

e) by a disyllabic ending: (**lār**)**ena gōd** (*Bēow.*) $\times \times \angle$

f) by a disyllabic proclitic: **syððan frymð(e)** $\times \times \angle$

g) by two monosyllabic words: **ðā ðe hwīl(e)** $\times \times \angle$

3. Long syllables followed by long or stressed syllables. In addition to the cases instanced under 1. *h* and *i*, which belong under the head of secondary stress,

stressed syllables proper are here to be considered. A long syllable may be followed:—

- a) by a monosyllabic word: **brād swyrd** ∠∠(∠∖)
- b) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a disyllabic word: **dōm āg(on)** ∠∠(∠∖)
- c) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a trisyllabic word: **sang hild(elēoð)** ∠∠(∠∖)
- d) when the second syllable of a disyllabic word, by the first syllable of a disyllabic word: **(ge)gān hæfd(on)** ∠∠(∠∖)
- e) when the first syllable of a polysyllabic word (often a compound), by the second syllable of the same word: **nīðheard, burhlēod(um)** ∠∠(∠∖)

4. Short stressed syllables followed by short or slurred syllables. A short, stressed syllable may be followed:—

- a) by a single unstressed syllable, forming with it two metrical syllables: **cýning** ∘ ×
- b) by an unstressed syllable, forming with it the metrical equivalent of a single long syllable, and capable of being substituted for the latter in every position: **æðe(le)** ∘ × (=∠)

Compounds are metrically regarded, for the most part, as composed of two independent words, but their length, taken in connection with the invariability of their typical forms, restricts the employment of certain compounds to particular metrical schemes. Thus, compounds like **hildenāðdran** are adapted to hemistichs of the trochaic

type, $\angle \times | \angle \times$; those like **burhlēodum** to the type $\angle | \angle \times \times$.

217. Constitution of the hemistich.—There are five normal types of the hemistich, which may be called respectively (cf. 207) the 1) trochaic (dactylic), 2) the iambic (anapæstic), 3) the iambic-trochaic, 4) the monosyllabic-bacchic (or -cretic), and the 5) bacchic-monosyllabic. Types 4 and 5 occasionally become trochaic-bacchic and bacchic-trochaic respectively.

Every hemistich ends either in a stressed syllable, or in a stressed syllable followed by a single short syllable.

Occasionally a greater number of unstressed syllables than three occur together, but without destroying the character of the verse as belonging to one of the foregoing types.

218. Constitution of the various types.—1. The first or trochaic (dactylic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* above. Thus:—

biddan wylle	$\angle \times \angle \times$
cwlcera cynna	$\angle \times \times \angle \times$
ealde ge geonge	$\angle \times \times \angle \times$

With anacrusis (208):—

oððe sundoryrfe	$\times \times \angle \times \angle \times$
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Occasionally, by the introduction of two consecutive long syllables, as in 3. *e*, there occur hemistichs of these forms:—

scildburh scæron	∠ ∠ ∠ x
helmas and hupseax	∠ x x ∠ ∠

A short stressed syllable is rare:—

ārfæst cyning	∠ x ∘ x
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2. The second or iambic (anapæstic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 2. *a* to 2. *g* above. Thus:—

se hȳhsta dǣl	x ∠ x ∠
beraſ līnde forſ	x x ∠ x ∠
nū ic gumena gehwæne	x x ∘ x x x ∘ x

With extra unstressed syllables in the *first* foot (207. 4):—

þæt hē in þæt būrgeteld	x x x x ∠ x ∠
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3. The third or iambic-trochaic type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* and 2. *a* to 2. *g* respectively. Thus:—

and cōmpwige	x ∠ ∠ x
and gē dōm āgon	x x ∠ ∠ x
on ſām ſigewūge	x x ∘ x ∠ x

Rarely a short stressed syllable:—

of hornbogan	x ∠ ∘ x
æt ſām æscplegan	x x ∠ ∘ x

With extra unstressed syllables in the *first* foot:—

þe hie ofer cuman mihton	x x x x ∘ x ∠ x
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It will be observed that where two long syllables meet in the middle of the hemistich there is such a sequence as in 3. *a* to 3. *e*.

4. The fourth or monosyllabic-bacchic type is formed by the union of a monosyllabic foot with such as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*). Thus: —

mægð mōdigre	∠ ∠ ∼ ×
hæleð higerōfe	∪ × ∪ × ∼ ×

Similarly, the monosyllabic-cretic takes groups like 1. *i* (*β*), 1. *j*, and 1. *k* for the second foot: —

sang hlidelēoð	∠ ∠ × ∼
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An example of the trochaic-bacchic type (found only in first hemistichs) is: —

stōpon styrmōde	∠ × ∠ ∼ ×
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Where two long syllables belonging to different feet come together in the pure type, we have various cases under 3, the one above being under *c*.

5. The fifth or bacchic-monosyllabic type is formed by the union of such feet as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*) with a monosyllabic foot. Thus: —

scīrmæled swyrd	∠ ∼ × ∠
sigerōfe hæleð	∪ × ∼ × ∪ ×

219. Frequency of the various types. — The relative frequency of the various types is indicated by their order in the last paragraph, though Types 2 and 3 are not far from equal. Thus, in the poem of *Judith*, the percentages are, in round numbers, as follows, not counting expanded lines, which mostly belong to Type 1 (209): —

	FIRST HEMISTICH.	SECOND HEMISTICH.
TYPE 1	47	47
TYPE 2	14	26
TYPE 3	19	19
TYPE 4	15	5
TYPE 5	5	3

220. A specimen of scansion. — The following passage (*Judith*, 164–175), accompanied by the scheme of its scansion, will serve to illustrate the metrical principles contained in the foregoing paragraphs:—

ſrēatum and ſrymmum þrunġon and urnon
ongēan ſā þēodnes mægð þusendmælum,
ealde ge geonge; æghwylcum wearð
men on ſære medobyrg mōd ārēted,
syððan hie ongēaton þæt wæs lūðith cumen
eft tō ēðle, and ſā ofostlice
hie mid ēaſmēdum in forlēton.
þā sēo glēawe hēt, golde gefrætewod,
hyre ſinenne þancolmōde
þæs herewæðan hēafod onwriðan,
and hyt tō bēhðe blōdīg ætſýwan
þām burhlēodum, hū hyre æt beaduwe gspēow.

1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
2.	x x x ∠ x ∠		∠ x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x ∠	5.
1.	∠ x x x ∠ x x x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x x ∠ x		x x ∠ x ∠ x	2.
1.	∠ x ∠ x		x x ∠ x ∠ x	3.
3.	x x ∠ ∠ x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
2.	x x ∠ x ∠		∠ x x ∠ x x	1.
3.	x x ∠ ∠ x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
3.	x ∠ x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
3.	x ∠ ∠ x		x x x x ∠ x x ∠	2.

READER.

I.

THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

(Ælfric's Translation of Genesis, I.-II. 3.)

[In the earlier pages, references will be made to the forms of words as they occur in the Glossary, whenever there might be difficulty in discovering the latter. Other references are self-explanatory.

The student should by all means be familiar, before beginning this first selection, with the declension of the third personal pronoun (81), the demonstrative *se* (84), the first seven ordinals (78), the conjugation of *wesan* (138) and *weorðan* (104), the prepositions *æfter*, *buƿan*, *fram*, *ofer*, *on*, *tō*, and *under*, the particle *ſe* (87. *d*), and the distinction between the two *ſā*'s (84. 1) and the two *ſæt*'s.]

On anginne gescēop¹ God² heofonan³ and eorðan. Sēo⁴ eorðe sōðlice⁵ wæs⁶ idel and æmtig; and ðiestru⁷ wæron⁸ ofer⁹ ðære⁴ nēowolnesse⁹ brādnesse¹⁰; and Godes gāst wæs⁶ gefeƿer¹¹ ofer wæteru.¹² God cwæð¹³ ðā, "Geweorðe¹⁴ lēoht"; and lēoht wearð¹⁵ geworht.¹⁶ God geseah¹⁷ ðā ðæt hit¹⁸ gōd

¹ See *gescieppan*, and 18.

² The order is probably determined by the Latin: *creavit Deus*.

³ 53. 3.

⁴ See *se*.

⁵ Lat. *autem*.

⁶ See *wesan*.

⁷ Plural, like Lat. *tenebræ*.

⁸ Governs *brādnesse*.

⁹ Genitive, dependent on *brādnesse* (155. *h*).

¹⁰ See 166.

¹¹ *wæs gefeƿer* = Lat. *ferebatur*. See *geƿerian*.

¹² See *wæter*, and 47. 1, 6.

¹³ See *cwæðan*.

¹⁴ See *geweorðan*, and 193. *a*.

¹⁵ See *weorðan*.

¹⁶ *Wearð geworht* = *facta est*.

See *gewyrcean*.

¹⁷ See *gesēon*.

¹⁸ See *hē*.

wæs¹; and hē gedælde² ðæt³ lēoht fram ðām³ ðiestrum.⁴ And hēt⁵ ðæt³ lēoht Dæg, and ðā³ ðiestru⁴ Niht. Ðā wæs¹ geworden⁶ æfen and morgen ān dæg.⁷

God cwæð⁸ ðā eft,⁹ "Geweorðe¹⁰ nū fæstnes tōmiddes
5 ðām³ wæterum,¹¹ and tōtwæme¹² ðā³ wæteru¹¹ fram ðām
wæterum." And God geworhte ðā fæstnesse, and tōtwæmde
ðā wæteru ðe¹³ wæron under ðære fæstnesse fram ðām ðe¹³
wæron bufan ðære fæstnesse; hit wæs ðā swā gedōn.¹⁴ And
God hēt ðā fæstnesse Heofonan.¹⁵ And wæs ðā geworden
10 æfen and morgen oðer¹⁶ dæg.

God ðā sōðlice¹⁷ cwæð, "Bēon¹⁸ gegaderode¹⁹ ðā wæteru
ðe¹³ sind¹ under ðære heofonan, and ætēowie²⁰ drygnes²¹";
hit wæs ðā swā gedōn. And God geciegeð²² ðā drygnesse
Eorðan²³; and ðæra³ wætera gegaderunga²⁴ hē hēt Sās²⁵;
15 God geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd²⁶ wæs. And cwæð,²⁷ "Sprytte²⁸
sēo eorðe grōwende²⁹ gærs,³⁰ and sæd wyrcende,³¹ and æppel-

¹ See *wesan*. ² See *gedælan*.

³ See *se*. ⁴ See 123, note 7.

⁵ See *hātan*, and 189, note.

⁶ *Wæs geworden = factum est*. See *geweorðan*.

⁷ Lat. *dies unus*.

⁸ See *cweðan*.

⁹ Lat. *quoque*.

¹⁰ See *geweorðan*, and 193. *a*.

¹¹ See *wæter*, and 47. 1, 6.

¹² See *tōtwæman*.

¹³ See 87. *d*.

¹⁴ Past part. of *gedōn*.

¹⁵ See 173.

¹⁶ Lat. *secundus*.

¹⁷ Lat. *vero*.

¹⁸ See 193. *a*.

¹⁹ See *gegaderian*, and 62.

²⁰ See *ætēowian*.

²¹ Lat. *arida*, Gr. *ξηρά*.

²² See *geciegan*.

²³ See 173.

²⁴ Acc. plur.

²⁵ Acc. plur.; see *sā*.

²⁶ See 4.

²⁷ Cf. Mod. Eng. *quoth*.

²⁸ See *sprytan*, and 193. *a*.

Lat. *germinet*.

²⁹ See *grōwan*, and 61.

³⁰ See 31.

³¹ See *wyrcean*, and 61. *Grōwende gærs and sæd wyrcende = herbam virentem et facientem semen*.

bære¹ trēow, wæstm² wyrcente æfter his cynne,³ ðæs sād sīe⁴ on him⁵ selfum⁶ ofer eorðan⁷; hit wæs ðā swā gedōn. And sēo eorðe forðātēah⁷ grōwende wyrt and sād berende⁸ be hiere⁹ cynne, and trēow wæstm wyrcente, and gehwīlc¹⁰ sād¹¹ hæbbende æfter his hīwe¹²; God geseah ðā ðæt hit 5 gōd wæs. And wæs geworden æfen and mērgen¹³ se ðrida¹⁴ dæg.

God cwæð ðā sōðlice,¹⁵ "Bēon nū lēoht on¹⁶ ðære heofonan¹⁷ fæstnesse, and tōdælen¹⁸ dæg and niht, and bēon tō¹⁹ tæcnum,¹⁹ and tō tīdum,²⁰ and tō dagum,²¹ and tō gēarum.²² And 10 hīe scīnen²³ on ðære heofonan fæstnesse, and āliehten ðā eorðan²⁴"; hit wæs ðā swā geworden. And God geworhte twā²⁴ miclu²⁵ lēoht; ðæt mære²⁶ lēoht tō ðæs dæges liehtinge,²⁷ and ðæt lāsse lēoht tō ðære niht²⁸ liehtinge; and steorran hē geworhte. And gesette²⁹ hīe on ðære heofonan, 15

¹ Lat. *pomiferum*, Gr. *καρπιμον*. See 146.

² Acc. sing., after *wyrcente*.

³ See *cynn*.

⁴ See 195.

⁵ Dat. sing.

⁶ See *self*.

⁷ Lat. *protulit*.

⁸ Agrees with *wyrt*. See *beran*.

⁹ Why *hiere*, instead of *his*?

¹⁰ Nom. sing.

¹¹ Acc. sing.

¹² Lat. *speciem*. See *hiw*.

¹³ Note the different form, — *mērgen* instead of *morgen*.

¹⁴ See 78.

¹⁵ Lat. *autem*.

¹⁶ See 166.

¹⁷ Gen. sing.

¹⁸ See *tōdælan*.

¹⁹ See *tācen*, and 24.

²⁰ See *tīd*, and 24.

²¹ See *dæg*, and 24.

²² See *gēar*, and 24.

²³ See 193. *a*. Write the opt. pret. plur. of this verb.

²⁴ See *twēgen*.

²⁵ See *micel*.

²⁶ See 66.

²⁷ What is the relation of the stem-vowel to that of *lēoht*?

²⁸ For *niht*, instead of *nieht*, see 19. See 153. *d*.

²⁹ See *gesettan*, and 189, note.

stressed syllables proper are here to be considered. A long syllable may be followed: —

- a) by a monosyllabic word: **brād swyrd** $\angle \angle (\angle \neg)$
- b) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a disyllabic word: **dōm āg(on)** $\angle \angle (\angle \neg)$
- c) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a trisyllabic word: **sang hild(elēoð)** $\angle \angle (\angle \neg)$
- d) when the second syllable of a disyllabic word, by the first syllable of a disyllabic word: **(ge)gān hæfd(on)** $\angle \angle (\angle \neg)$

e) when the first syllable of a polysyllabic word (often a compound), by the second syllable of the same word: **nīðheard, burhlēod(um)** $\angle \angle (\angle \neg)$

4. Short stressed syllables followed by short or slurred syllables. A short, stressed syllable may be followed: —

- a) by a single unstressed syllable, forming with it two metrical syllables: **cyning** $\cup \times$
- b) by an unstressed syllable, forming with it the metrical equivalent of a single long syllable, and capable of being substituted for the latter in every position: **æðe(1e)** $\cup \times (= \angle)$

Compounds are metrically regarded, for the most part, as composed of two independent words, but their length, taken in connection with the invariability of their typical forms, restricts the employment of certain compounds to particular metrical schemes. Thus, compounds like **hildenædran** are adapted to hemistichs of the trochaic

type, $\angle \times | \angle \times$; those like **burhlēodum** to the type $\angle | \angle \times \times$.

217. Constitution of the hemistich. — There are five normal types of the hemistich, which may be called respectively (cf. **207**) the 1) trochaic (dactylic), 2) the iambic (anapæstic), 3) the iambic-trochaic, 4) the monosyllabic-bacchic (or -cretic), and the 5) bacchic-monosyllabic. Types 4 and 5 occasionally become trochaic-bacchic and bacchic-trochaic respectively.

Every hemistich ends either in a stressed syllable, or in a stressed syllable followed by a single short syllable.

Occasionally a greater number of unstressed syllables than three occur together, but without destroying the character of the verse as belonging to one of the foregoing types.

218. Constitution of the various types. — 1. The first or trochaic (dactylic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* above. Thus: —

biddan wylle	$\angle \times \angle \times$
ewlicera cynna	$\angle \times \times \angle \times$
ealde ge geonge	$\angle \times \times \angle \times$

With anacrusis (**208**): —

oððe sundoryrfes	$\times \times \angle \times \angle \times$
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Occasionally, by the introduction of two consecutive long syllables, as in 3. *e*, there occur hemistichs of these forms: —

scildburh scæron	∠ ∠ ∠ x
helmas and hupseax	∠ x x ∠ ∠

A short stressed syllable is rare:—

ārfæst cyning	∠ x ∠ x
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2. The second or iambic (anapæstic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 2. *a* to 2. *g* above. Thus:—

se hȳhta dæl	x ∠ x ∠
berað līnde forð	x x ∠ x ∠
nū ic gumena gehwæne	x x ∠ x x x ∠ x

With extra unstressed syllables in the *first* foot (207. 4):—

þæt hē in þæt būrgeteld	x x x x ∠ x ∠
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3. The third or iambic-trochaic type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* and 2. *a* to 2. *g* respectively. Thus:—

and cōmpwige	x ∠ ∠ x
and gē dōm āgon	x x ∠ ∠ x
on ðām sigewōnge	x x ∠ x ∠ x

Rarely a short stressed syllable:—

of hornbogan	x ∠ ∠ x
æt ðām æscplegan	x x ∠ ∠ x

With extra unstressed syllables in the *first* foot:—

þe hie ofercuman mīhton	x x x x ∠ x ∠ x
-------------------------	-------------------

It will be observed that where two long syllables meet in the middle of the hemistich there is such a sequence as in 3. *a* to 3. *e*.

4. The fourth or monosyllabic-bacchic type is formed by the union of a monosyllabic foot with such as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*). Thus: —

mægð mōdigre	∠ ∠ ∼ ×
hæleð higerōfe	∪ × ∪ × ∼ ×

Similarly, the monosyllabic-cretic takes groups like 1. *i* (*β*), 1. *j*, and 1. *k* for the second foot: —

sang hildelēoð	∠ ∠ × ∼
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An example of the trochaic-bacchic type (found only in first hemistichs) is: —

stōpon styrmōde	∠ × ∠ ∼ ×
------------------------	-------------

Where two long syllables belonging to different feet come together in the pure type, we have various cases under 3, the one above being under *c*.

5. The fifth or bacchic-monosyllabic type is formed by the union of such feet as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*) with a monosyllabic foot. Thus: —

scīrmæled swyrd	∠ ∼ × ∠
sigerōfe hæleð	∪ × ∼ × ∪ ×

219. Frequency of the various types. — The relative frequency of the various types is indicated by their order in the last paragraph, though Types 2 and 3 are not far from equal. Thus, in the poem of *Judith*, the percentages are, in round numbers, as follows, not counting expanded lines, which mostly belong to Type 1 (209): —

	FIRST HEMISTICH.	SECOND HEMISTICH.
TYPE 1	47	47
TYPE 2	14	26
TYPE 3	19	19
TYPE 4	15	5
TYPE 5	5	3

220. A specimen of scansion. — The following passage (*Judith*, 164–175), accompanied by the scheme of its scansion, will serve to illustrate the metrical principles contained in the foregoing paragraphs:—

Ūrēatum and Ūrymmum þrunon and urnon
ongēan Ūā þēodnes mægð þusendmælum,
ealde ge geonge; æghwylcum wearð
men on Ūære medobyrg mōd ārēted,
syððan hie ongēaton þæt wæs lūðith cumen
eft tō ēðle, and Ūā ofostlice
hie mid ēaŷmēdum in forlēton.
þā sēo glēawe hēt, golde gefrætewod,
hyre ŷinenne þancolmōde
þæs herewæðan hēafod onwriðan,
and hyt tō bēhðe blōdig ætŷwan
þām burhlēodum, hū hyre æt beaduwe gespēow.

1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
2.	x x x ∠ x ∠		∠ x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠	5.
1.	∠ x x x ∠ x x x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x x ∠ x		x x ∠ x ∠ x	2.
1.	∠ x ∠ x		x x ∠ x ∠ x	3.
3.	x x ∠ ∠ x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
2.	x x ∠ x ∠		∠ x x ∠ x x	1.
3.	x x ∠ ∠ x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
3.	x ∠ x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
3.	x ∠ ∠ x		x x x x ∠ x x ∠	2.

READER.



I.

THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

(Ælfric's Translation of Genesis, I.-II. 3.)

[In the earlier pages, references will be made to the forms of words as they occur in the Glossary, whenever there might be difficulty in discovering the latter. Other references are self-explanatory.

The student should by all means be familiar, before beginning this first selection, with the declension of the third personal pronoun (81), the demonstrative *se* (84), the first seven ordinals (78), the conjugation of *wesan* (138) and *weorðan* (104), the prepositions *æfter*, *buƿan*, *fram*, *ofer*, *on*, *tō*, and *under*, the particle *þe* (87. *d*), and the distinction between the two *þā*'s (84. 1) and the two *þæt*'s.]

On anginne gescēop¹ God² heofonan³ and eorðan. Sēo⁴ eorðe sōðlice⁵ wæs⁶ idel and æmtig; and ðiestru⁷ wæron⁸ ofer⁹ ðære⁴ nēowolnesse⁹ brādnesse¹⁰; and Godes gāst wæs⁶ gefeƿred¹¹ ofer wæteru.¹² God cwæð¹³ ðā, "Geweorðe¹⁴ lēoht"; and lēoht wearð¹⁵ geworht.¹⁶ God geseah¹⁷ ðā ðæt hit¹⁸ gōd

¹ See *gescieppan*, and 18.

¹⁰ See 166.

² The order is probably determined by the Latin: *creavit Deus*.

¹¹ *wæs gefeƿred* = Lat. *ferēbatur*. See *geƿerian*.

³ 53. 3.

¹² See *wæter*, and 47. 1, 6.

⁴ See *se*.

¹³ See *cweðan*.

⁵ Lat. *autem*.

¹⁴ See *geweorðan*, and 193. *a*.

⁶ See *wesan*.

¹⁵ See *weorðan*.

⁷ Plural, like Lat. *tenebræ*.

¹⁶ *Wearð geworht* = *facta est*.

⁸ Governs *brādnesse*.

See *gewyrcean*.

⁹ Genitive, dependent on *brādnesse* (155. *h*).

¹⁷ See *gesēon*.

¹⁸ See *hē*.

wæs¹; and hē gedælde² ðæt³ lēoht fram ðæm³ ðiestrum.⁴ And hēt⁵ ðæt³ lēoht Dæg, and ðā³ ðiestru⁴ Niht. Ðā wæs¹ geworden⁶ æfen and morgen ān dæg.⁷

God cwæð⁸ ðā eft,⁹ "Geweorðe¹⁰ nū fæstnes tōmidde
5 ðæm³ wæterum,¹¹ and tōtwæme¹² ðā³ wæteru¹¹ fram ðæm
wæterum." And God geworhte ðā fæstnesse, and tōtwæmde
ðā wæteru ðe¹³ wæron under ðære fæstnesse fram ðæm ðe¹³
wæron bufan ðære fæstnesse; hit wæs ðā swā gedōn.¹⁴ And
God hēt ðā fæstnesse Heofonan.¹⁵ And wæs ðā geworden
10 æfen and morgen oðer¹⁶ dæg.

God ðā sōðlice¹⁷ cwæð, "Bēon¹⁸ gegaderode¹⁹ ðā wæteru
ðe¹³ sind¹ under ðære heofonan, and ætēowie²⁰ drȳgnes²¹";
hit wæs ðā swā gedōn. And God geciege²² ðā drȳgnesse
Eorðan²³; and ðæra³ wætera gegaderunga²⁴ hē hēt Sæs²⁵;
15 God geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd²⁶ wæs. And cwæð,²⁷ "Sprytte²⁸
sēo eorðe grōwende²⁹ gærs,³⁰ and sād wyrcende,³¹ and æppel-

¹ See *wesan*. ² See *gedælan*.

³ See *se*. ⁴ See 123, note 7.

⁵ See *hātan*, and 189, note.

⁶ *Wæs geworden = factum est*. See *geweorðan*.

⁷ Lat. *dies unus*.

⁸ See *cweðan*.

⁹ Lat. *quoque*.

¹⁰ See *geweorðan*, and 193. *a*.

¹¹ See *wæter*, and 47. 1, 6.

¹² See *tōtwæman*.

¹³ See 87. *d*.

¹⁴ Past part. of *gedōn*.

¹⁵ See 173.

¹⁶ Lat. *secundus*.

¹⁷ Lat. *vero*.

¹⁸ See 193. *a*.

¹⁹ See *gegaderian*, and 62.

²⁰ See *ætēowian*.

²¹ Lat. *arida*, Gr. ξηρά.

²² See *geciegan*.

²³ See 173.

²⁴ Acc. plur.

²⁵ Acc. plur.; see *sā*.

²⁶ See 4.

²⁷ Cf. Mod. Eng. *quoth*.

²⁸ See *sprytan*, and 193. *a*.
Lat. *germinet*.

²⁹ See *grōwan*, and 61.

³⁰ See 31.

³¹ See *wyrcean*, and 61. *Grōwende gærs and sād wyrcende = herbam virentem et facientem semen*.

bære¹ trēow, wæstm² wyrcente æfter his cynne,³ ðæs sæd
 ste⁴ on him⁵ selfum⁶ ofer eorðan⁷; hit wæs ðā swā gedōn.
 And sēo eorðe forðātēah⁷ grōwende wyrnt and sæd berende⁸
 be hiere⁹ cynne, and trēow wæstm wyrcente, and gehwile¹⁰
 sād¹¹ hæbbende æfter his hīwe¹²; God geseah ðā ðæt hit
 gōd wæs. And wæs geworden æfen and mērgen¹³ se ðridda¹⁴
 dæg.

God cwæð ðā sōðlice,¹⁵ "Bēon nū lēoht on¹⁶ ðære heofonan¹⁷
 fæstnesse, and tōdælen¹⁸ dæg and niht, and bēon tō¹⁶ tēc-
 num,¹⁹ and tō tīdum,²⁰ and tō dagum,²¹ and tō gēarum.²² And
 hīe scēnen²³ on ðære heofonan fæstnesse, and āliehten ðā
 eorðan⁷"; hit wæs ðā swā geworden. And God geworhte
 twā²⁴ miclu²⁵ lēoht; ðæt mære²⁶ lēoht tō ðæs dæges lieht-
 inge,²⁷ and ðæt lāsse lēoht tō ðære niht²⁸ liehtinge; and
 steorran hē geworhte. And gesette²⁹ hīe on ðære heofonan, 15

¹ Lat. *pomiferum*, Gr. *καρ-
 πιμον*. See 146.

² Acc. sing., after *wyrcente*.

³ See *cynn*.

⁴ See 195.

⁵ Dat. sing.

⁶ See *self*.

⁷ Lat. *protulit*.

⁸ Agrees with *wyrnt*. See
beran.

⁹ Why *hiere*, instead of *his*?

¹⁰ Nom. sing.

¹¹ Acc. sing.

¹² Lat. *speciem*. See *hīw*.

¹³ Note the different form,—
mērgen instead of *morgen*.

¹⁴ See 78.

¹⁵ Lat. *autem*.

¹⁶ See 166.

¹⁷ Gen. sing.

¹⁸ See *tōdælan*.

¹⁹ See *tācen*, and 24.

²⁰ See *tīd*, and 24.

²¹ See *dæg*, and 24.

²² See *gēar*, and 24.

²³ See 193. *a*. Write the opt.
 pret. plur. of this verb.

²⁴ See *twēgen*.

²⁵ See *micel*.

²⁶ See 66.

²⁷ What is the relation of the
 stem-vowel to that of *lēoht*?

²⁸ For *niht*, instead of *nieht*,
 see 19. See 153. *d*.

²⁹ See *gesettan*, and 189, note.

ðæt hīe scinen¹ ofer eorðan, and giemden ðæs dæges² and ðære niht, and tōdælden lēoht and ðiestru; God geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd wæs. And wæs geworden æfen and mērgen se fēorða³ dæg.

- 5 God cwæð ēac swilce,⁴ "Tēon nū ðā wæteru forð⁵ swim-
mendu cynn cucu⁶ on life,⁷ and flēogendu⁸ cynn ofer eorðan
under ðære heofonan fæstnesse." And God gescēop ðā⁹ ðā
miclan hwalas,¹⁰ and eall libbendu fisce cynn and styriend-
licu,¹¹ ðe¹² ðā¹³ wæteru tugon¹⁴ forð¹⁵ on hiera hīwum, and
10 eall flēogendu cynn æfter hiera cynne; God geseah ðā ðæt
hit gōd wæs. And blētsode¹⁶ hīe, ðus cweðende,¹⁷ "Weaxað,¹⁸
and beoð gemanigfelde,¹⁹ and gefyllað²⁰ ðære sǣ wæteru, and
ðā fuglas beon²¹ gemanigfelde ofer eorðan." And ðā wæs
geworden æfen and mērgen se fifta dæg.
- 15 God cwæð ēac swilce, "Læde²² sēo eorðe forð²³ cucu nīe-
tenu²⁴ on hiera cynne, and crēopendu²⁵ cynn and dēor æfter
hiera hīwum"; hit wæs ðā swā geworden. And God geworhte
ðære eorðan dēor æfter hiera hīwum, and ðā nīetenu and eall
crēopendu cynn on hiera cynne; God geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd

¹ Opt. pret. = Lat. *lucere*.
What would be the opt. pres.?

² See 156. *f*.

³ See 78.

⁴ *Ēac swilce* = *etiam*.

⁵ *Producant* = *tēon* . . . *forð*.

⁶ See *cucu*.

⁷ See *lif*.

⁸ See *flēogan*, and 61.

⁹ Adverb; see 84. 1.

¹⁰ See *hwæl*.

¹¹ Lat. *motabilem*.

¹² Acc.

¹³ Nom. plur.

¹⁴ See *tēon*.

¹⁵ *Tugon forð* = *produzerunt*.

¹⁶ See *blētsian*, and 33.

¹⁷ See *cweðan*.

¹⁸ See *weaxan*, and 24.

¹⁹ Past part. in nom. plur.

²⁰ See *gefyllan*.

²¹ See 193. *a*.

²² See *lædan*.

²³ *Læde* . . . *forð* = *producat*.

²⁴ See *nīeten*.

²⁵ See *crēopan*.

wæs. And cwæð, "Uton¹ wyrcean mann tō andlicnesse and tō ūrre² gelicnesse, and hē sie³ ofer ðā fiscas,⁴ and ofer ðā fuglas, and ofer ðā dēor, and ofer ealle gesceafta,⁵ and ofer eall ðā crēpendan ðe styriað⁶ ofer eorðan." God gescēop ðā mann tō his andlicnesse, tō Godes andlicnesse hē gescēop 5 hine; werhādes⁷ and wifhādes hē gescēop hīe.

And God hīe blētsode, and cwæð, "Weaxað, and beoð gemanigfælde, and gefyllað ðā eorðan and gewieldað⁸ hīe, and habbað⁹ on ēowrum¹⁰ gewearde ðære sē fiscas, and ðære lyfte fuglas, and eall nīetenu ðe styriað ofer eorðan." God 10 cwæð ðā, "Efne ic forgeaf¹¹ ēow¹² eall gærs and wyrta sād¹³ berenda ofer eorðan, and eall trēowu, ðā-ðe habbað sād on him selfum hiera āgnes cynnes, ðæt hīe beon ēow¹⁴ tō mēte; and eallum nīetenum and eallum fugolcynne and eallum ðām ðe styriað on eorðan, on ðām-ðe¹⁵ is lib- 15 bende¹⁶ lif,¹⁷ ðæt hīe hæbben him tō¹⁸ gereordianne"; hit wæs ðā swā gedōn. And God geseah eall ðā ðing¹⁹ ðe hē geworhte, and hīe wæron swīðe gōd. Wæs²⁰ ðā geworden æfen and mērgen se siexta dæg.

¹ = *Let us*.

² See 83. *Ūrre* properly belongs to both nouns; Lat. *ad imaginem et similitudinem nostram*.

³ See *wesan*.

⁴ See *fisc*.

⁵ See *gesceaft*.

⁶ See *styrrian*.

⁷ See 153. *f*.

⁸ What is the relation of the stem diphthong to that of *geweald*?

⁹ See *habban*.

¹⁰ See 83.

¹¹ See *forġiefan*.

¹² See *ŵū*, and 164. *a*.

¹³ See 24.

¹⁴ See 161. 2. Auth. Vers.: 'to you it shall be for meat.'

¹⁵ = *whom*.

¹⁶ See *libban*.

¹⁷ *Libbende lif* = *anima viva*.

¹⁸ See *gereordian*, and 200.

¹⁹ Acc. plur. Why like the singular?

²⁰ See 189. 1.

Eornostlice¹ ðā wæron fullfrēmede² heofonas and eorðe and eall hiera frætung.³ And God ðā gefylde⁴ on ðone sefoðan dæg⁵ his weorc⁶ ðe hē geworhte, and hē geræste⁷ hine⁸ on ðone sefoðan dæg fram eallum ðæm weorce ðe hē
 5 gefrēmede. And God geblētsode ðone sefoðan dæg and hine gehālgode,⁹ for-ðon-ðe hē on ðone dæg geswāc¹⁰ his weorces¹¹ ðe hē gescēop¹² tō wyrceanne.¹³

¹ Lat. *igitur*.

² See **fullfrēman**. Lat. *perfecti*.

³ Lat. *ornatus*, Gr. *κόσμος*; array, or *splendid array*, would perhaps express the original sense.

⁴ Lat. *complexit*.

⁵ Acc. where we should expect dat.; Lat. *die septimo*. See 172. 1.

⁶ Sing., as the Latin shows.

⁷ See **geræstan**. Why but one **t** in the preterit?

⁸ See 184. *b*.

⁹ See **gehālgian**. From **hāllig**;

for loss of **i** see 23. The root is **hāl**; after umlaut of the stem vowel, what would this syllable become, and in what words is it found?

¹⁰ See **geswican**.

¹¹ **His weorces** = *ab omni opere suo*. See 156. *k*.

¹² **gescēop tō wyrceanne** = *creavit ut faceret*; Marg. of Auth. Vers., 'created to make.' See 200.

¹³ **Wyrc**-not umlaut of **weorc**-. The relation here is an ablaut one (22): **werc** and **wurc** (**worc**); cf. Gr. *ἔργον* and *ὄργανον*.

II.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

(From Ælfric's Colloquy, probably prepared, like his Grammar, for the instruction of English youths in Latin. There are two MSS. — one in the British Museum, the other at Oxford. The Oxford MS. has the rubric: *Hanc sententiam Latini sermonis olim Alfricus abbas composuit, qui meus fuit magister, sed tamen ego, Ælfric Bata, multas postea huic addidi appendices.* This is virtually Ælfric Bata's sole title to fame. The Old English, like the Latin, is probably of the late tenth century.)

The Merchant and his Merchandise.

Teacher. Hwæt sægst¹ ðū, mangere²?

Merchant. Ic secge ðæt behēfe³ ic eom ge⁴ cyninge⁵ and ealdormannum,⁶ and weligum, and eallum folce.

¹ See 123.

² Lat. *mercator*. Other Old English terms for *merchant* are *cīepa* and *cīepmann*. From a collateral form of the latter, *cēapmann*, without umlaut, is derived Mod. Eng. *chapman*. How is *chap* related to *cheap*? See the *Philological Society's English Dictionary* (*Phil. Soc. Dict.*).

³ Lat. *utilis*. Cf. the Mod. Eng. noun *behoof*.

⁴ ge . . . and = Lat. *et . . . et*.

⁵ Carlyle (*Sartor Resartus*, Bk. 3, Chap. 7) has the following:

“*König* (King), anciently *Könning*, means Ken-ning (Cunning), or which is the same thing, Can-ning. Ever must the Sovereign of Mankind be fitly entitled King.” On the other hand Gummere (*Germanic Origins*, p. 270): “At the head of the family we found, of course, the father; and at the head of the state we naturally look for the king. The word ‘king’ means the child or son of the tribe, its representative or even creation; man of race, man of rank. Gradually the king ceases to be re-

⁶ Lat. *ducibus*.

Teacher. And hū ?

Merchant. Ic astige mīn scip mid hlæstum¹ mīnum, and rōwe² ofer sǣlice³ dǣlas,⁴ and cīepe⁵ mīn ðing, and bycge ðing⁶ dēorwierðu,⁶ ðā on ðisum lande ne bēoð æcennede, and
 5 ic hit tōgelæde⁷ ēow hider mid miclum plihte⁸ ofer sǣ, and hwilum forlidennesses ic ðolie mid lyre ealra ðinga mīnra, unēaðe⁹ ewic⁹ ætberstende.⁹

Teacher. Hwile ðing gelædst ðū ūs ?

Merchant. Pællas¹⁰ and sīdan,¹¹ dēorwierðe gimmas and
 10 gold, seldcūð¹² rēaf¹³ and wrytgemang,¹⁴ wīn and ēle, elpes¹⁵ bān¹⁵ and mæsling,¹⁶ ær¹⁷ and tin, swefel and glæs, and ðyl-
 lices¹⁸ fela.

garded as a creation of his race; his ancestry is pushed back to the gods, and his right is quite above all sanctions of popular choice or approval." Which of these views is confirmed by etymology ?

¹ Lat. *mercibus*.

² Lat. *navigo*.

³ Lat. *marinas*.

⁴ Lat. *partes*.

⁵ Lat. *vendo*.

⁶ Lat. *res pretiosas*.

⁷ Lat. *adduco*.

⁸ Lat. *periculo*. Mod. Eng. form of *pliht* ?

⁹ Lat. *vix vivus evadens*. Note the love for alliteration, even in the Latin.

¹⁰ Lat. *purpurum*. Cf. Spenser (*F. Q.* 2. 9. 37): "In a long *purple pall*."

¹¹ Lat. *sericum*. From this Latin word (indicating what country ?) comes OE. *seol(o)c*. What Mod. Eng. word from the latter (or the equivalent Old Norse (ON.) *silki*) ? Cf. Skeat's *Principles of English Etymology* (I.), p. 440 (Skeat, *Prin.*). Other words in which Eng. *l* = Lat. *r* (through OE.) are *plum* = Lat. *prunus*; *purple* = Lat. *purpura*; *turtle* = Lat. *turtur*.

¹² Lat. *varias*, but this looks like a mistake. *Varius* usually = *mis(sen)lic* or *manigfeald*.

¹³ Lat. *vestes*.

¹⁴ Lat. *pigmenta*. Translate, *spice*.

¹⁵ Lat. *ebur*.

¹⁶ Lat. *aurichalcum*.

¹⁷ Lat. *aes*.

¹⁸ See 154. a.

Teacher. Wilt¹ ðū sellan ðing ðin hēr eall² swā² ðū hīe gebohtest ðær?

Merchant. Ic nelle. Hwæt ðonne mē frēmede³ gedeorf⁴ mīn? Ac ic wille hīe cīepan hēr luficor⁵ ðonne ic gebyege ðær, ðæt⁶ sum gestrēon⁷ mē⁸ ic begiete,⁹ ðanan ic mē āfēde,¹⁰ 5
and mīn wif, and mīnne sunu.

The Choice of Occupations.

Teacher. Hwæt sægst ðū, wīsa? Hwīlc cræft¹¹ ðē is¹² geðūht¹³ betweox ðās furðra¹⁴ wezan?

Counsellor. Ic sēge ðē, mē is¹⁵ geðūht¹⁵ Godes ðēowdōm¹⁶ betweoh ðās cræftas ealdorscipe¹⁷ healdan, swā-swā hit is¹² 10
geræd on godspelle, “Fyrrest sēceað rice Godes, and riht-wīsnesse¹⁸ his, and ðās ðing eall bēoð tōgeīecte¹⁹ ēow.”

Teacher. And hwīlc ðē is¹² geðūht betweox woruldcræftas²⁰ healdan ealdordōm? ¹⁷

Counsellor. Eorðtilð,²¹ for-ðām se ierðling²² ūs ealle fēt.²³ 15

¹ See 139.

² = *just as*.

³ See 193. *b*.

⁴ Lat. *labor*.

⁵ Lat. *carius*. Possibly mis-written for *lēofficor*. A literal translation, not regarding the sense; *dēorra* or *dierra*, from *dēore* or *diere*, *dear*, would be more normal.

⁶ See 84. 1.

⁷ Lat. *lucrum*. Acc. sing.

⁸ See 161. 1.

⁹ Lat. *adquiram*. See 196. *f*.

¹⁰ See 195.

¹¹ Lat. *ars*.

¹² Conjectural; not in the MSS.

¹³ See *ŷyncean*.

¹⁴ Lat. *prior*. Nom. sing.

¹⁵ Lat. *videtur*.

¹⁶ See 143 and 169.

¹⁷ Lat. *primum*.

¹⁸ See 144.

¹⁹ Lat. *adjicientur*. See *tōgeīecan*, and 62.

²⁰ Lat. *artes seculares*. MS. *cræftas woruld*.

²¹ Lat. *agricultura*. See 147.

²² Lat. *arator*.

²³ See *fēdan*.

Se smið sægð :

Hwanan ðæm ierðlinge sulhscear¹ oððe culter,² ðe nā gāde³ hæfð būtan of cræfte minum ? Hwanan fiscere⁴ angel, oððe scēowyrhtan æl, odde sēamere nādl ? Nis hit of minum
5 geweorce ?

Se geðeahtend⁵ andswarað :

Sōð, witodlice, sægst ðū⁶ ; ac eallum ūs lēofre is wīcian⁷ mid ðæm ierðlinge ðonne mid ðe, for-ðām se ierðling selet⁸ ūs hlāf⁹ and drenc. Ðū, hwæt seletst ðū⁶ ūs on smiððan
10 ðinre būtan iserne⁹ fýrspearcan,⁹ and swēginga¹⁰ bēatendra¹¹ slēgea¹² and blāwendra belga ?

Se trēowwyrhta¹³ sægð :

Hwile ðower¹⁴ ne notað¹⁵ cræfte¹⁶ minum — ðonne hūs,¹⁷ and mislicu fatu, and scipu ðow¹⁸ eallum ic wyrce¹⁹ ?

15 *Se smið²⁰ andwyrst :*

Ēalā trēowwyrhta, for²¹ hwȳ²¹ swā spriestst ðū, ðonne²²

¹ MS. *sylanscear*.

² Lat. *culter*.

³ See 24.

⁴ See 161.

⁵ Lat. *consiliarius*.

⁶ Not in MS.

⁷ Lat. *hospitari* ; see 199. a.

⁸ Lat. *panem*. **Brēad**, which is found in Old English, scarcely has any other sense than that of 1) *fragment*, 2) *broken bread*. Later it acquires its modern meaning. See *Phil. Soc. Dict.*, s.v. *bread*.

⁹ Lat. *ferreas scintillas*.

¹⁰ Lat. *sonitus*.

¹¹ Lat. *tudentium*.

¹² Lat. *malleorum*.

¹³ Lat. *lignarius*. See 147.

¹⁴ See 154. b.

¹⁵ Lat. *utitur*.

¹⁶ See 164. o.

¹⁷ Lat. *domos*.

¹⁸ See 161.

¹⁹ Lat. *fabrico*.

²⁰ Lat. *ferrarius*. MS. *gol-smið* (sic).

²¹ Lat. *cur* ; see 175.

²² Lat. *cum*. Other temporal conjunctions used to denote cause are *nū* and *ſā*. Has Mod. Eng. any similar idiom ?

ne furðum¹ ān ðýrel bŭtan cræfte mīnum ðū ne² meaht³ dōn⁴?

Se geðeahtend sægð :

Ēalā, gefēran⁵ and gōde wyrhtan! Uton tōweorpan hwætlicor⁶ ðās geflitu,⁷ and sīe⁸ sibb and geðwærnes⁹ be-
tweoh ūs, and frēmme¹⁰ ānra¹¹ gehwile¹² ðōrum¹³ on cræfte
his, and geðwærien¹⁴ simle mid ðām ierðlinge, ðær¹⁵ wē
bigleofan¹⁶ ūs, and fōdor horsum ūrum habbað. And ðis
geðeaht ic sælle eallum wyrhtum, ðæt ānra¹⁷ gehwile cræft
his geornlice begange,¹⁸ for-ðām sē, ðe cræft¹⁹ his forlæt, hē²⁰ 10
bið forlæten fram ðām cræfte. Swā-hwæðer²¹ ðū sīe—swā²²
mæsseprēost,²³ swā munuc,²⁴ swā ceorl,²⁵ swā cempa²⁶—begā²⁷
ðē selfne on ðisum, and bēo ðæt ðū eart; for-ðām micel hienð²⁸
and sceamu hit is mēnn nellan²⁹ wesan ðæt hē is and ðæt hē
wasan sceal.³⁰ 15

¹ Lat. *saltem*.

² See 183.

³ Lat. *vales*.

⁴ Lat. *facere*.

⁵ Lat. *socii*; see 152.

⁶ Lat. *citius*; used almost in the sense of the positive; see 76.

⁷ Lat. *contentiones*.

⁸ See 189. 1.

⁹ Lat. *concordia*.

¹⁰ Lat. *prosit*.

¹¹ Lat. *unusquisque*. MS. *urum* gehwylcum.

¹² See 160.

¹³ Lat. *conveniamus*.

¹⁴ Lat. *ubi*.

¹⁵ Lat. *victim*.

¹⁶ See 154. *b*.

¹⁷ See 194. *b*.

¹⁸ Acc. sing.

¹⁹ Lat. *ipse*.

²⁰ Lat. *sive*.

²¹ Swā . . . swā = Lat. *sive* . . . *seu*.

²² Lat. *sacerdos*.

²³ Lat. *monachus*, from which the OE. word is derived. For the u cf. OE. *munt* = Lat. *montem*.

²⁴ Lat. *laicus*.

²⁵ Lat. *miles*.

²⁶ MS. *bega* *oppe* *behwyrf*. Lat. *exerce*.

²⁷ Lat. *damnum*.

²⁸ MS. *nelle*. See 199. *a*.

²⁹ Lat. *debet*; see 189.

III.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

(From Ælfric's Homilies, vol. 2, pp. 106-108; being a paraphrase of Matt. 25:31-46.)

Witodlice¹ Mannes Bearn cymð² on his mægenðrymme, and ealle englas³ samod mid him tō ðæm miclan⁴ dōme.⁵ Ðonne sitt⁶ hē on ðæm setle his mægenðrymnesse,⁷ and bēoð gegaderode ætforan him ealle ðeoda,⁸ and hē tōscæt⁹ hīe on twā, swā-swā scēaphierde¹⁰ tōscæt scēap¹¹ fram gātum.¹² Ðonne gelōgað hē ðā scēap on his swiðran¹³ hand, and ðā gæ̃t¹⁴ on his winstran. Ðonne cwið¹⁵ se Cyning Crīst tō ðæm ðe on his swiðran hand standað, "Cumað gē blētsode¹⁶ mīnes Fæder,¹⁷ and geāgniað ðæt

¹ Lat. *autem*.

² See *cuman*.

³ See *engel*. What is the history of this word before it entered Old English?

⁴ See 55.

⁵ In what modern compound does this meaning of *dōm* persist?

⁶ See *sittan*.

⁷ See 153. *f*.

⁸ Nom. plur.

⁹ See *tōscādan*. Account for the vowel *æ*.

¹⁰ In compound words, the vowel of the first syllable is apt

to be shortened in Mod. Eng., the more general principle being that shortening is apt to occur before an accumulation of consonants. Besides *scēaphierde*, *shepherd*, note *e.g.* *wisdōm*, *wisdom*.

¹¹ Plural; account for the form.

¹² See 24.

¹³ See *swið*.

¹⁴ See 52.

¹⁵ See *cweðan*. What is the ind. pret. 3d sing.?

¹⁶ Past part. in nom. plur.

¹⁷ See 43. 8.

rice¹ ðe ðow² gearcod wæs fram frymðe middangeardes. Mē³ hyngrede,⁴ and gē mē gereordedon; mē³ ðyrste, and gē mē⁵ seġneton; ic wæs cuma,⁶ and gē mē underfēngon⁷ on ðowrum giesthūsum; ic wæs nacod, and gē mē scrȳddon⁸; ic wæs geuntrumod, and gē mē genēosedon; ic wæs on 5 cwearterne, and gē cōmon tō mē and mē gefrēfredon.⁹” Donne andswariað ðā rihtwisan¹⁰ Crīste¹¹ and cweðað, “Dryhten, hwonne gesāwe¹² wē ðē hungrige, and wē ðē gereordedon? oððe ðurstigne, and wē ðē seġneton? oððe 10 hwonne wære ðū cuma,¹³ and wē ðē underfēngon? oððe 10 hwonne gesāwe wē ðē untrumne oððe on cwearterne, and wē ðē genēosedon?” Donne andwyrte se Cyning ðā rihtwisum ðisum wordum,¹⁴ “Sōð¹⁵ ic ðow seġge, swā¹⁶ lange swā¹⁷ gē dydon ānum, ðisum lāstan,¹⁸ on mīnum

¹ Still found as the last syllable of *bishopric*.

² See 81.

³ See 190.

⁴ What is the relation of the stem-vowel to that of *hungrig*? See 90.

⁵ Dat.

⁶ Lat. *hospes*.

⁷ See *underfōn*.

⁸ What peculiar senses has the verb *shroud* in Spenser, Shakespeare, or Milton? What form would *scrȳdan* most naturally assume in Mod. Eng. (24)? How can the Mod. Eng. form of the verb *shroud* be accounted for?

⁹ What is the relation of the

stem-vowel to that of *frōfor*? See 90.

¹⁰ Nom. plur. See 181.

¹¹ Dat.

¹² See *gesēon*.

¹³ See 150.

¹⁴ See 174. *b*.

¹⁵ Lat. *amen*, Eng. *verily*.

¹⁶ = *so*.

¹⁷ = *as*. Notice this early use of *so long as* (= Lat. *quamdū*) in the sense of *inasmuch as*.

¹⁸ The WS. translation of the Gospel has *ānum of ðisum mīnum lāstum gebrōðrum*, which is much more literal. In Ælfric's version we must understand *lāstan* to be in apposition with *ānum*. See 66.

naman, gē hit dydon mē selfum.¹” Donne cwið hē eft
 tō ðæm synfullum, ðe on his winstran healfe standað,
 “Gewitað fram mē, gē āwiergdan, intō ðæm ēcean fyre,
 ðe is gegearcod ðæm dēofle² and his āwiergdum gāstum.
 5 Mē hyngrede, and gē mē ætes³ forwierndon; mē ðyrste,
 and gē mē drincan ne sealdon; ic wæs cuma, and gē mē
 underfōn noldon; ic wæs nacod, nolde⁴ gē mē wæda⁵
 tīðian⁶; ic wæs untrum and on cwearterne, nolde⁴ gē
 mē genēosian.” Donne andswariað⁷ ðā unrihtwisan mǣn-
 10 fullan,⁸ “Lā lēof, hwonne gesāwe⁴ wē ðē hungrigne,⁹ oððe
 ðurstigne, oððe cuman, oððe nacodne, oððe geuntrumodne,
 oððe on cwearterne, and wē ðē noldon ðēnian⁶”? Donne
 andwyrte se Cyning him, and cwið, “Sōð ic ēow sēge,
 swā lange swā gē forwierndon ānum of ðisum lýtum,
 15 and noldon¹⁰ him on mīnum naman tīðian, swā lange¹¹
 gē mē selfum his³ forwierndon.” Donne farað ðā uncyst-
 gan¹² and ðā unrihtwisan intō ēcere cwicsūsle, mid dēofle
 and his āwiergdum englum; and ðā rihtwisan gecierrað
 fram ðæm dōme intō ðæm ēcean life.

¹ Not = *myself*; *self* agrees
 with *mē*. The Latin has no orig-
 inal here for *self*; Ælfric adds it
 to strengthen the expression.

² See 161.

³ See 159.

⁴ See 95, note.

⁵ See 159. What is the Mod.
 Eng. form of this word?

⁶ See 28; 164. *e*.

⁷ How is the *and-* of this
 word related to the *anti-* of
 Eng. *antiphon*?

⁸ See 4.

⁹ See 173.

¹⁰ See 139.

¹¹ Correlative with the *swā*
lange swā of the preceding
 clause.

¹² See 55; 57. 3; 181.

IV.

BEDE'S DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN.

(Ecccl. Hist., Bk. I., Chap. I.)

[Ælfric testifies to a translation of Bede's History having been made by Alfred, and so does William of Malmesbury; besides, the MS. of the Cambridge University Library twice has this couplet,—

Historicus quondam fecit me Beda latinum,
Ælfred rex Saxo transtulit ille pius.

On the other hand, it has such undoubted Anglian peculiarities that it has been suggested (by Miller, its latest editor) that "the version may have been executed by Mercian scholars under orders from the king," and that it was possibly made at Lichfield.

The distinction between English idiom and imitation of the Latin should be remarked, wherever possible. Moberly's edition of the Ecclesiastical History, which contains scholarly and interesting notes, may profitably be compared.]

Breoton¹ is gārsecges² īgland, ðæt wæs iu gēara Albion hāten. . . . Hit is welig—ðis īgland—on wǣstmum and on trēowum missenlicra cynna,³ and hit is gescrepe on lǣswe sceapa⁴ and nēata⁵; and on sumum stōwum wingeardas

Britannia oceani insula, cui quondam Albion nomen fuit. . . . Opima frugibus atque arboribus insula, et alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis; vineas etiam quibusdam in locis germinans: sed et avium ferax terra marique gene-

¹ Moberly says: "This description of Britain is pieced from the accounts of Plinius, Solinus, Orosius, Dio Cassius, and Gildas."

² See 153. *h*.

³ See 153. *f*.

⁴ See 153. *d*.

⁵ What Mod. Eng. word represents this? What OE. noun-stem contains the umlaut of this one?

grōwað. Swilce ðac ðeos eorðe is berende missenlicra fugla¹ and sǣwihta. . . . And hēr bēoð oft fangene sēolas, and hranas, and męreswīn; and hēr bēoð oft numene² missenlicra³ cynna weolocscielle⁴ and muscule,
 5 and on ðǣm bēoð oft gemette⁵ ðā bętstan⁶ meregreotan⁷ ælces hīwes. And hēr bēoð swīðe genyhtsume weolocas,
 of ðǣm bið geworht se weolocrēada tēlg, ðone ne mæg sunne blǣcan⁸ nē ne regn⁹ wierdan; ac, swā hē bið ieldra,¹⁰ swā hē fægerra bið. Hit hǣfð¹¹ ðac — ðis land
 10 — sealtsēaðas; and hit hǣfð hāt wæter, and hāt baðu,¹² ælcere ielde¹³ and hāde, ðurh tōdǣleda stōwa,¹⁴ gescrēpe.

ris diversi. . . . Capiuntur autem sæpissime et vituli marini, et delphines, necnon et ballenæ: exceptis variorum generibus conchyliorum; in quibus sunt et musculæ, quibus inclusam sæpe margaritam, omnis quidem coloris optimam inveniunt. . . . Sunt et cochleæ satis superque abundantes, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur, cujus rubor pulcherrimus nullo unquam solis ardore, nulla valet pluviarum injuria pallescere; sed quo vetustior est, eo solet esse venustior. Habet fontes salinarum, hābet et fontes calidos, et ex eis fluvios balnearum calidarum, omni ætati et sexui, per distincta loca, juxta suum cui-

¹ This genitive after a present participle is exceptional; cf. the Latin for an explanation.

² See *niman*.

³ See p. 130, n. 12. ⁴ Nom. plur.

⁵ From what noun is the stem of *mētan* derived? See 14.

⁶ See 66.

⁷ This word is adapted from the Latin, but simulates a compound of *męre*, *sea*, and *grēot*, *earth*, *gravel*.

⁸ From what adjective is *blǣcan* derived (17)?

⁹ To what might *regn* contract (28)?

¹⁰ See 65.

¹¹ See 121.

¹² See *bæð*.

¹³ Governed by *gescrēpe*. See 165.

¹⁴ What does *-stow* mean in a proper name like *Chepstow*?

Swilce hit is *ēac* berende¹ on *węga* *ōrum* — *āres* and *Isernes*, *lēades* and *seolfres*. *Hēr* bið *ēac* gemett *gagates*; *sē stān* bið *blæc* *gimm*; *gif* *man*² *hine* on *fȳr* *dēð*,³ *ðonne* *fleoð* *ðær* *næddran*⁴ *onweg*.⁵ *Wæs* *ðis* *Igland*⁶ *ēac* *ge*-*weorðod* *mid* *ðām* *æðelestum* *ceastrum*⁷ — *ānes* *wana* *ðrit-* 5
*igum*⁸ — *ðā-ðe*⁹ *wæron* *mid* *weallum*,¹⁰ *and* *torrum*,¹⁰ *and* *geatum*, *and* *ðām* *trumestum* *locum* *getimbrede*, *būtan* *ōðrum* *læssan*¹¹ *unrīme* *ceastra*.

And for-ðām-ðe *ðis* *Igland* under *ðām* *selfum* *norðdæle* *middangeardes* *nīehst* *līð*,¹² *and* *leohte* *niht* on *sumera* 10

que modum accommodos. . . . Quæ etiam venis metal-
lorum, æris, ferri, et plumbi et argenti fœcunda, gignit et
lapidem gagatem plurimum optimumque: est autem nigro-
gemmeus et ardens igni admotus, incensus serpentes fugat.
. . . . Erat et civitatibus quondam viginti et octo nobilis-
simis insignita, præter castella innumera, quæ et ipsa muris,
turribus, portis, ac seris erant instructa firmissimis.

Et quia prope sub ipso septentrionali vertice mundi jacet,
lucidas æstate noctes habet; ita ut medio sæpe tempore

¹ Cf. the construction of this word with that above, p. 138, l. 1.

² See 89. e.

³ See 140.

⁴ How did *næddre* become *adder*? Cf. OE. *nafoġār*, Mod. Eng. *auger*. See Skeat, *Prin.*, p. 216.

⁵ There is a parallel form, *āweg*, already in OE. The *ā* is a contraction of *on*. Mention other Mod. Eng. words in which the *a*- represents *on*.

⁶ How does the Mod. Eng. *island* acquire its *s*? See Skeat, *Prin.*, p. 380.

⁷ From Lat. *castra*. Cf. the *-caster*, *-chester*, of Lancaster, Winchester, etc. Some of the more important of these cities were York, Colchester, Winchester, Canterbury, and Chester (see Moberly, p. 7).

⁸ Cf. 78. 5; 158. The number does not correspond to the Latin.

⁹ Does this relative have the same antecedent as in the Latin?

¹⁰ *Weall* is from Lat. *vallum*; *torr*, from Lat. *turris*.

¹¹ See 24.

¹² See *llegan*, and 28.

hæfð — swā ðæt oft on midre nihte geflit cymð¹ ðæm
 behealdendum, hwæðer hit sīe ðe² æfenglōmung, ðe on
 morgen dagung — is on ðæm sweetol, ðæt ðis igland³
 hæfð micle⁴ lēngran dagas on sumera,⁵ and swā ēac niht⁶
 5 on wintra,⁵ ðonne ðā sūðdælas middangeardes.⁷

noctis in quæstionem veniat intuentibus, utrum crepus-
 culum adhuc permaneat vespertinum, an jam advenerit
 matutinum, utpote nocturno sole non longe sub terris ad
 orientem boreales per plagas redeunte: unde etiam plu-
 rimæ longitudinis habet dies æstate, sicut et noctes contra
 in bruma.

¹ See *cuman*.

² Lat. *utrum* . . . *an* = *ŷe*
 . . . *ŷe* (202. b).

³ *Īg-* represents *ie-*, the umlaut
 of *ēa*, *water*. *Ēa* goes back to
 the same Indo-European root as
 Lat. *aqua*.

⁴ See 178.

⁵ See 43. 5.

⁶ *Niht* belongs under 52. It
 has already experienced umlaut
 in the nominative, and hence does
 not change in the acc. plur.

⁷ This last clause is supplied by
 the translator.

V.

ÆTHELWALD CALMS THE SEA.¹

(Bede, Eccl. Hist., Bk. V., Chap. I.)

Ic cōm mid twāem² ðōrum brōðrum tō Farne,³ ðāem
 Iglande. Wolde ic sprecaþ mid ðone⁴ ārwierðan fæder
 Æðelwald. Mid-ðy ic ðā wæs mid his gesprece wel
 gerētt,⁵ and mē blētsunge bæd, and wē hām⁶ hwurfon,⁷
 ðā wē ðā wæron on midre⁸ ðære sǣ, ðā⁹ wæs samninga 5
 heofones smyltnes tōsliten, ðære-ðe¹⁰ wē ær lidon¹¹ ūt;
 and swā micel winter¹² ūs onhrēas,¹³ and swā rēðe storm
 cōm, ðæt wē nē mid segle nē mid rōwnesse āwiht
 framgān¹⁴ meahton, nē wē ūs nōhtes¹⁵ elles wēndon nefne

¹ This story was related by
 Abbot Guthfrith to Bede. Æthel-
 wald succeeded Cuthbert as the
 hermit of Farne, dwelling there
 from 687 to 699, when he died.

² See 79.

³ Two miles from Banborough.
 One of the islands of the group
 was the scene of Grace Darling's
 heroism in 1858. That inhabited
 by Æthelwald was the largest.

⁴ The acc. with **mid** is excep-
 tional (172. 1).

⁵ See 113.

⁶ Acc. sing. as adv.; Lat.
domum.

⁷ Lat. *rediremus*.

⁸ See 166. 1.

⁹ To ūt = *interrupta est sere-
 nitas qua uehebamur*.

¹⁰ Translate in (or with) which.
 The Latin shows that the prepo-
 sition is to be understood.

¹¹ See liðan, and 37.

¹² Lat. *hiems*, but no doubt in
 the sense of *tempest*.

¹³ See onhrēosan. What is
 the ind. pret. plur.?

¹⁴ Lat. *proficere*.

¹⁵ See 156. g.

dēaðes¹ selves. Mid-ðy̆ wē ðā swiðe lange wið ðām winde
 and wið ðām sǣ hōlunga² campedon and wunnon,³ ðā æt
 niestan lōcedon wē on bæcling, hwæðer wēn⁴ wære⁴ ðæt
 wē ænige⁵ ðinga⁵ furðum ðæt igland gesēcean⁶ meahton,
 5 ðæt wē ær út of gangende⁷ wæron.⁷ Cierde⁸ wē ūs ðider
 wē cieron, gemetton⁹ wē ūs æghwanan gēlice¹⁰ storme¹⁰
 foresette and foretynde, and nænig hyht¹¹ hǣle¹² in ūs
 tō¹³ lāfe¹³ standan.¹³ Ðā wæs æfter langum fæce ðæt wē
 ūre gesihð feorr¹⁴ ūpāhofon, ðā gesāwon wē in Farne,
 10 ðām iglande, Gode¹⁵ ðone lēofan fæder Æðelwald of his
 dīegelnessum¹⁶ ūtgangende,¹⁷ ðæt¹⁸ hē¹⁸ wolde¹⁸ ūrne siðfæt
 scēawian, and gesēon hwæt ūs gelumpe,¹⁹ for-ðon hē ge-
 hīerde ðæt gebrec ðæra storma and ðæs weallendes sās.²⁰
 Mid-ðy̆ hē ðā ūs ēac scēawode, and geseah in gewinne
 15 and in ormōdnesse²¹ gesette bēon,²² ðā biegeð hē his

¹ See 156. *g.*² Lat. *frustra*.³ See *winnan*.⁴ Lat. *forte*.⁵ Lat. *aliquo conamine*. For
 ænige see 174; for ðinga see
 154. *b.*⁶ Lat. *repetere*.⁷ Lat. *egressi eramus*. The
 pres. part. with the verb is some-
 times used in OE. to denote the
 simple past, as here, and not the
 progressive.⁸ See 95, note.⁹ To foretynde = Lat. *inve-*
nimus nos undiqueversum pari
tempore state praeclusos.¹⁰ See 174.¹¹ Acc. sing., the subj. of
 standan.¹² See 153. *d.*¹³ Lat. *restare*.¹⁴ Translate, *from a distance*.¹⁵ Governed by lēofan; =
amantissimum Deo. See 165.¹⁶ Lat. *latibulis*.¹⁷ Translates the Latin past
 part., *egressum*.¹⁸ Translate, *that he might, in*
order to, to. The Latin has the
 infinitive. ¹⁹ See 194. *b.*²⁰ Lat. *fragore procellarum ac*
serventis oceanī.²¹ Lat. *desperatione*.²² Supply ūs as subject acc.
 (169).

cnēowu tō Fæder ūres Dryhtnes Hælendes Crīstes, and
 wæs¹ gebiddende¹ for ūre hǣle and for ūrum life. And
 mid-ðȳ hē ðā ðæt gebed gefylde,² hē ðā samod ætgædere
 ge ðone āðundnan³ sǣ gesmylte ge ðone storm gestilde,
 tō⁴ ðon⁴ ðætte⁴ ðurh⁵ eall⁵ sēo rēðnes ðæs stormes wæs¹ 5
 blinnende,¹ and gesyndge⁶ windas ðurh ðone smyltestan
 sǣ ūs æt lande gebrōhton. Mid-ðȳ wē ðā ūp cōmon tō
 lande, and ūre scip ēac⁷ swilce⁷ fram ðæm ȳðum ūp
 ābæron, ðā sōna se ilca storm eft hwearf and cōm,⁸ se-ðe
 for⁹ ūrum⁹ intingan⁹ medmicel fæc¹⁰ gestilde, and ealne 10
 ðone¹¹ dæg¹⁰ swiðe micel and strang wæs, ðætte¹² mēnn
 sweotollice ongietan meahton ðætte se medmicla fierst
 ðære stilnesse, ðe ðær becōm, tō¹³ bēnum¹³ ðæs Godes¹⁴
 weres¹⁵ for intingan ūre hǣle¹⁶ heofonlice¹⁷ forgiefen¹⁸ wæs.

¹ See above, p. 142, n. 7.

² Lat. *compleret*.

³ Lat. *tumida*.

⁴ Lat. *adeo ut*, nearly = *so that*.

⁵ Lat. *per omnia*, = *entirely*.

⁶ Lat. *secundi*. What letter (sound) has been lost from the OE. form?

⁷ Lat. *quoque*.

⁸ Supply *eft*. Latin has only one verb, *redit*.

⁹ Lat. *nostri gratia*.

¹⁰ See 170.

¹¹ Lat. *illo*. Translate, *that*.

¹² From *ðæt-ðe* (34).

¹³ Lat. *ad preces*. Cf. the Mod. Eng. phrase, 'bootless bene.'

¹⁴ Dependent on *weres*.

¹⁵ Dependent on *bēnum*.

¹⁶ Lat. *evasionis*.

¹⁷ Lat. *cælitus* = *from heaven*.

¹⁸ Not *forgiven*, but *given*.

VI.

THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BY THE PICTS AND SCOTS.

(Bede, Eccl. Hist., Bk. I., Chaps. XI., XII.)

Of ðære tīde¹ Romane blunnon² rīcsian on Breotone. Hæfdon hīe Breotona rīce fēower hund wintra,³ and, ðæs fiftan, hundseofontig,⁴ ðæs-ðe⁵ Gaius, ðore naman Julius, se cāsere,⁶ ðæt ilce īgland gesōhte. And ceastra, and
5 torras,⁷ and stræta,⁸ and brycga on hiera rīce geworhte wæron, ðā wē tō-dæg scēawian magon. Eardodon Bryttas binnan ðām dīce⁹ tō sūðdæle, ðe wē gemyngodon ðæt Severus,¹⁰ se cāsere, hēt ðwīeres ofer ðæt īgland¹¹ gedician.

¹ Lat. *ex quo tempore* = Eng. *from this time forth*.

² See **blinnan**.

³ See 154. c.

⁴ So the Latin: *post annos ferme quadringentos septuaginta*. But the best calculations make this to have been about sixty years earlier.

⁵ Lat. *ex quo* = Eng. *from the time that*.

⁶ Lat. *Gaius Julius Cæsar*.

⁷ Lat. *farus*, for *pharos*, from Pharos, the name of an island

near Alexandria in Egypt. The lighthouse built on this island gave its name to other light-houses (cf. Fr. *phare*). Here watch-towers are meant.

⁸ Lat. *stratæ*. Are the two words connected? See Skeat, *Prin.*, pp. 68, 432.

⁹ Lat. *intra vallum*. Mod. Eng. *ditch* is Southern English; *dike* probably Northern. Cf. Eng. *church* with Scotch *kirk*.

¹⁰ This wall was between the Friths of Forth and Clyde (see

¹¹ Lat. *trans insulam*.

Đā¹ ongunnon twā ðēoda, Pihtas² norðan, and Scottas westan, hīe onwinnan, and hiera æhta niman and hergian; and hīe fela gēara iermdon and hiendon. Đā, on ðære unstilnesse, onsendon hīe ærendwrecan³ tō Rome mid gewritum⁴ and wēpendre bēne; him fultumes⁵ bādon, 5 and him gehēton ēaðmōde hiernesse and singāle underðēodnesse,⁶ gif hīe him gefultumoden ðæt hīe meahten

Moberly's Bede, p. 16), but Bede, following Orosius, is no doubt thinking of that between the Tyne and the Solway Frith, which was built by Hadrian (A.D. 120). Severus' wall was built A.D. 207-210.

¹ "[This account] is pieced together as an abridgment of Gildas, xi.-xvi.; but the turgidity of his style is chastened, and his faulty grammar in several places corrected" (Moberly, pp. 26, 27).

² On the Picts the last edition of *Chambers' Encyclopædia* remarks: "Four hypotheses have been formed in regard to the language and origin of the Picts. The first, started by Pinkerton and put by Sir Walter Scott into the mouth of the 'Antiquary,' is that they were Teutons, speaking a Gothic dialect; the second, maintained by Dr. Skene, is that they were Gaelic-speaking Celts; . . . the third, due to Professor Rhys, is that the Picts were non-Aryans, whose language was overlaid by loans from Welsh and

Irish; and the fourth, held by two of the most eminent Celtic scholars of the day, Professor Windisch and Dr. Whitley Stokes, is that they were Celts, but more nearly allied to the Cymry than to the Gael. . . . The conclusion to which we come is that the Picts, whatever traces they show of a non-Aryan racial element, . . . spoke a Celtic language belonging to a branch of Celtic allied to the Cymric, . . . and that this dialect of the Gallo-Cymric stock was a wave of Celtic speech from the continent previous to the Gaulish which held England when Cæsar entered Britain."

³ Lat. *legatos*.

⁴ Lat. *epistolis*.

⁵ See 156. b.

⁶ This pair of phrases renders *subjectionem continuam*. What parallel to the use of such synonymous terms may be found in the English Prayer-Book? How is it to be accounted for?

hiera fiend¹ oferwinnan. Ðā² onsendon³ hie him micelne here tō fultume, and, sōna ðæs-ðe hie on ðis Iglanð cōmon, ðā campedon hie⁴ wið hiera fēondum, and him micel wæl ongeslōgon, and of hiera⁵ gemærum ādrifon and āfliemdon⁶; 5 and lārdon ðæt hie fæsten⁷ worhten him⁸ tō gebeorge wið hiera fēondum; and swā, mid micle sige,⁹ hām fōron.¹⁰

Ðā¹¹ ðæt ðā onġeaton ðā ærran gewinnan,¹² ðæt se Romanisca here wæs onweg gewiten, ðā cōmon hie sōna mid sciphære on hiera landgemæru, and slōgon¹³ ealle and cweald- 10 on¹³ ðæt hie gemetton, and swā-swā ripe ierð¹⁴ fortreddon and fornōmon, and hie mid ealle¹⁵ foriermdon. And hie ðā eft sendon ærendwrecan tō Rome, and wēpendre stefne him fultumes bādon,¹⁶ ðæt¹⁷ ðæt¹⁷ earme ēðel mid ealle¹⁸ ne fordilgod ne wære, nē se nama ðære Romaniscan ðeode,¹⁹ 15 se-ðe mid him swā lange scēan¹⁹ beorhte,¹⁹ fram frēmdra

¹ See 46.

² This may be anywhere between A.D. 388 and 420. See Moberly, p. 27.

³ This clause translates *Quibus mox legio destinatur armata*. Note the use of the active for the passive, which also appears in other sentences of the context.

⁴ The legionaries, apparently.

⁵ Of the Britons; Lat. *sociorum finibus*.

⁶ Lat. *expulit*. See above, p. 145, n. 6.

⁷ Lat. *murum*.

⁸ See 184. a.

⁹ Lat. *triumpho*. See 175.

¹⁰ A passage of the Latin is

here omitted in the translation, describing the construction of the (earthen) wall, between the Friths of Forth and of Clyde.

¹¹ These three ðā's respectively = *when, then, and the*.

¹² Lat. *inimici*.

¹³ Lat. *cædunt*. See above, p. 145, n. 6.

¹⁴ Lat. *segetem*.

¹⁵ Mid ealle = *completely*. See 175.

¹⁶ Lat. *implorantes*.

¹⁷ See 84. 1.

¹⁸ Lat. *provinciae*.

¹⁹ Lat. *claruerat*. Is the Old English to be translated as perfect or as pluperfect?

ðeoda¹ ungeðwærnesse² fornumen and fordilgod beon sceolde. Ðā wæs eft here³ hider send,⁴ se wæs cumende on ungewēnedre⁵ tide, on hærfeſte. And hīe sōna wið hiera fēondum gefuhton, and ſige hæfdon, and ealle ðā, ðe ðone⁶ dēað⁶ beſwician⁶ meahton, ofer ðone sǣ norð 5
 āflēmdē, ðā-ðe ær, ælce gēare,⁷ ofer ðone sǣ hlōðedon and hergedon. Ðā geſægdon Romane on ān⁸ Bryttum ðæt hīe nō mā ne meahten for hiera geſcieldnesse⁹ swā gewinnfullicum¹⁰ fierdum¹¹ swencte¹² beon.¹² Ac hīe manedon¹³ and¹³ lǣrdon¹³ ðæt hīe him wǣpnu worhten,¹⁴ 10
 and mōdes strēngðe nōmen,¹⁵ ðæt hīe campoden and wið-stōden hiera fēondum.¹⁶ And hīe him ðā ēac tō rǣde and tō frōfre fundon ðæt hīe gemǣnelice fæsten geworhten him tō geſcieldnesse — stānenne weall rihtre¹⁷ stige¹⁷ fram ēastsǣ oð westsǣ, ðær Severus,¹⁸ se cāsere, 15
 iu hēt dīcian and eorðweall gewyrcean; ðone man¹⁹ nū tō-dæg scēawian mæg, eahta fōta²⁰ brādne, and twelf fōta²⁰ hēahne.²¹ Swilce ēac on ðæs sǣs wearoðe tō sūð-

¹ See 153. c.² Lat. *improbitate*.³ Lat. *legio*.⁴ Past part.; see 113.⁵ Lat. *inopinata*.⁶ Lat. *evadere*, not *mortem evadere*.⁷ See 176.⁸ On ān = *at once*; it is the Mod. Eng. *anon*, which see in the *Phil. Soc. Eng. Dict.*⁹ Lat. *defensionem*.¹⁰ Lat. *laboriosis*.¹¹ Lat. *expeditionibus*.¹² Lat. *fatigari*.¹³ Lat. *monent*. See above, p. 145, n. 6.¹⁴ See 194. b. ¹⁵ See *niman*.¹⁶ The translation here is very free, as is much of this selection.¹⁷ Lat. *recto tramite*; see 160. 1; 176. 2.¹⁸ This is wrong; it is Hadrian's wall that is meant. See p. 144, n. 10, and an article in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1860.¹⁹ See 89. e.²⁰ See 154. c.²¹ A comparison of this sen-

dæle, ðanan ðe hīe¹ sciphære² on becōm, torras timbredon
 tō gebeorge³ ðæs sæs. Ðā, sōna ðæs-ðe ðis fæsten geworht
 wæs, ðā sealdon hīe him bȳsena⁴ maniga hū hīe him wæpnu
 wyrcean sceolden, and hiera fēondum wiðstandan⁵; and⁶
 5 hīe ðā grētton, and him cȳðdon ðæt hīe nāfre mā hīe
 sēcean woldon; and hīe sigefæste ofer sǣ fērdon. Ðā⁷
 ðæt ðā Pihtas and Scottas geāxedon, ðæt hīe hām gewitene
 wǣron, and ēac ðæt hīe hider nō⁸ eft mā hīe sēcean ne⁸
 woldon, ðā wǣron hīe ȳ⁹ bealdran gewordene, and sōna
 10 ealne norðdæl ðises Iglandes. Oð ðone weall genōmon¹⁰
 and¹⁰ gesetton.¹⁰ Wið ðisum stōd on ðām fæstene ufan-
 weardum¹¹ se earga¹² fēða¹³ Brytta, and ðær forhtiendre¹⁴
 heortan¹⁴ wunode dægēs¹⁵ and nihtes.¹⁵ Ðā sōhton hiera
 gewinnan him searwe, and worhton him hōcas, and mid
 15 ðām tugon hīe earmlice¹⁶ ādūn of ðām wealle; and hīe
 wǣron sōna dēade swā hīe eorðan gesōhton.¹⁷ Hīe ðā
 forlēton ðone weall and hiera byrig,¹⁸ and flugon¹⁹ onweg;

tence with the original will show
 the translator's power and free-
 dom.

¹ **Acc. plur.**; the Britons.

² **Nom. sing.**; of the enemy.
 The Latin is different.

³ Lat. *prospectum*.

⁴ Lat. *monita*.

⁵ Free translation.

⁶ From this point to the end of
 the sentence = Lat. *et valedicunt*
sociis tanquam ultra non rever-
suri. Quibus ad sua remeantibus.
 Probably A. D. 418.

⁷ From here to woldon = Lat.

cognita Scotti Pictique reditus
denegatione.

⁸ See 183. ¹⁰ Lat. *capessunt*.

⁹ See 178. ¹¹ See 166. 1.

¹² Lat. *segnis*.

¹³ Lat. *acies*.

¹⁴ Lat. *tremēti corde*. See
 160. 1.

¹⁵ See 74. **Nihtes** is formed
 on the model of **dægēs**, though
 from a feminine **niht**.

¹⁶ Lat. *miserrime*.

¹⁷ The whole sentence is very
 free. ¹⁸ **Acc. plur.** (62).

¹⁹ See 160.

and hiera gewinnan hīe ēhton and slōgon,¹ and on wæl fieldon. Wæs ðis gefeoht wælgrimre and strengre eallum² ðæm ærgedōnum.³ For-ðon swā-swā scēap⁴ fram wulfum⁵ and⁵ wildðeorum⁵ beoð fornumene, swā ðā earman ceasterwaran tōslitene⁶ and⁶ fornumene⁶ wæron fram hiera 5 fēondum, and hiera æhtum⁷ benæmde, and tō hungre gesette.

¹ See *slēan*.² See 178.⁵ *Lat. feris.*³ *Lat. prioribus.*⁶ *Lat. discernuntur.*⁴ See 47. What is the modern plural?⁷ See 177.

VII.

THE PASSING OF CHAD.¹

(Bede, *Ecc. Hist.*, Bk. IV., Chap. III.)

Cōm² hē³ mid Æðelðrȳðe⁴ of Eastenglum; and hē wæs hiere ðegna,⁵ and hūses,⁵ and hiere gefērscripes,⁵ ofer eall ealdormann. Ðā Godes gelēafa ðā wēox, and hāt wæs, ðā

¹ Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, died March 2, 672. See the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

² In 660.

³ Ūwini. An interesting memorial of him was discovered, at the end of the last century, in the village of Haddenham, near Ely. It is a stone which appears to have formed the base of a cross, and on one of its sides is the following inscription:—

✠ LVCEM . TVAM . OVINO DA . DEVS . ET . REQVIĒ AMEN.
--

This is, according to Palgrave, perhaps one of the most venerable monuments of Saxon antiq-

uity. It long served as a horse-block, but is now in the north aisle of Ely Cathedral. Dean Merivale of Ely has suggested that the words are meant for a pentameter line (the *m* in *lucem* being elided even before a consonant). For further particulars, see Mayor and Lumby's ed. of Bede, p. 429, and Bright's *Early English Church History*, p. 230.

⁴ St. Etheldred, or Audrey (died 679), whose choice of the island of Ely as the site of a monastery led to the erection of the present cathedral. She was the daughter of Anna, king (not queen) of the East Anglians. What is the etymology of our modern word *tawdry*?

⁵ Dependent on ealdormann.

ðohte hē ðæt hē sceolde worulde¹ wiðsacan, and ðæt unāswundenlice swā gedyde; and hine middangeardes ðingum tō ðon ongierede² and² genacodode² ðæt he eall forlēt ðā-ðā hē hæfde, nefne his ānfealdne gegierelan, and cōm tō Læstinga Ie, tō ðām mynstre³ ðæs ārwierðan 5
 bisceopes.⁴ Bær him⁵ æxe and adesan on handa; tēcnode in⁶ ðon ðæt hē nālæs tō idelnesse, swā sume ððre, ac tō gewinne, in ðæt⁷ mynster eode; and ðæt selfe ðac swilce mid dædum gecyðde. And, for-ðon-ðe hē lýt genyhtsumode in smēaunge and in leornunge hāligra 10
 gewrita, hē ðy⁸ mā mid his handum wann, and⁹ worhte ðā ðing ðe nīedðearflicu wæron. Ðæs¹⁰ is tō tēcne, ðæt hē mid ðone bisceop in ðām foresprecenum wicum¹¹ for his ārwierðnesse and for his geornfulnessse¹² betweoh ðā brōðor wæs hæfd. Ðonne¹³ hīe inne¹⁴ hiera leornunge 15

¹ See 26. The word is originally a compound, from *wer*, *man*, and a hypothetical *ald*, *age* (cf. the adj. *eald*, *old*). From *age of man* to *generation* = *the people living at one time, mankind*; and from this to *inhabited earth*, the transitions are not violent. The similar changes in the meaning of the Lat. *seculum* and Gr. *κόσμος*, especially in Biblical usage, will be found suggestive.

² Lat. *exiit*; two words for one. See 162.

³ From what Latin word? Has it the same meaning in 'York Minster'?

⁴ From what Latin (Greek) word?

⁵ See 184. *a*.

⁶ Translate, *by*.

⁷ Why the accusative?

⁸ What is the form of this word in Mod. Eng.? Wherein does it differ from the other Mod. Eng. word of the same form?

⁹ This clause added by the translator.

¹⁰ Dependent on *tēcne*.

¹¹ Lat. *mansionē*.

¹² The double phrase translates *pro sua reverentia devotionis*.

¹³ = *When*.

¹⁴ Adverb; contrasted with *ūte*, next line.

and hiera bēcrædinge¹ bešodon, ðonne wæs hē ūte wyrcende, swā-hwæt-swā ðearf gesegen² wæs.³

Ðā hē ðā sume³ dæge³ hwæthwugu swilces⁴ ūte dyde, and his gefēran tō byrig tō ciricean ēodon, swā hie gelōm-
 5 lice dydon, and se bisceop, āna in ðære ciricean,⁵ oððe in bēcrædinge oððe in gebedum geornfull wæs, ðā gehierde hē sēmninga, swā-swā hē eft æfter ðon sægde, ðā swēt-
 estan stefne⁶ and ðā fægerestan, singendra and blissiendra,⁷ of heofonum oð eorðan āstīgan. Ðā stefne⁸ and
 10 ðone sang⁸ hē cwæð ðæt hē ærest gehierde fram ēast-sūðdæle heofones, ðæt is fram hēanesse ðære winterlican sunnan ūpgange; and ðanan tō him styccemælum⁹ nēalæcton, oð-ðæt hē becōm tō ðæcean¹⁰ ðære ciricean ðe¹¹ se bisceop in wæs; and, ingangende, eall¹² gefylde, and in
 15 ymbhwyrfte ymbsealde. And hē ðā geornlice his mōð¹³ āðenede¹³ in ðā ðing ðe hē gehierde. Ðā gehierde hē eft swā-swā¹⁴ healfre tide fæce,¹⁵ of hrōfe ðære ilcan ciricean ūpāstīgan ðone ilcan blissesang,¹⁶ and, ðy ilcan wege¹⁷ ðe hē ær cōm, ūp oð heofonas mid unāsęgendre¹⁸
 20 swētnesse ęfthweorfan.¹⁹

¹ MS. *bēcrædon*.

² Lat. *videbantur*.

³ See 176.

⁴ See 154. b.

⁵ Lat. *oratorio loci*. The monks had gone to the church. Cf. below, p. 153, l. 7.

⁶ See 169. For this word see Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1704.

⁷ Lat. *vocem suavissimum cantantium atque lætantium*. What adjective is concealed in bliss- (see 34)?

⁸ Acc. after *gehierde*.

⁹ See 72.

¹⁰ Lat. *tectum*, for which l. 17 has *hrōf*.

¹¹ Governed by *in*.

¹² Acc. sing.

¹³ Lat. *animum intenderet*.

¹⁴ Lat. *quasi*. ¹⁵ See 176.

¹⁶ Lat. *lætitiæ canticum*. See 169. ¹⁷ See 176. 2.

¹⁸ Lat. *ineffabili*.

¹⁹ Lat. *reverti*.

Ðā wunode hē ðær sum¹ fæc¹ tīde,¹ wundriende and
 wafiende; and mid behygdigum mōde ðōhte and smēade
 hwæt ðā ðing bēon sceolden. Ðā ontȳnde se bisceop ðæt
 ēagðȳrel² ðære ciricean, and mid his handa slōg tācen,
 swā-swā his gewuna wæs gif hwile mann ūte wære, ðæt 5
 hē in tō him ēode. Ðā ēode hē sōna in tō him. Cwæð
 hē, se bisceop, him tō³: “Gang hraðe tō ciricean,⁴ and
 hāt⁵ ūre seofon brōðor hider tō mē cuman; and ðū ēac
 swilce mid wes.”⁶ Ðā hīe ðā tō him cōmon, ðā manode
 hē hīe ærest ðæt hīe betwēonan him ðæt mægen⁷ lufe⁸ 10
 and sibbe,⁸ and betwēon⁹ eallum Godes mannum geornlice
 hēolden; and ēac swilce ðā gesetennesse ðæs regollican
 ðeodscipes,¹⁰ ðe hīe fram him geleornodon, and on him
 gesāwon, oððe in ðæra forðgelēoredra fædra dædum oððe
 godcundum gemete, ðæt hīe ðā ungewērgedre¹¹ geornful- 15
 nesse¹¹ fylgden and læsten.¹² Æfter ðon hē underðiedde,¹³
 and him sægde ðæt se dæg swiðe nēah stōde his forð-
 fōre,¹⁴ and ðus cwæð: “Se lēofa¹⁵ cuma and se lufend-
 lica,¹⁵ se-ðe gewunode ūre brōðor nēosian, sē cōm swilce

¹ Lat. *aliquantulum horæ* (170).

⁷ Lat. *virtutem*.

² In what Mod. Eng. word is a disguised form of -ðȳrel to be found? What is the etymology of *window*?

⁸ See 153. i.

⁹ Lat. *ad* = toward, rather than among.

³ See 201. 1.

¹⁰ Lat. *instituta disciplinæ regularis*.

⁴ What is the etymology of *church*? From what language is it originally derived?

¹¹ See 174; 160. 1.

⁵ See hātan.

¹² How is this related to the Mod. Eng. verb *last*, and to the German *leisten*?

⁶ Imper. sing. When followed by the adj. hāel, what Mod. Eng. word does it give rise to?

¹³ Lat. *subiunxit*.

¹⁴ Dependent on dæg.

¹⁵ Lat. *amabilis*.

tō-dæg tō mē, and mē of worulde ciegde and laðode. Forðon gē ðonne nū ęfthweorfað¹ tō ciricean, and biddað¹ ure brōðor ðæt hīe mīne forðfōre mid hīera gebedum and bēnum Dryhtne bebōden²; and swilce ēac hīera selfra
 5 forðfōre, ðære tīd is uncūð,³ ðæt hīe gemynen⁴ mid wæc-
 cenum and gebedum and mid gōdum⁵ forecuman.⁶

Mid-ðy hē ðā ðās word, and ðises gemetes manig, tō him sprecende wæs, and hīe, onfangenre⁷ his blētsunge,⁷ swiðe unrōte fram him ðodon, ðā hwearf sē⁸ āna⁸ ęft⁹ in
 10 tō him se-ðe ðone heofonlican sang gehierde, and hine
 ēaðmōdlice on eorðan āstreahte fore ðone bisceop, and
 ðus cwæð: "Mīn fæder, mōt¹⁰ ic ðē ohtes¹¹ āxian?"
 Cwæð hē: "Āxa ðæs¹¹ ðū wille." Ðā cwæð hē: "Ic
 ðē lā hālsie and biðde for Godes lufe ðæt ðū mē
 15 gesęcege¹² hwæt se sang wære bliissiendra ðe¹³ ic gehierde,
 of heofonum cumendra¹⁴ ofer ðās ciricean,¹⁵ and, æfter
 tīde,¹⁶ ęfthweorfendra tō heofonum." Andswarode hē,
 se bisceop: "Gif ðū sanges stefne gehierde, and ðū
 heofonlic weorod ongēate ofer ūs ēac cuman, ic ðē
 20 bebōode on Dryhtnes naman ðæt ðū ðæt nænigum mēnn¹⁷

¹ Here are two independent verbs, where the Latin has *reverentes . . . dicite*.

² Lat. *commendent*.

³ What change of meaning in the modern word *uncouth*? How related to the ancient meaning?

⁴ See 134.

⁵ According to the Latin, *weorcum* should be supplied.

⁶ Dependent on *gemynen*.

⁷ See 167.

⁸ Lat. *ipse solus*, meaning Ōwini.

⁹ Belongs with *hwearf*; *hwearf . . . ęft* = Lat. *rediit*.

¹⁰ See 137.

¹¹ See 156.

¹² See 194. *b*.

¹³ Refers to *sang*.

¹⁴ Belongs to *bliissiendra*.

¹⁵ Lat. *oratorium*. See above, p. 152, n. 5.

¹⁶ Lat. *tempus*.

cýðe¹ nē¹ sæge¹ ær mīnre forðfōre. Ic ðe sōðlice sæge ðætte ðæt wæron² engla gāstas ðe ðær cōmon, ðā mē tō ðæm heofonlicum mēdum clegdon and laðedon ðā ic simle lufode and wilnode. And, æfter seofon dagum, hie eft-hweorfende³ and cumende³ mē gehēton, and mē ðonne 5 mid him lædan woldon.”

Ðæt wæs swā sōðlice mid dæde gefylled swā him tō⁴ cweden wæs. Ðā wæs hē sōna gehrinen lichamlicre⁵ untrymnesse,⁵ and sēo⁶ dæghwæmlice wēox and hēfigode; and ðā, ðý seofodan dæge,⁷ swā him gehāten wæs, æfter- 10 ðon-ðe his forðfōre getrymede⁸ mid onfangennesse ðæs Dryhtenlican lichaman and blōdes, [ðætte⁹] sēo hālge sāwl wæs onlīesed fram ðæs lichaman hēfignessum,¹⁰ and mid engla lāttēowdōme¹¹ and gefērsceipe, swā riht¹² is tō geliefanne, ðā ēcean gefēan and ðā heofonlican ēadig- 15 nesse¹³ gestāh and gesōhte. Is ðæt hwilc¹⁴ wundor ðeah- ðe hē ðone dæg his dēaðes, oððe mǣ,¹⁵ ðone Dryhtnes dæg, blīðe gesāwe, ðone hē simle sorgiende bād oð-ðæt hē cōme?

¹ Lat. *dicas*.

² See 189. 3.

³ These translate the Lat. future part. *redituros*. Supply *would be* in translation, or *would* with the finite verb. The future participle of the following clause, *adducturos*, is translated by a finite verb.

⁴ Governs *him*, or may be regarded as belonging to the following verb (201. 1).

⁵ See 174; 160. 1.

⁶ Dem. pron. Translate by *that*.

⁷ See 176.

⁸ Supply *hē* as the subject.

⁹ The MS. has *ðætte*, but the sense does not require it.

¹⁰ Lat. *ergastulo*.

¹¹ See 33 (18d-).

¹² Lat. *fas*.

¹³ Acc. plur.

¹⁴ Translate, *any*.

¹⁵ Lat. *potius*.

VIII.

THE DANGERS OF GREATNESS.

(From Wulfstan's Homilies, No. 49.)

[Wulfstan — also known by his Latinized name, Lupus — was Bishop of Worcester and Archbishop of York from 1002 to 1023. This homily is one of those attributed to him, but, according to Napier, with insufficient reason, as a portion of it is found in the Blickling Homilies, the manuscript of which bears the date of 971.]

Æghwilec hēah ār, hēr on worulde, bið mid frēcnessum¹ ymbseald²; efne swā³ ðā woruldgeðyngða bēoð māran, swā ðā frēcnessa bēoð swiðran. Swā wē magon, be ðām, ðā bȳsena oncnāwan and ongietan.⁴ Ðæt trēow, ðonne, ðe
 5 wiewxð⁵ on ðām wudubearwe, ðæt⁶ hit hlifað ūp ofer eall ðā oðru trēowu and brædeð hit,⁷ ðonne sēmnunga storm⁸ gestent, and se stranga wind,⁹ ðonne¹⁰ bið hit swiðlicor gewæged and geswēged ðonne se oðer wudu.¹¹ Swā bið ēac gelice be ðām hēaclifum and torrum,¹² ðonne hīe

¹ See 144. ² See 114.

³ Swā . . . māran, swā . . . swiðran = *the greater, the fiercer*.
 Note the tendency to antithesis.

⁴ Observe the redundancy.

⁵ See *weaxan*.

⁶ = *so that*.

⁷ See 184. *b*.

⁸ Note the alliteration.

⁹ *Second subject of gestent*.

¹⁰ Frequently the second correlative, in such pairs as *ðonne . . . ðonne, ðā . . . ðā*, need not be translated; it is frequently followed by an inverted order, as here, the verb preceding its subject. See 202.

¹¹ *Se oðer wudu* = *the rest of the forest, not the other wood*.

¹² Probably here = *crag*.

hlífað feorr ūp ofer ðā ðōra¹ eorðan, hīe ðonne ſemninga feallan onginnað,² and full ðearlice hrēosan³ tō eorðan. Swilce⁴ ēac be ðām hēagum⁵ muntum and dūnum,⁶ ðā-ðe hēah standað ofer ealne middangeard, ðā-hwæðre wīte habbað ðæs ealdordōmes, ðæt hīe bēoð geneahhe mid 5 heofonfýre⁷ geðrēade and geðræste, and mid liegum ge-

¹ See p. 156, n. 11.

² This resembles the use of *gin* in Chaucer, almost as an auxiliary tense-sign, like *do* in Mod. Eng., the latter not being thus used in OE. In Chaucer it usually occurs as the preterit *gan*, e.g. in the *Clerk's Tale*, 392: "til the sonne gan descende." See Lounsbury's *History of the English Language*. An interesting parallel is to be found in New Testament Greek, as, for example, Acts 1. 1: "The former treatise I made, O Theophilus, concerning all that Jesus began (ἤρξατο) both to do and to teach." According to Thayer, however (*Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*), there is in its employment always a sense of *beginning*, in its proper meaning.

³ Dependent, like *feallan*, on *onginnað*. Give the ind. pret. plur.

⁴ It would be interesting to know from what literary source these illustrations are ultimately derived. They remind one of

Shakespeare (*Rich. III.*, 1. 3. 259-260):—

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Cf. also *3 Hen. VI.*, 5. 2. 11-15. No doubt many Elizabethan parallels could be found; I have noted in Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, Act 3, Scene 1 (p. 232 of Shepherd's ed.), and *Byron's Tragedy*, Act 5, Scene 1 (*Ib.*, p. 272). Perhaps the Elizabethans may have derived them from Seneca; cf. the Chorus in Act 4 of the *Hippolytus*, vv. 1123-1143; *Hercules Furens* 201; *Œdipus* 8-11. Seneca may have caught a suggestion from Sophocles, though the parallel is somewhat remote; see the latter's *Antigone*, vv. 712-717, and Horace, *C. II.* 10.

⁵ See 58. 1.

⁶ Redundant. What is *dūn* in Mod. Eng. (24)? Whence is the adverb *down* derived?

⁷ Note the poetical term.

slægene. Swā ðā hēan mihta¹ hēr on worulde hrēosað, and feallað,² and tō lore weorðað, and ðisse³ worulde³ welan weorðað tō sorge, and ðās eorðlican wundor weorðað tō nāhte.⁴

- 5 Ðēah wē ðisse worulde wlēnca⁵ tilien⁶ swiðe, and in wuldre⁵ scīnen⁶ swiðe; ðēah wē ūs gescierpen⁶ mid ðȳ rēadestan gōdwebbe,⁵ and gefrætween⁶ mid⁷ ðȳ beorht-estan golde,⁵ and mid⁷ ðæm dēorwierðestum gimum⁵ ūtan ymbhōn⁶; hwæðre⁸ wē sculon on nearonesse *ende*⁹
 10 gebīdan. Ðēah-ðe ðā mihtigestan and ðā rīcestan hāten⁶ him¹⁰ rēste gewyrcean of marmanstāne,¹¹ and mid gold-frætwwum and mid gimcynnum eall āstāned, and mid seolfrenum rūwum and gōdwebbe eall oferwrigen, and mid dēorwierðum wrytgemengnessum eall gestrēded,¹² and
 15 mid goldlēafum gestrēowod ymbūtan, hwæðre⁸ se bitera dēað ðæt tōdæleð eall. Ðonne bið se gleng āgoten,¹³ and se ðrym tōbrocen, and ðā gimmas tōglidene, and ðæt gold tōsceacen, and ðā lichaman tōhrorene¹⁴ and tō dūst¹⁵ gewordene.

¹ This suggests Seneca (*Œdipus*, Act 1, v. 11):—

Imperia sic excelsa Fortunæ obja-cent.

² Pleonastic.

³ Genitive, dependent on *welan*.

⁴ Cf. Mod. Eng. *come to naught*.

⁵ Note the alliteration.

⁶ In what mood and tense are these verbs, and why?

⁷ *Mid* governs both the dative and the instrumental (175).

⁸ This word might be omitted in translation; see p. 156, n. 10.

⁹ Object of *gebīdan*.

¹⁰ See 184. a.

¹¹ Which part of this word is native, and which foreign?

¹² An instance of a strong verb (104; cf. 28) which has already become weak in OE.

¹³ Note the parallelism and the enumeration.

¹⁴ From what verb (37)?

¹⁵ See 24.

IX.

DUTIES OF THE RICH TOWARD THE POOR.

(From the same Homily as the last.)

Se Hælend cwæð tō ðæm wlanca¹: "For hwȳ wære
 ðū swā fæsthafof mīnra gōða, ðe ic ðē sealde? Tō
 hwon² rēceleāsodest ðū ðære giefē, ðe ic ðē geaf? Ic ðē
 nū āfierre³ fram mīnra sēlene, ðe ic ðē forgeaf; ðonne
 bist⁴ ðū wædla on woruldlife. For hwon⁵ noldest⁴ ðū
 geðencean ðæt ic wille⁵ forgielðan æghwilcum mēnn āne
 gōde dæd, ðe for mīnum naman mann gedēð? Mid
 hundtēontigum ic hit him forgielde,⁶ swā hit is on
 mīnum godspelle gecweden and gesæd,⁶ 'Swā-hwæt-swā'
 ge sēllað ānum of mīnum ðæm læstum,⁸ gē hit simle mē
 sēllað,⁹ and ic ēow wið¹⁰ ðæm gesēlle³ ēcne drēam¹¹ on
 heofonum.'

¹ From what OE. word is the Mod. Eng. *rich* derived (see Skeat, *Prin.*, p. 61)? From what OE. meaning is the modern signification derived?

² Note Wulfstan's use of *tō hwon*, for *hwon*, in the sense of *why*. See 88.

³ See 188. ⁴ See 139.

⁵ Why should not the preterit be used here?

⁶ Pleonastic.

⁷ What portion of this is lost, and how is it replaced, in the Mod. Eng. *whatsoever*?

⁸ See 66.

⁹ Cf. the form of this sentence with that on p. 135, l. 14.

¹⁰ = *in return for*. How is this to be reconciled with other senses of *wið*?

¹¹ Not dream, but joy, bliss.

Ðū mann, tō hwon eart ðū mē swā ungeðancfull mīnra¹
 giefena? Hwæt! ic ðē gescēop and geliffæste, and æg-
 hwæt² ðæs ðe ðū hæfst³ ic ðē sealde. Mīn is eall ðæt
 ðū hæfst, and ðīn nis nān wiht.⁴ Ic hit eall āfierre
 5 fram ðē; ðū leofa⁵ būtan mē, gif ðū mæge.⁶ Ðē ic hit
 sealde, tō⁷ ðon⁷ ðæt⁷ ðū hit sceoldest ðearfum dælan. Ic
 swērie ðurh mē⁸ selfne ðæt ic eom se ilca God ðe ðone
 weligan and ðone hēanan geworhte mid mīnum handum.
 Ðæt⁹ ic wolde, ðæt ðū mīne ðearfan fēðdest, ðonne hie
 10 wæron ðē biddende mīnra¹⁰ gōða,¹⁰ and ðū him simle
 tīðe¹¹ forwierndest. For hwon noldest ðū hit⁹ geðencean,
 gif ðū him mildheortnesse on gecyðdest, ðæt ðū ne
 sceoldest¹² ðæs¹³ nān ðīng forlēosan, ðe¹⁴ ðū him dydest,
 nē mē on ðære sēlene ābelgan mīnes¹⁵ āgnes¹⁵? Tō
 15 hwon āgnodest ðū ðē ānum ðæt ic inc¹⁶ bām¹⁷ sealde?
 Tō hwon fēðdest ðū ðē ænne of ðām ðe ic inc¹⁶ bām¹⁷
 gescēop tō¹⁸ welan, and tō¹⁸ wiste, and tō¹⁸ feorhnere?
 Tō hwon hēolde¹⁹ ðū hit ðē ānum and ðīnum bearnum,
 ðæt meahhte manigum genyhtsumian²⁰? Unieðe ðē wæs

¹ See 155.¹⁰ See 156. b.² See 89. c.³ See 121.¹¹ Not to be confounded with

⁴ In what two Mod. Eng. words
 does *wiht* appear? From what
 OE. forms are *aught* and *naught*
 derived?

tīde. See 156. j.⁵ See 122 and 196.¹² Optative more regular (194. b).⁶ = *canst*, not *mayst* (135).¹³ See 154. a.⁷ = *in order that*.¹⁴ Refers to its antecedent

⁸ What has this accusative be-
 come in Mod. Eng.?

ðæs.

¹⁵ Dependent on *sēlene*.

⁹ Anticipative of the following
noun-clause.

¹⁶ Note this rare dual (81).¹⁷ See 79.¹⁸ = *for*, *as*.¹⁹ From what infinitive?²⁰ The sense is pluperfect.

ðæt ðū hit eall ne meahstest gefæstnian, nē mid insegulum beclȳsan. Wēnst ðū ðæt hit¹ ðin sīe ðæt seo eorðe ðe forðbringð? Hēo² ðe grēwð,³ and blēwð,³ and sǣd lǣt,⁴ and andlīfan bringð. Ic nū āfierre mīnne fultum fram ðe; hafa⁵ ðū æt⁶ ðinum gewinne ðæt ðū mæge, and æt⁶ 5 ðinum geswince. Ic ðe⁷ ætbrēde⁸ mīne rēnas,⁸ ðæt hīe ðīnre eorðan⁹ ne rīnað. Ic āfierre fram ðe mīne mildheortnesse, and ðonne bið sōna gecȳðed ðin iermðu, and ætiewed.¹⁰

Gif ðū wēne¹¹ ðæt hit ðin bōcland¹² sīe ðæt ðū on 10 eardast, and on āgne æht¹³ geseald, hit ðonne wǣron¹⁴ mīne wæteru, ðā-ðe on heofonum wǣron, ðonne ic mīne giefe eorðwarum dælde. Gif ðū miht hæbbe,¹¹ dæl rēnas ofer ðīne eorðan. Gif ðū strang sīe, seȳle wǣstmas ðīnre eorðan. Ic āhierde mīne sunnan, and hēo gebierht; ðonne 15 forbærnð¹⁵ hēo ealle ðīne æceras, and ðonne bist¹⁵ ðū dæl-lēas¹⁶ mīnes rēnes,¹⁷ and ðe ðonne bið¹⁵ ðin eorðe idel and unnyt gōda¹⁸ gehwilces.¹⁹ Mīne ðearfan libbað be mē; gif ðū mæge,¹¹ wuna būtan mē. Mīne ðearfan mē ealne²⁰ weg²⁰ habbað, and ic hīe nǣfre ne forlæte.” 20

¹ Anticipative of *ðæt*.

² Refers to what?

³ See 109.

⁴ See 1ǣdan.

⁵ See 121 and 198.

⁶ = *from*; cf. *at one's hands*.

⁷ See 164.

⁸ See 28.

⁹ See 161.

¹⁰ Pleonastic.

¹¹ See 196. *d*.

¹² Land held by *bōc* or charter, *freehold estate*; distinguished from *folcland*, *communal prop-*

erty. The term is explained by the following clause.

¹³ See 172. 1.

¹⁴ See 189. 3.

¹⁵ Are these presents or futures?

¹⁶ See 146.

¹⁷ See 155. *a*.

¹⁸ Dependent on *gehwilces*. See 154. *b*.

¹⁹ Dependent on *idel* and *unnýt*. See 155. *a*.

²⁰ See 170. Mod. Eng. *always*.

X.

ALFRED'S PREFACE TO BOETHIUS.

(Prefixed to his translation.)

Ælfred cyning wæs wealhstōd¹ ðisse bēc, and hīe of
 Bōclædene² on Ænglisc wende, swā hēo nū is gedōn.
 Hwīlum hē sētte word be worde, hwīlum andgiet of
 andgiete, swā-swā hē hit ðā sweotolost and andgiet-
 5 fullicost gerececean meahte for ðām mislicum and manig-
 fealdum woruldbisgum ðe hine oft ægðer ge on mōde
 ge on lichaman bisgedon. Ðā bisga³ ūs sind swiðe
 earfoðrīme ðe on his dagum on ðā rīcu becōmon ðe hē
 underfangen hæfde, and ðeah, ðā hē ðās bōc hæfde
 10 geleornod, and of Lædene tō Ængliscum spelle gewend,
 ðā geworhte hē hīe eft tō lēoðe, swā-swā hēo nū gedōn
 is. And nū bitt⁴ and for Godes naman hālsað ælcne
 ðæra ðe ðās bōc rædan lyste,⁵ ðæt hē for hine gebidde,
 and him ne wite gif hē⁶ hit rihtlicor ongiete ðonne hē⁷
 15 meahte; for-ðām-ðe ælc mann sceal be his andgietes
 mæðe, and be his æmettan, sprecan ðæt hē spricð, and
 dōn ðæt-ðæt hē dēð.

¹ **Wealh-** signifies *foreign* (see *walnut*), and sometimes *servant*, orig. *Celtic*, *Celt* (cf. *Wales*, *Welsh*, *Cornwall*), from *Volcæ*, the name of a Celtic tribe (Cæsar, *Gallie War*, Bk. VII.).

² Perhaps originally in contrast to the Latin spoken in Britain.

³ See 51. a.

⁴ Supply *hē*.

⁵ See 190.

⁶ The reader.

⁷ Alfred.

XI.

A PRAYER OF KING ALFRED.

(From the end of his translation of Boethius.)

Dryhten,¹ ælmihtiga God,¹ Wyrhta and Wealdend ealra gesceafta, ic bidde ðe for ðinre miclan mildheortnesse, and for ðære hālgan rōde tæcne,² and for Sanctæ Marian mægðhāde, and for Sancti Michaelles gehīersumnesse, and for ealra ðinra hālgena³ lufan and hiera earnungum, ðæt 5 ðū mē gewissie⁴ bēt ðonne ic āworhte tō ðe; and gewissa mē tō ðinum willan, and tō mīnre sāwle ðearfe,⁵ bēt ðonne ic self cunne⁶; and gestaðela mīn mōd tō ðinum willan and tō mīnre sāwle ðearfe; and gestranga mē wið ðæs deofles⁷ costnungum; and āfierr fram mē ðā fūlan gālnesse and ælce 10 unrihtwisnesse; and gescield mē wið mīnum wiðerwinnum, gesewenlicum and ungesewenlicum; and tæc mē ðinne willan⁷ tō wyrceanne; ðæt ic mæge⁸ ðe inweardlice lufian tōforan eallum ðingum, mid clænum geðance and mid clænum lichaman. For-ðon-ðe ðū eart mīn Scieppend,⁹ and mīn 15 Āliesend, mīn Fultum, mīn Frōfor, mīn Trēownes, and mīn Tōhopa. Sie ðe lof and wuldor nū and ā ā ā, tō worulde būtan æghwilcum ende. Amen.

¹ See 152.

² Governed by *for*.

³ See 153. c.

⁴ See 194. b.

⁵ See 166.

⁶ Optative (130).

⁷ Object of *wyrceanne*.

⁸ See 196. d.

⁹ See 150.

XII.

APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.

[The Old English version of the *Romance of Apollonius*, from which our extract is taken, belongs, according to Wülker, to the second third of the eleventh century; according to Ebert, to its beginning; and according to Riese, most probably to the tenth. The original story was almost certainly written in Greek, probably in the third century of our era, and by an imitator of Xenophon of Ephesus. This is lost, and is only represented by a Latin version, which may have been made in the same century, and in any case not later than the sixth, by a writer of no great education, who introduced Christian terms and conceptions, added some things, and retrenched others. Over a hundred manuscripts of this Latin version are known, of which twelve are in England. Scarcely any two manuscripts agree, and the discrepancies are often great; still, for convenience, they have been grouped into three great classes. To the third of these, which is not the equal of the other two, the immediate original of our version must have belonged, resembling most nearly a manuscript of the Bodleian Library (Laud H. 39), and, at the next further remove, one of the British Museum (Sloan. 1619).

The popularity of the romance is attested not only by the number and variety of the Latin manuscripts, but no less by the mediæval and subsequent translations into almost every modern language. Thus, for example, there is an Old French adaptation by Jourdain de Blaie, the scene being laid in the time of Charlemagne, and the temple of Diana being converted into a nunnery.

An abridgment of the Latin version found its way into the *Gesta Romanorum*, as No. 153 of that collection. In the twelfth century the story was incorporated into the *Pantheon* of Godfrey of Viterbo, whence it was turned into English verse by Gower, in his *Confessio Amantis* (Pauli's edition 3. 284 ff.; Morley's abridgment, in *The Carisbrooke Library*, pp. 410-431). From Gower it was borrowed by Shakespeare, or whoever was the author of the drama which passes under his name, as the groundwork of *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*; the name Pericles being perhaps adapted from the Pyrocles of Sidney's *Arcadia*. The scenes of *Pericles* which may be compared with our extract are the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th of Act II., and the 3d of Act V.

The Old English *Apollonius* was edited by Thorpe, in 1834, from MS. S. 18. 201 of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and to this edition the student

is referred for the spelling and punctuation of the original. It is only a fragment, breaking off in the midst, and recommencing near the end of the tale, as we have indicated below.

Further information will be found in Rohde, *Der griechische Roman*, Leipzig, 1876; Teuffel, *History of Latin Literature*, § 489; Hagen, *Der Roman vom König Apollonius von Tyrus*, Berlin, 1878 (*Sammlung gemeinverständlicher wissenschaftlicher Vorträge*, Serie 13, Nr. 303, pp. 561-592); Warton, *History of English Poetry* 2. 302-303; and Riese's edition of the Latin, which is the standard (Leipzig, 1871), and costs but a trifle.

Besides the Tudor versions, there is an English translation in Thorpe's edition, and another—of course not adhering closely to our text—in Swan's rendering of the *Gesta Romanorum* (Bohn Library)].

The Shipwreck.

Apollonius¹ hie bæd ealle grētan,² and on scip āstāh.³ Mid-ðyðe hie ongunnon ðā rōwan,⁴ and hie forðweard wæron on hiera weg, ðā wearð ðære sǣ smyltnes āwēnd færinga betweox twām tīdum,⁵ and wearð micle hrēohnes āweaht, swā ðæt sēo sǣ cnyste ðā heofonlican tungul,⁶ and ðæt gewealc ðæra yða hwaðerode mid windum. Ðær-tō-ēacan cōmon ēastnorðerne windas, and se angrīslīca sūðwesterna wind him ongēan stōð,⁷ and ðæt scip eall

¹ Apollonius, King of Tyre, has fled from the cruelty and treachery of Antiochus, King of Antioch, on a richly freighted vessel, and taken refuge with the citizens of Tarsus. Finding the citizens in extremity, on account of a prevalent famine, he relieves their necessities by liberal gifts, whereupon they erect a statue of him in the market-place. But notwithstanding the gratitude of his beneficiaries, he finds it expedient to leave them, and embarks for

Cyrene, on the African coast. It is at this point that our selection begins.

² Observe the ellipsis, — *bade greet them all* — where the subject of the infinitive is to be supplied.

³ See 28. ⁴ See 198. b.

⁵ Lat. *intra duas horas diei*.

⁶ This seems to be a reminiscence of Virgil, *Æneid* I. 103.

⁷ Lat. (verse): *Hinc Notus, hinc Boreas, hinc horridus Africus instat*.

tōbærst on ðisse egeslican hrēohnesse. Apollonius¹ gefēran ealle forwurdon² tō dēaðe, and Apollonius āna³ becōm mid sunde tō Pentapolim ðæm Cyreniscan lande, and ðær ūpēode on ðæm strande. Ðā stōd hē nacod on ðæm strande, and
 5 behēold ðā sǣ, and cwæð:

“Ēalā! ðū sǣ Neptune! manna berēafiend and unsceð-
 ðigra beswicend! ðu eart wælhrēowra ðonne Antiochus se
 cyning. For mīnum ðingum ðū gehēolde ðās wælhrēow-
 nesse, ðæt ic ðurh ðē gewurde⁴ wǣdla⁵ and ðearfa, and
 10 ðæt se wælhrēowa cyning mē ðȳ ied⁶ fordōn meahte.
 Hwider mæg ic nū faran? Hwæs⁷ mæg ic biddan?
 Oððe hwā giefð⁸ ðæm uncūðan⁹ lifes fultum?”

Apollonius and the Fisherman.

Mid-ðȳ-ðe hē ðās ðing wæs sprecende tō him selfum,
 ðā fǣringa geseah hē sumne fiscere¹⁰ gān, tō ðæm hē
 15 beseah, and ðus sārlice cwæð¹¹: “Gemiltsa mē,¹² ðū ealda
 mann, sīe¹³ ðæt ðū sīe. Gemiltsa mē nacodum forlid-
 enum. Næs¹⁴ nā of earmlicum¹⁵ byrdum¹⁶ geboren; and,

¹ The Latin endings of proper nouns are not always a guide to the case (54). Here we have the genitive.

² See *forweorðan*.

³ See 79.

⁴ MS. *gewurðe*.

⁵ See 150.

⁶ MS. *eaðe*. See 178.

⁷ See 156. *b*.

⁸ Zupitza's emendation for MS.

⁹ See 55 and 181.

¹⁰ See 169.

¹¹ In the original, he falls at the fisherman's feet, and bursts into tears. What reason may have led to the change?

¹² See 164. *g*.

¹³ See 193. *c*.

¹⁴ See 189, note.

¹⁵ Lat. *humilibus*.

¹⁶ Plural, where we should expect the singular.

ðæs-ðe¹ ðū geare forwite hwæm ðū gemiltsie,² ic eom Apollonius, se Tyrisca³ ealdormann.⁴

Ðā, sōna swā se fiscere⁵ geseah ðæt se geonga mann æt his fōtum læg, hē mid mildheortnesse hine ūpāhof, and lādde hine mid him tō his hūse, and ðā ēstas⁶ him 5 beforan lēgde ðe hē him tō bēodanne hæfde. Ðā giet hē wolde, be his mihte, mārān ārfæstnesse⁷ him gecyðan; tōslāt ðā his wæfels on twā, and sealde Apollonie ðone healfan dæl, ðus cweðende: “Nim ðæt ic ðē tō sellanne hæbbe, and gā intō ðære ceastre. Wēn⁸ is⁸ ðæt ðū 10 gemēte⁹ sumne ðæt ðē gemiltsie.¹⁰ Gif ðū ne finde¹¹ nænne ðe ðē gemiltsian wille, wēnd ðonne hider ongēan, and genyhtsumien¹² unc¹³ bām mīne lýtlan¹⁴ æhta; far ðē¹⁵ on fiscnoð¹⁶ mid mē. Ðeah-hwæðre ic myngie ðē, gif ðū, ful-tumiendum¹⁷ Gode, becymst tō ðinum ærran weorðmynte, 15 ðæt ðū ne forgiete¹⁸ mīnne ðearfendlican gegierelan.”

Ðā cwæð Apollonius: “Gif ic ðē¹⁹ ne geðence ðonne mē bēt bið,²⁰ ic wýsce²¹ ðæt ic eft forlidenesse gefare, and ðinne²² gelican²² eft ne gemēte.”

¹ Here = *in order that*. See 157. 1.

² See 195.

³ Proper adjectives in *-isc*, following the Latin, are often used where we employ the genitive. Translate, *of Tyre*.

⁴ Lat. *princeps*. ⁵ See 143.

⁶ Lat. *epulas*.

⁷ MS. *fæstnesse*. Lat. *pietati*.

⁸ Lat. *forsitan*.

⁹ See 194. a.

¹⁰ See 195.

¹¹ See 196. b.

¹² See 193. a.

¹³ Note the rare dual (81).

¹⁴ See 55.

¹⁵ See 184. a.

¹⁶ See 172. 1.

¹⁷ See 167. *Gode* is supplied; the Latin has *deo favente*.

¹⁸ See 194. b. ¹⁹ Acc.

²⁰ Present or future? Could Mod. Eng. *is* be used to translate it?

²¹ See 30, and 194. b.

²² Mod. Eng. still has *thy like*. See 181.

The Incidents in the Gymnasium.

Æfter ðisum wordum hē ēode on ðone weg ðe him
 getæht¹ wæs, ðð-ðæt hē becōm tō ðære ceastre geate, and
 ðær inēode. Mid-ðy-ðe hē ðōhte hwone hē biddan meahte
 lifes fultumes,² ðā geseah hē ænne nacodne cnapan geond
 5 ðā stræte iernan. Sē wæs mid³ ele gesmierwed, and mid
 scietan begyrd, and bær geongra⁴ manna⁴ plegan⁴ on handa,
 tō ðām bæðstede⁵ belimpende.⁶ And cleopode⁷ micelre
 stefne,⁸ and cwæð: "Gehiere,⁹ gð ceasterwaran¹⁰! Gehiere,
 gð elððodige,¹¹ frige and ðēowe, æðele and unæðele! Se
 10 bæðstede is open."

Ðā-ðā Apollonius ðæt gehierde, hē hine unscrȳdde ðām¹²
 healfan sciccelse ðe hē on hæfde, and ēode intō ðām ðwēale.¹³
 And mid-ðy-ðe hē behēold hiera ānra¹⁴ gehwilcne on hiera
 weorce, hē sōhte his gelican,¹⁵ ac hē ne meahte hine ðær
 15 findan on ðām floce. Ðā færinga cōm Arcestrates, ealre
 ðære ðēode¹⁶ cyning,¹⁷ mid micelre mēnigu his manna,¹⁸ and
 inēode on ðæt bæð. Ðā āgan se cyning plegian wið¹⁹ his
 gefērum mid ðoðore.²⁰ And Apollonius hine²¹ genēngde,²¹

¹ See 187.² MS. *fultum*. See 159. *b*.³ See 174.⁴ Lat. *lulus juvenales*.⁵ Lat. *gymnasium*.⁶ Modifies *plegan*.⁷ See 20.⁸ See 160. 1. This word is the
Chaucerian *steeven*.⁹ See 95, note.¹⁰ This is a compound word,
formed of a Latin and an Eng-
lish element. Which is Latin,and what is its form in that lan-
guage?¹¹ Lat. *peregrini*. See 152.¹² See 162. ¹³ Lat. *lavacrum*.¹⁴ See 154. *b*.¹⁵ Lat. *parem*, Eng. *peer*.¹⁶ Lat. *regionis*.¹⁷ See 151.¹⁸ Lat. *familiarum*. See 154. *a*.¹⁹ Why not *mid*?²⁰ This curious word is very
rare in Old English.²¹ Lat. *miscuit se*. See 184. *b*.

swā-swā God wolde, on ðæs cyninges plegan, and, iernende, ðone ðoðor gelæhte,¹ and, mid swiftre hrædnesse geslægene,² ongēan gesende tō ðæm plegiendan cyninge. Eft hē āgēan āsende; hē hrædlice slōh, swā hē hine³ nāfre feallan ne lēt. Se ðyning ðā oncnēow ðæs geongan 5 snelnesse,⁴ ðæt hē wiste⁵ ðæt hē nāfde his gelican on ðæm plegan.⁶ Ðā cwæð hē tō his gefērum: “Gāð ēow heonan; ðes cniht, ðæs-ðe mē ðyncð,⁷ is mīn gelica.”

Ðā-ðā Apollonius gehierde ðæt se cyning hine hērede, hē arn hrædlice, and genēalæcte tō ðæm cyninge, and 10 mid gelæredre⁸ handa⁹ hē swang¹⁰ ðone top mid swā micelre swiftnesse ðæt ðæm cyninge wæs geðūht swilce hē of ielde tō geoguðe gewend wære. And, æfter ðæm, on his cynesetle hē him¹¹ gecwēmlice¹² ðēnode¹³; and, ðā-ðā hē ūtēode of ðæm bæðe, hē¹⁴ hine¹⁵ lædde be ðære 15 handa, and him¹⁶ ðā siððan ðanan gewende, ðæs weges¹⁷ ðe hē ær cōm.

¹ See 114.

² Lat. *subtili velocitate percussam*. The OE. participle is a little awkward.

³ The ball.

⁴ Lat. *velocitatem*.

⁵ See 126. What is the latest English quotation that you can find for this word?

⁶ This clause is not very clear. The Latin has: *et quia sciebat se (i.e. Archistrates) in pilæ lusu neminem parem habere, ad suos ait, famuli, recedite; hic enim juvenis, etc.*

⁷ Lat. *ut suspicor*. See 157. 1

and 164. *i.* What Mod. Eng. word comes from *mē ðyncð*?

⁸ Lat. *docta*.

⁹ See 51. 3.

¹⁰ Here the English departs from the Latin: *ceroma fricavit eum tanta subtilitate, ut de sene juvenem redderet*. Top would seem to signify the same as *ðoðor*.

¹¹ See 164. *e.*

¹² Lat. *gratissime*.

¹³ See 28.

¹⁴ Apollonius.

¹⁵ Archistrates.

¹⁶ See 164. *a.*

¹⁷ See 157.

Ðā cwæð se cyning tō his mannum,¹ siððan Apollonius āgān² wæs: "Ic swērie ðurh ðā gemānan hāle³ ðæt ic mē nāfre bēt ne baðode ðonne ic dyde⁴ tō-dæg, nāt ic ðurh⁵ hwilces geonges mannes ðēnunge.⁶ Ðā beseah hē
5 hine tō ānum his manna, and cwæð: "Gā, and gewite hwæt⁷ se geonga mann sīe, ðe mē tō-dæg swā wel gehīersumode."

Se mann ðā ðode æfter Apollonio. Mid-ðȳ-ðe hē geseah ðæt hē⁸ wæs mid horgum⁹ sciccelse bewæfed, ðā wende
10 hē ongān tō ðām cyninge, and cwæð: "Se geonga mann ðe¹⁰ ðū æfter āscodest is forliden¹¹ mann."¹¹ Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Ðurh¹² hwæt¹³ wāst¹⁴ ðū ðæt?" Se mann him andswarode, and cwæð: "Ðeah hē hit self forswige,¹⁴ his gegierela hine gesweotolað." Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Gā
15 hrædlice, and sege him ðæt¹⁵ 'se cyning bitt ðe ðæt ðū cume¹⁶ tō his gereorde.'"

Apollonius at the Feast.

Ðā Apollonius ðæt gehīerde, hē ðām gehīersumode, and ðode forð mid ðām mēnn, ðe-ðæt hē becōm tō ðæs cyninges

¹ Lat. *amicos*.

² How is the sense of Mod. Eng. *ago* related to that of this word?

³ This phrase shows Christian influence.

⁴ Note this use of *dōn* to replace a verb of specific meaning.

⁵ Governs *ðēnunge*.

⁶ See 28.

⁷ How does this, as here used, differ in meaning from *hwā*?

⁸ Apollonius. ⁹ Lat. *sordido*.

¹⁰ Governed by *æfter*. See 87. c and 200. 1.

¹¹ Lat. *naufugas*.

¹² Lat. *unde*.

¹³ See 126.

¹⁴ See 196. c.

¹⁵ Confusion of two constructions, the direct and the indirect.

¹⁶ Lat. *ut venias*. Translate by the infinitive, as often in such cases.

healle.¹ Ðā ðode se mann in beforan tō ðæm cyninge, and cwæð: "Se forliden² mann is cumen, ðe ðū æfter sēdest³; ac hē ne mæg for sceame ingān būtan scrūde." Ðā hēt se cyning hine sōna gescrȳdan mid weorðfullum⁴ scrūde, and hēt hine ingān tō ðæm gereorde. 5

Ðā ðode Apollonius in, and gesæt, ðær him getæht⁵ wæs, ongēan ðone cyning. Ðā⁶ wearð ðā sēo ðēnung⁷ ingeboren, and, æfter ðæm, cynelic⁸ gebēorscipe.⁸ And Apollonius nān ðing ne æt, ðeah-ðe ealle oðre menn æton and bliðe wæron. Ac hē behēold ðæt gold, and ðæt 10 seolfor, and ðā dēorwurðan⁹ rēaf, and ðā bēodas, and ðā cynelican ðēnunga.¹⁰ Ðā-ðā hē ðis eall mid sārnesse¹¹ behēold, ðā sæt sum eald and sum¹² æfestig ealdormann be ðæm cyninge. Mid-ðȳ-ðe hē geseah ðæt Apollonius swā sārlice sæt, and eall ðing behēold, and nān ðing ne 15 æt, ðā cwæð hē tō ðæm cyninge: "Ðū¹³ gōða cyning, efne, ðes mann ðe¹⁴ ðū swā wel wið gedēst, hē is swiðe æfestfull for ðinum gōde." Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Ðē¹⁵ misðyncð; sōðlice ðes geonga mann ne æfestað on nānum ðingum ðe hē hēr gesiehð, ac hē cȳð¹⁶ ðæt hæfð¹⁷ fela 20

¹ Lat. *ad regem*.

² See 55.

³ Is this present or preterit (113)?

⁴ Lat. *dignis*.

⁵ See 187.

⁶ It has been suggested that the account of this feast may have been imitated from that in *Odys.* 4. 71 ff.

⁷ Lat. *gustatio*, a sort of first course.

⁸ Lat. *cena regalis*.

⁹ See 146.

¹⁰ Lat. *ministeria*.

¹¹ Lat. *dolore*.

¹² Note the curious repetition of *sum*. The Latin has *senex invidus*.

¹³ Lat. *bone rex*. See 152.

¹⁴ Governed by *wið*.

¹⁵ See 164. *l*.

¹⁶ Lat. *testatur*.

¹⁷ See 189, note.

forloren.¹” Ða beseah Arcestrates se cyning blīðum² andwlitan² tō Apollonio, and cwæð: “Ðū geonga mann, bēo³ blīðe³ mid ūs, and gehyht⁴ on God, ðæt ðū mōte self tō ðæm sēlran becuman.”

Entry of the Princess.

5 Mid-ðy-ðe se cyning ðās word gecwæð, ðā færinga ðær ēode in ðæs cyninges geong dohtor,⁵ and cyste hiere fæder and ðā ymsittendan.⁶ Ðā⁷ heo becōm tō Apollonio, ðā gewende heo ongēan tō hiere fæder, and cwæð: “Ðū gōða cyning, and mīn se⁸ lēofesta⁹ fæder, hwæt¹⁰
10 is ðes geonga mann, ðe ongēan ðē on swā weorðlicum setle sitt, mid sārlicum¹¹ andwlitan; nāt¹² ic hwæt hē besorgað.¹³” Ðā cwæð se cyning: “Lēofe¹⁴ dohtor, ðes geonga mann is forliden; and hē gecwēmd e mē manna bēst¹⁵ on ðæm plegan. For-ðām ic hine gelaðode tō
15 ðisum ūrum gebēorscipe. Nāt ic hwæt hē is, nē hwanan hē is; ac gif ðū wille witan hwæt hē sīe, āsca hine, for-ðām ðē¹⁶ gedafenað¹⁷ ðæt ðū wite.¹⁸”

Ðā ēode ðæt mæden tō Apollonio, and mid forwand-iendre¹⁹ spræce cwæð: “Ðeah ðū stille²⁰ sīe and unrōt,

¹ See *forlēosan*, and 37.

² Lat. *hilarī vultu*. See 174.

³ Lat. *epulare*.

⁴ Lat. *spera*. See 197.

⁵ What state and period of civilization is indicated by the presence of the girl at the banquet?

⁶ See 181.

⁷ See 201. *d.*

⁸ Redundant, according to our conceptions. See 152.

⁹ Lat. *optime*.

¹¹ Lat. *febili*.

¹³ Lat. *dolet*.

¹⁴ See 55. Lat. *dulcis*.

¹⁵ See 66 and 154. *d.* Nom., belonging to hē.

¹⁶ See 164. *k.*

¹⁸ See 194. *a.*

¹⁹ Lat. *verecundo*.

²⁰ See 59.

¹⁰ Lat. *quis*.

¹² See 126.

¹⁷ Lat. *decet*.

ðeah¹ ic ðine æðelborennesse² on ðē gesēo. Nū³ ðonne,⁴
 gif ðē⁴ tō hefig ne ðynce,⁵ sege mē ðinne naman, and ðin
 gelimp⁶ āreçe mē.” Ðā cwæð Apollonius: “Gif ðū for
 nīede⁷ āscast æfter mīnum naman, ic seçe ge ðē, Ic hine
 forlēas on sǣ. Gif ðū wilt mīne æðelborennesse witan, 5
 wite ðū ðæt ic hīe forlēt on Tharsum.⁸” Ðæt mǣden
 cwæð: “Sege mē gewislicor,⁹ ðæt ic hit mæge under-
 standan.” Apollonius ðā sōðlice hiere āreahte¹⁰ eall¹¹
 his gelimp, and æt ðære sprāce¹² ƿnde him¹³ feollon
 tēaras of ðām ēagum. 10

Mid-ðy-ðe se cýning ðæt geseah, hē bewēnde hine ðā
 tō ðære dehter,¹⁴ and cwæð: “Lēofe dohtor, ðū gesyn-
 godeſt, mid-ðy-ðe¹⁵ ðū woldest witan his naman and his
 gelimp. Ðū hæfst nū geednīwod his eald sār,¹⁶ ac ic
 bidde ðē ðæt ðū giefē him swā-hwæt-swā ðū wille. 15
 Ðā-ðā ðæt mǣden gehīerde ðæt hiere wæs āliefed fram
 hiere fæder¹⁷ ðæt¹⁸ hēo ær hiere¹⁹ self¹⁹ gedōn wolde, ðā
 cwæð hēo tō Apollonio: “Apolloni, sōðlice ðū eart ūre²⁰;

¹ Second correlative = Lat. *tamen*. Translate *yet*, or omit (201. e).

² Lat. *nobilitatem*.

³ Are these notes of time? The Latin has nothing similar.

⁴ See 164. l. ⁵ See 196. b.

⁶ Lat. *casus tuos*. Observe the general resemblance to the story of Dido, in the *Æneid*.

⁷ MS. *neode*. Lat. *necessitatis*.

⁸ See p. 165, n. 1.

⁹ Lat. *apertius*.

¹⁰ See 114.

¹¹ Plural.

¹² See 153. i.

¹³ See 161. 2.

¹⁴ See 52. 2.

¹⁵ Lat. *dum*.

¹⁶ Lat. *veteres ei renovasti dolores*, a reminiscence of the Virgilian (*Æn.* II. 3) *jubes renovare dolorem*.

¹⁷ See 43. 8.

¹⁸ Subject.

¹⁹ Lat. *ipsa*.

²⁰ Note this predicate use of *ūre*, = Lat. *noster es*.

forlæst ðine murenung¹; and, nū² ic mīnes fæder³ læafe hæbbe, ic gedō⁴ ðē weligne." Apollonius hiere ðæs ðancode,⁵ and se cyning blissode on his dohtor welwillendnesse,⁶ and hiere tō cwæð: "Lēofe dohtor, hāt fēccean
 5 ðine hearpan,⁷ and gecieg ðē tō ðinum friend,⁸ and āfiersa fram ðæm geongan his sārnesse."

A Lesson in Music.

Ðā ðode heo ūt,⁹ and hēt fēccean hiere hearpan. And sōna swā heo hearpian ongann, heo mid wynsumum sange gemengde ðære hearpan swæg. Ðā ongunnon ealle ðā
 10 menū hīe herian on hiere swēgcræfte; and Apollonius āna¹⁰ swīgode. Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Apolloni, nū ðū dēst¹¹ yfele, for-ðām-ðe ealle menū heriað mīne dohtor on hiere swēgcræfte,¹² and ðū āna hīe, swīgende, tælst.¹³" Apollonius cwæð: "Ēalā, ðū gōða cyning, gif ðū mē
 15 geliefst,¹⁴ ic secge ðæt ic ongieta ðæt sōðlice ðin dohtor gefēoll¹⁵ on swēgcræft, ac heo næfð hine nā wel geleornod; ac hāt mē¹⁶ nū sellan ðā hearpan, ðonne wāst¹⁷ ðū nū ðæt ðū giet nāst.¹⁷" Arcestrates se cyning cwæð: "Apolloni,

¹ Lat. *mærorem*.

² *Now, or since?*

³ See 43. 8.

⁴ Future sense, *will make*. See

173.

⁵ See 159. a.

⁶ Lat. *benignitate*.

⁷ Lat. *lyram*.

⁸ This clause is not altogether clear. It seems to stand for the Lat. *exhilara convivium*, though

of course it does not translate these words.

⁹ Not in the Latin.

¹⁰ See 79. ¹¹ See 140.

¹² Lat. *arte musica*.

¹³ Lat. *vituperas*.

¹⁴ See 196. b.

¹⁵ Lat. *incidit*. Translate, *has chanced*.

¹⁶ See 164. a.

¹⁷ See 126.

ic oncnāwe sōðlice ðæt ðū eart¹ on eallum ðingum wel gelæred."

Ðā hēt se cyning sellan Apollonie ðā hearpan. Apollonius ðā ūtode, and hine scrȳdde, and sette ænne cynehelm upon his hēafod, and nōm ðā hearpan on his 5 hand, and inode, and swā stōd ðæt se cyning and ealle ðā ymb sittendan wēndon ðæt hē nāre Apollonius, ac ðæt hē wære Apollines,² ðæra hāðenra god. Ðā wearð stilnes and swige³ geworden innan ðære healle. And Apollonius his hearpenægl genōm, and hē ðā hearpestrēngas mid 10 cræfte āstyrian ongan, and ðære hearpan swēg mid wynsumum sange gemēngde.⁴ And se cyning self, and ealle ðe ðær andwearde wæron, micelre stefne cleopedon and hine hēredon. Æfter ðisum forlēt⁵ Apollonius ðā hearpan, and⁶ plegode, and fela fægerra ðinga⁷ ðær forðtēah,⁸ ðe 15 ðæm folce ungecnāwen wæs and ungewunelic. And him⁹ eallum ðearle licode ælc ðæra ðinga⁷ ðe hē forðtēah.

Sōðlice, mid-ðȳ-ðe ðæs cyninges dohtor geseah ðæt Apollonius on eallum gōdum cræftum swā wel wæs getogen,¹⁰ ðā gefēoll hiere mōd on his lufe. Ðā, æfter ðæs bēorscipes 20 geendunge, cwæð ðæt mæden tō ðæm cyninge: "Lēofa¹¹

¹ See 194, note. ² Apollo.

³ We are reminded of *Æn.* II. 1, *Conticuere omnes.*

⁴ To this sentence there corresponds in the Latin:—

arripuit plectrum, animumque accommodat arti;
cum chordis miscetur vox cantu modulata.

⁵ Lat. *deponens.*

⁶ The rest of this sentence phrases: *induit statum comicum et inauditas actiones expressit, deinde tragicum.*

⁷ See 154. a, b.

⁸ Lat. *expressit.*

⁹ See 164. k.

¹⁰ See tēon. What relation has *getogen* to Mod. Eng. *wanton*?

¹¹ See 55.

fæder, ðu liefdest mē, lȳtle¹ ær,¹ ðæt² ic³ mōste³ giefan Apollonio swā-hwæt-swā ic wolde of ðinum goldhorde." Arcestrates se cyning cwæð tō hiere: "Gief him swā-hwæt-swā ðu wille.³" Hēo ðā swiðe bliðe ūtēode,⁴ and
 5 cwæð: "Lārēow⁵ Apolloni, ic giefe ðē, be mīnes fæder lēafe, twā hund punda⁶ goldes,⁷ and fēower hund punda⁶ gewihte⁸ seolfres,⁷ and ðone mǣstan dæl dēorwurðes⁹ rēafes, and twēntig ðēowa¹⁰ manna.¹⁰" And hēo ðā ðus cwæð tō ðæm ðēowum mannum: "Berað ðās ðing mid
 10 ēow, ðe ic behēt Apollonio mīnum lārēowe, and lēgeað innan būre¹¹ beforan mīnum frēondum." Ðis wearð ðā ðus gedōn, æfter ðære cwēne hāse¹²; and ealle ðā mēnn hiere giefa hēredon ðe¹³ hīe gesāwon. Ðā sōðlice geendode se gebēorscipe, and ðā mēnn ealle ārison,¹⁴ and
 15 grēttton ðone cyning and ðā cwēne, and bādon hīe gesunde bēon,¹⁵ and hām gewēndon. Eac swilce Apollonius cwæð: "Ðū gōða cyning, and earmra¹⁶ gemiltsiend, and ðu cwēn, lāre¹⁶ lufiend, bēon gē gesunde.¹⁷" Hē beseah eac tō ðæm ðēowum mannum, ðe ðæt mǣden him
 20 forgiefen hǣfde,¹⁸ and him cwæð tō: "Nimað ðās ðing mid

¹ Lat. *paulo ante*. See 178.

¹¹ Lat. *triclinio*.

² Translate by the infinitive sign, *to*. The OE. follows the Latin.

¹² See the derivation of Mod. Eng. *behest*.

¹³ Refers to mēnn.

³ See 196, note.

¹⁴ So in *Bēowulf* (653-655): "Werod eall ārās; grētte þā . . . guma oðerne, . . . and him hæl ābēad."

⁴ Not in Latin.

⁵ Lat. *magister*.

⁶ See 154. c.

⁷ See 153. f.

¹⁵ Lat. *vale dicentes*.

⁸ See 174.

¹⁶ See 153. d.

⁹ MS. *deorwurðan*.

¹⁷ Lat. *valet*.

¹⁰ Lat. *servos*.

¹⁸ See 188.

ēow, ðe mē sēo cwēn forgeaf, and gān¹ wē sēcean ūre giesthūs, ðæt wē mægen ūs² geręstan."

Apollonius as Teacher.

Ðā ādrēd ðæt mæden ðæt hēo nāfre eft Apollonium ne gesāwe swā³ hraðe swā hēo wolde; and ēode ðā tō hiere fæder, and cwæð: "Ðū gōða cyning, licað ðē wel 5 ðæt Apollonius, ðe ðurh ūs tō-dæg gegōdod⁴ is, ðus heonan fare,⁵ and cumen yfele mēnn and berēafien hine?" Se cyning cwæð: "Wel ðū cwæde. Hāt hine⁶ findan hwær hē hine mæge weorðlicost⁷ geręstan." Ðā dyde ðæt mæden swā hiere beboden⁸ wæs; and Apol- 10 lonius onfēng ðære wununge ðe him betæht wæs, and ðær inēode, Gode⁹ ðanciende, ðe him ne forwiernde¹⁰ cynelices weorðscipes and frōfre. Ac ðæt mæden hæfde unstillē¹¹ niht, mid ðære lufe onæled ðæra worda¹² and sanga ðe hēo gehierde æt Apollonie. And nā lēng¹³ hēo 15 ne gebād ðonne hit dæg wæs, ac ēode sōna swā hit lēoht wæs, and gesæt beforan hiere fæder¹⁴ bēdde. Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Lēofe dohtor, for hwȳ¹⁵ eart¹⁶ ðū ðus ærwacol?" Ðæt mæden cwæð: "Mē āweahton ðā gecneordnessa¹⁷ ðe ic giestran-dæg¹⁸ gehierde. Nū bidde ic 20

¹ See 193. a.

² See 184. b.

³ Swā . . . wolde not in Latin.

⁴ Lat. *ditatus*.

⁵ See 194. a.

⁶ MS. him.

⁷ See 76.

⁸ See 187.

⁹ See 164. m.

¹⁰ See 159. a. Dependent on

lufe.

¹¹ Lat. *inquietam*.

¹² Dependent on lufe.

¹³ See 77. ¹⁴ See 43. 8.

¹⁵ See 175. ¹⁶ See 138.

¹⁷ Lat. *studia*. Translate, *accomplishments*.

¹⁸ Lat. *hesterna*. Is *giestran* related to the Latin word?

ðē, for-ðām,¹ ðæt ðū befæste² mē ūrum cuman,³ Apollonie, tō⁴ lāre.⁴” Ðā wearð se cyning ðearle geblissod, and hēt fēccēan Apollonium, and him tō cwæð: “Mīn dohtor giernð ðæt hēo mōte leornian æt ðē ðā gesæligan
 5 lāre ðe ðū canst⁵; and, gif ðu wilt ðisum ðingum⁶ gehiersum bēon, ic swērie ðē, ðurh mīnes rīces mægenu,⁷ ðæt swā-hwæt-swā ðū on sǣ forlure, ic ðē ðæt on lande gestaðelie.⁸” Ðā-ðā Apollonius ðæt gehierde, hē onfēng ðæm⁹ mæden tō lāre, and hie tæhte swā wel swā hē
 10 self geleornode.¹⁰

The Three Suitors.

Hit gelamp ðā æfter ðisum, binnan fēawum tidum,¹¹ ðæt Arcestrates se cyning hēold Apollonius hand on handa; and ðodon swā ūt on ðære ceastre strāte. Ðā, æt nīehstan, cōmon ðær gān¹² ongēan hīe ðrīe gelærede¹³
 15 weras and æðelborene, ðā lange ær gierndon¹⁴ ðæs cyninges dohtor. Hīe ðā ealle ðrīe tōgædere ānre stefne¹⁵ grētton ðone cyning. Ðā smercode¹⁶ se cyning, and him tō beseah,

¹ Lat. *itaque*.

² Lat. *tradas*.

³ Lat. *hospiti*.

⁴ Lat. *studiorum percipiend-
orum gratia*.

⁵ Cf. Chaucer, *Miller's Tale* 18: “I can a noble tale.” This sense occurs as late as the middle of the 17th century; Lovelace has: “Yet can I music too.” So Jonson, *Magnetic Lady* 1. 1: “She could the Bible in the holy tongue.”

⁶ Lat. *desiderio natæ meæ*. See 165.

⁷ Lat. *vires*.

⁸ Lat. *restituam*.

⁹ See 164. *j*.

¹⁰ Here follows, in the Latin, an account of how the girl feigned illness, on account of her love for Apollonius.

¹¹ Lat. *post paucos dies*.

¹² See 198. 1.

¹³ Lat. *scholastici*.

¹⁴ Lat. *in matrimonium petierunt*. Pluperfect (188).

¹⁵ See 160. 1.

¹⁶ Lat. *subridens*.

and ðus cwæð: "Hwæt is ðæt, ðæt gē mē ānre stefne grētton?" Ðā andswarode hiera ān, and cwæð: "Wē bādon gefyryn ðīnre dohtor; and ðū ūs oft hrædlice mid¹ 5
 ȝlcunge¹ geswēnctest.¹ For-ðām wē cōmon hider tō-dæg
 ðus tōgædere. Wē sindon ðīne ceastergewaran, of æðelum
 gebyrdum² geborene; nū bidde wē ðē ðæt ðū gecēose ðē³
 ænne of ūs ðrīm, hwilene ðū wille ðē³ tō⁴ āðume habban." Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Nabbe gē nā gōdne⁵ tīman ārēdod.⁶
 Mīn dohtor is nū swiðe bisig ymb hie leornunga.⁷ Ac,
 ȝy-lās-ðe⁸ ic ēow ā lēng slæce,⁹ āwritað ēowre naman on 10
 gewrite, and hie morgengiefe¹⁰; ðonne āsēnde ic ðā
 gewritu mīnre dehter, ðæt hēo self gecēose hwilene
 ēower¹¹ hēo wille." Ðā dydon ðā cnihtas swā; and se
 cyning nōm¹² ðā gewritu, and geinseglode hīe mid his
 hringe, and sealde Apollonio, ðus cweðende: "Nim nū, 15
 lārēow Apolloni, swā hit ðē ne mislicie,¹³ and bring ðinum
 lāringmādene.¹⁴" Ðā nōm Apollonius ðā gewritu, and
 ēode tō ðære cynelican healle.¹⁵

¹ Lat. *differendo crucias*.

² Lat. *natalibus*.

³ See 161.

⁴ Cf. Mod. Eng. 'take to wife.'

⁵ Lat. *apto*.

⁶ MS. *aredodne*.

⁷ Lat. *studiorum*.

⁸ Lat. *ne*.

⁹ Lat. *videar . . . differre*.

¹⁰ Lat. *dotis quantitatem*. The present given on the morning

after marriage, according to Teutonic usage. Cf. Mod. Ger. *morgengabe*.

¹¹ MS. *eowerne*.

¹² See 105.

¹³ Lat. *sine contumelia tua*; an apology for sending Apollonius on an errand. See 196. c.

¹⁴ Lat. *discipulæ*.

¹⁵ Lat. *domum*. The Latin adds *introiuit cubiculum*.

The Princess Chooses.

Mid-ðam-ðe ðæt mæden geseah Apollonium, ða cwæð heo: "Lārēow, hwȳ gæst ðū āna¹?" Apollonius cwæð: "Hlæfdige²—næs giet yfel wif³—nim ðās gewritu, ðe ðin fæder ðe sēnde,⁴ and ræd." Ðæt mæden nōm, and
 5 rædde ðæra ðreora cnihta naman; ac heo ne funde⁵ nā ðone naman ðæron ðe heo wolde. Ðā heo ðā gewritu oferræd hæfde, ðā beseah heo tō Apollonio, and cwæð: "Lārēow, ne ofðyncð⁶ hit ðs gif ic ðus wer gecēose?" Apollonius cwæð: "Nā; ac ic blissie swiðor⁷ ðæt ðū
 10 meaht, ðurh ðā lāre ðe ðū æt mē underfēnge, ðe self on gewrite gecȳðan hwilcne hiera ðū wille.⁸ Mīn willa is ðæt ðū ðs wer gecēose ðær ðū self wille."⁹ Ðæt mæden cwæð: "Ēalā lārēow, gif ðū mē lufodeſt, ðū hit beſorgodeſt."¹⁰ Aftēr ðisum wordum heo mid mōdes¹¹ ānræd-
 15 nesse¹¹ āwrāt oðer gewrit, and ðæt geinseglode, and sealde Apollonio. Apollonius hit ðā ūt bær on ðā stræte,¹² and sealde ðæm cyninge. Ðæt gewrit wæs ðus gewriten: "Ðū gōða cyning, and mīn se lēofeſta fæder,

¹ The OE. is not clear. The Latin has: *Quid est quod singularis cubiculum introisti?*

² Lat. *domina*. How is hlæfdige related in meaning to hlāford?

³ Not clear either in the Latin or the English. Some MSS. have, *nondum mulier et mala*; one has, *non unquam mulier fuit mala*.

⁴ Translate, *has sent*. See 188.

⁵ See 104.

⁶ Lat. *dolet*.

⁷ Translate, *rather*. See 76.

⁸ She has evidently learned from him how to write, according to the English. The Latin has: *Immo gratulor quod habundantia studiorum percepta me volente nubis*.

⁹ See 196. c.

¹⁰ Lat. *doleres*. Indicative, where the optative might be expected.

¹¹ Lat. *amoris audacia*.

¹² Lat. *forum*, as above, p. 178, l. 13.

nū ðīn mildheortnes mē lēafe sealde ðæt ic self mōste
 cēosan hwilcne wer ic wolde, ic secge ðe tō sōðum, ðone
 forlidenan mann ic wille; and gif ðū wundrie ðæt swā
 sceamfæst¹ fāmne¹ swā unforwandiendlice² ðās word
 āwrāt, ðonne wite³ ðū ðæt ic hæbbe ðurh weax āboden,⁴ 5
 ðe nāne sceame ne can,⁵ ðæt ic self ðe for sceame secgean
 ne meahte."

Ðā-ðā se cyning hæfde ðæt gewrit oferræd,⁶ ðā nyste
 hē hwilcne forlidenne hēo nēmdre. Beseah ðā tō ðæm
 ðrīm cnihtum, and cwæð: "Hwile ðower is forliden?" 10
 Ðā cwæð hiera ān, se hātte Ardalius: "Ic eom for-
 liden." Se ððer him andwyrde, and cwæð: "Swiga ðū.
 Ādl ðe fornime,⁸ ðæt ðū ne bēo⁹ hāl nē gesund. Mid
 mē ðū bōccræft¹⁰ leornodest, and ðū nāfre būtan ðære
 ceastre geate fram mē ne cōme. Hwær gefōre¹¹ ðū for- 15
 lidennesses?" Mid-ðy-ðe se cyning ne meahte findan
 hwile hiera forliden wære,¹² hē beseah tō Apollonio, and
 cwæð: "Nim ðū, Apolloni, ðis gewrit, and rād hit;
 ēaðe mæg geweorðan ðæt ðū wite ðæt ic nāt, ðū ðe
 ðær andweard wære."¹³ Ðā nōm Apollonius ðæt gewrit, 20
 and rādde. And sōna swā hē ongeat ðæt hē gelufod

¹ Lat. *pudica virgo*.

² Lat. *impudenter*; one MS. *imprudent*.

³ See 198.

⁴ Lat. *mandavi*.

⁵ See above, p. 178, n. 5.

⁶ Lat. *perlectis*.

⁷ On *for-* see Coleridge, *Omni-ana* (Bohn ed., p. 414): "It is grievous to think how much less

careful the English have been to preserve than to acquire. Why have we lost, or all but lost, the *ver* or *for* as a prefix, — *fordone*, *forwearied*, etc.; and the *zer* or *to*, — *zerreissen*, to rend, etc.?"

⁸ See 193. a.

⁹ See 196. g.

¹⁰ Lat. *litteras*.

¹¹ See 107.

¹² See 194. b.

¹³ Is this optative?

wæs fram ðæm mædene, his¹ andwlita¹ eall¹ ārēadode.¹
 Ðā se cyning ðæt geseah, ðā nōm hē Apollonies hand,
 and hine² hwōn fram ðæm cnihtum gewēnde, and cwæð:
 “Wæst³ ðū ðone forlidenan mann?” Apollonius cwæð:
 5 “Ðū gōða cyning, gif ðīn willa bið, ic hine wāt.” Ðā
 geseah se cyning ðæt Apollonius mid rōsan⁴ rude⁴ wæs
 eall oferbræded.⁵ Ðā ongeat hē ðone cwide, and ðus
 cwæð tō him: “Blissa, blissa, Apolloni, for-ðām-ðe mīn
 dohtor gewilnað ðæs⁶ ðe mīn willa is. Ne mæg sōðlice
 10 on ðyllicum ðingum⁷ nān⁸ ðing geweorðan būtan Godes⁹
 willan.” Arcestrates beseah tō ðæm ðrīm cnihtum, and
 cwæð: “Sōð¹⁰ is¹⁰ ðæt ic ðow ār sæde, ðæt gē ne cōmon
 on gedafenlicre¹¹ tīde mīnre dohtor tō biddanne, ac
 ðonne¹² hēo mæg hīe fram hiere lāre geæmetgian, ðonne
 15 sēnde ic ðow word.¹³”

Ðā gewēndon hīe hām mid ðisse andsware, and Arcestrates
 se cyning hēold forð on Apollonius hand, and hine
 lædde hām mid him, nā swilce hē cuma wære,¹⁴ ac swilce
 hē his āðum wære. Ðā, æt nīehstan, forlēt se cyning
 20 Apollonius hand, and ðode āna intō ðæm būre ðær his
 dohtor inne wæs, and ðus cwæð: “Lēofe dohtor, hwone
 hæfst ðū ðē gecoren tō gemæccēan¹⁵?” Ðæt mæden¹⁶
 ðā fēoll tō hiere fæder fōtum, and cwæð: “Ðū ārfæsta¹⁷

¹ Lat. *erubuit*.² See 184. *b*.³ See 126. Lat. *invenisti*.⁴ Lat. *roseo rubore*.⁵ Lat. *perfusam*.⁶ See 156. *a*.⁷ Lat. *hujusmodi negotio*.⁸ See 183.⁹ A Christian trait.¹⁰ Lat. *certe*.¹¹ Lat. *apto*. See p. 179, l. 8.¹² See 202. *d*.¹³ Note the English idiom. The Latin has, *mittam ad vos*.¹⁴ See 196. *c*. ¹⁵ Lat. *conjugem*.¹⁶ See 28. ¹⁷ Lat. *piissime*.

fæder, gehier ðinre dohtor willan.¹ Ic lufie ðone for-
 lidenan mann, ðe wæs ðurh ungelimp² beswicen²; ac,
 ðȳ-læs-ðe³ ðð twéonie⁴ ðære spræce, Apollonium ic wille,
 mīnne lārēow; and gif ðū mē him ne selest, ðū forlætst
 ðīne dohtor.” Se cyning ðā sōðlice ne meahte āræfnian⁵ 5
 his dohtor tēaras, ac ārærde hīe ūp, and hīere tō cwæð:
 “Lēofe dohtor, ne ondræd ðū ðð æniges⁶ ðinges.⁶ Ðū
 hæfst gecoren ðone wer ðe mē wel līcað.” Eode ðā ūt,
 and beseah tō Apollonio, and cwæð: “Lārēow Apolloni,
 ic smēade mīnre dohtor mōdes willan; ðā āreahte heo 10
 mid wōpe⁷ betweox oðre spræce, ðās ðing ðus cweðende:
 ‘Ðū geswōre Apollonio, gif hē wolde gehīersumian mīnum
 willan on lāre, ðæt ðū woldest him geinnian⁸ swā-hwæt-
 swā sēo sǣ him ætbræd.⁹ Nū, for-ðām-ðe hē gehīersum
 wæs ðinre hāse and mīnum willan, ic fōr æfter him 15
 [mid willan and mid lāre¹⁰].’”

¹ Lat. *desiderium*.

² Lat. *fortuna deceptum*.

³ OE. *ðȳ-læs-ðe* gives Mod. Eng. *lest*. What phonological rule determines the final *t*?

⁴ See 159. *b* and 196. *f*.

⁵ Lat. *sustinens*.

⁶ Lat. *de aliqua re*.

⁷ Lat. *lacrimis*.

⁸ Lat. *dares*.

⁹ Lat. *abstulit*.

¹⁰ The OE. MS. breaks off at him. I have supplied what follows according to the Latin, *voluntate et doctrina*. The story thus continues in the Latin: After the marriage, Apollonius

hears of the death of King Antiochus, and, with his wife, sets sail for Antioch. There follow the events related in the Shakespearean *Pericles*, in the main as in Acts III., IV., and V., though with not a few differences. The infant daughter has grown up, and, after a variety of experiences, has been restored to Apollonius. His queen is priestess of Diana of Ephesus, and thither he proceeds, being warned by an angel in a dream to make that, instead of Tarsus, his next goal. At this point the OE. fragment recommences.

Apollonius relates his Adventures.

Dā wæs hiere¹ gecyðed, ðe ðær ealdor² wæs, ðæt ðær wære sum cyning, mid his āðume and mid his dehter, mid miclum giefum. Mid-ðām-ðe heo ðæt gehierde, heo hīe selfe mid cynelicum rēafe gefrætwoode and mid pur-
 5 pran gescrȳdde, and hiere hēafod mid golde and mid gimum geglengde, and, mid miclum fæmnena hēape ymbtrymmed,³ cōm tōgēanes ðām cyninge. Hēo wæs sōðlice ðearle wlitig; and, for ðære miclan lufe ðære clænnesse,⁴ hīe sædon ealle ðæt ðær nāre nān Dianan
 10 swā gecwēme⁵ swā hēo.

Mid-ðām-ðe Apollonius ðæt geseah, hē mid his āðume and mid his dehter tō hiere urnon,⁶ and fēollon ealle tō hiere fōtum, and wēnde⁷ ðæt hēo Diana wære, sēo gyden, for hiere miclan beorhtnesse and wlite. Ðæt hālig⁸ ærn⁸
 15 wearð ðā geopenod, and ðā lāc⁹ wæron ingebrohte, and Apollonius ongan¹⁰ ðā sprecan and cweðan: "Ic fram

¹ The wife of Apollonius.² Chief, i.e. chief priestess.

³ Lat. *virginum constipata catervis*. An epic trait. Thus in the *Æneid* (4. 136), Dido goes forth, *magna stipante caterva*. Thus in the *Odyssey* (16. 413), Penelope "went on her way to the hall, *with the women her hand-maids*." And thus in *Beowulf* (923-925), Hrothgar

tryddode tīrfæst getrume micle
 cystem gecyðed, and his cwēn mid
 him

*medostig gemæt mægða hōse.*⁴ Lat. *castitatis*.⁵ Lat. *gratam*. See 165.

⁶ See 104. Does this verb agree with its subject?

⁷ Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 243 ff.: —

I not whether sche be womman or
 goddesse;
 But Venus is it, sothly as I gesse.

⁸ Lat. *sacrario*. *Ærn* forms part of the Mod. Eng. *barn*; what does the other element of this word stand for?

⁹ Lat. *muneribus*.¹⁰ Lat. *cœpit*.

cildhāde wæs Apollonius genemned, on Tyrum geboren. Mid-ðām-ðe ic becōm tō fullum andgiete,¹ ðā næs nān cræft² ðe wære³ fram cyningum begān, oððe fram æðelum mannum, ðæt ic ne cūðe.⁴ . . . Ðā wearð ic on sǣ forliden, and cōm tō Cyrenense. Ðā underfēng 5 mē Arcestrates se cyning mid swā micelre lufe ðæt ic æt nīehstan gearnode ðæt hē geaf mē his æcennedan⁵ dohtor tō gemæccean. Sēo⁶ fōr ðā mid mē tō onfōnne mīnum cynerīce, and ðās mīne dohtor, ðe ic beforan ðē, Diana, geandweard hæbbe, æcende on sǣ, and hiere gāst 10 ālēt. Ic ðā hīe mid cynelicum rēafe gescrȳdde, and mid golde and gewrite on ciste ālēgde, ðæt sǣ, ðe hīe funde, hīe weorðlice bebyrgde⁷; and ðās mīne dohtor befæste⁸ ðæm mǎnfullestum⁹ mannum⁹ tō fēðanne.¹⁰ Fōr mē ðā tō Egypta lande fēowertiene gēar on hēofe. Ðā ic 15 ongēan cōm, ðā sǣdon hīe mē ðæt mīn dohtor wære forðfaren,¹¹ and mē wæs mīn sār eall geednīwod.”

The Recognition.

Mid-ðām-ðe hē ðās ðing eall āreaht hǣfde, Arcestrate sōðlice, his wīf, up ārās and hine ymbclypte. Ðā nyste nā¹² Apollonius, ne¹³ ne¹³ geliefde, ðæt hēo his gemæccea 20

¹ Lat. *scientiam*.

⁷ See 196. d.

² Lat. *ars*. ³ See 197.

⁸ Lat. *commendavi*.

⁴ I have omitted the portion which relates to his adventures before his shipwreck.

⁹ MS. *manfullestan mannan*.
Lat. *nequissimis hominibus*.

¹⁰ Lat. *nutriendam*.

⁵ Translate, *own*.

¹¹ Lat. *defunctam*.

⁶ Used almost as personal pronoun. From what source is Mod. Eng. *she* derived?

¹² See 183.

¹³ How do *nē* and *ne* differ in meaning?

wære,¹ ac scēaf² hīe fram him. Hēo ðā micelre stefne cleopode, and cwæð mid wōpe: "Ic eom Arcestrate ðin gemæccea, Arcestrates dohtor ðæs cyninges, and ðū eart Apollonius mīn lārēow, ðe mē lārdest. Ðū eart se for-
 5 liden a mann ðe ic lufode. . . . Hwær is mīn dohtor?" Hē bewēnde hine ðā tō Thasian,³ and cwæð: "Ðis hēo is. And hīe wēopon ðā ealle, and ēac blissedon.⁴ And ðæt word sprang geond eall ðæt land ðæt Apollonius, se mæra cyning, hæfde funden his wif. And ðær wearð
 10 ormæte⁵ bliss, and ða organa wæron⁶ getogene,⁶ and ða bieman geblāwene, and ðær wearð bliðe gebēorscipe gegearwod betweox ðæm cyning and ðæm folce. And hēo gesette hiere gingran, ðe hiere folgode, tō sācerde, and, mid blisse and hēofe ealre ðære mægðe on Efesum,
 15 hēo fōr mid hiere were, and mid hiere ādume, and mid hiere dehter, tō Antiochian, ðær Apollonio wæs ðæt cynerice gehealden.⁷ . . .

The Fisherman's Reward.

Ðisum eallum ðus gedōnum,⁸ ðode Apollonius, se mæra cyning, wið ðā sǣ. Ðā geseah hē ðone ealdan fiscere,
 20 ðe hine ær nacodne underfēng. Ðā hēt se cyning hine

¹ See 194. b. ² Lat. *repellit*.

³ More properly, 'Tharsian'; but cf. Shakespeare's *Thaisa*.

⁴ Cf. Macaulay's "With weeping and with laughter still is the story told."

⁵ Lat. *ingens*.

⁶ Lat. *disponuntur*. Translate, *were played*.

⁷ At this point there is an account of Apollonius' travels among his former acquaintances, rewarding them according to their deserts, and cheering the last hours of Archistrates, who divides his kingdom between his daughter and Apollonius.

⁸ See 187.

færllice gelæccean, and tō ðære cynelican¹ healle¹ gelædan. Ðā-ðā se fiscere ðæt geseah, ðæt hine ðā cēpan² woldon niman, ðā wēnde hē ærest ðæt hine man sceolde ofslēan; ac, mid-ðām-ðe hē cōm intō ðæs cyninges healle, ðā hēt se cyning hine lædan tōforan ðære cwēue, and ðus cwæð: 5
 “Ēalā, ðū eadge cwēn, ðis is mīn tācenbora,³ ðe mē nacodne underfēng, and mē getæhte ðæt ic tō ðē becōm.” Ðā beseah Apollonius se cyning tō ðām fiscere, and cwæð: “Ēalā, welwillenda⁴ ealda,⁵ ic eom Apollonius se Tyrisca, ðām ðū sealdest healfne ðīnne wāfels.” Him 10
 geaf ðā se cyning twā hund gyldenra⁶ pēninga,⁶ and hæfde hine tō gefēran ðā hwīle ðe hē lifde. . . .

The End.

Æfter eallum ðisum Apollonius se cyning . . . welwillendlice lifde mid his gemæccean seofon⁷ and hund-seofontig gēara, and hēold ðæt cynerice on Antiochia, 15
 and on Tyrum, and on Cyrenense. And hē lifde on stilnesse and on blisse ealle ðā tīd his lifes æfter his earfoðnesse. And twā bēc hē self gesette be his fare⁸; and āne āsette on ðām temple Diane, oðre on bibliothecca. 20

Hēr endað ge wēa ge wela Apollonius ðæs Tyriscan.

¹ Lat. *palatium*.

² Lat. *militibus*.

³ Lat. *paranymphus*. The OE. word properly translates Lat. *signifer*. Render here by *groomsman*; the fisherman had con-

ducted him, as it were, to his bride.

⁴ Lat. *benignissime*.

⁵ See 55 and 181.

⁶ Lat. *sestertia auri*.

⁷ But Lat. *quatuor*.

⁸ Lat. *casus*.

Ræde¹ se ðe wille; and gif hie hwā² ræde, ic bidde
 ðæt hē ðās āwēndednesse ne tæle, ac ðæt hē hēle swā-
 hwæt-swā ðæron sīe tō tāle.³

¹ See 193. a.

² *Any one*. Still found in the
 phrase, 'as *who* should say'
 (*Macb.* 3. 6. 42). In Dekker's

Satiromastix (A.D. 1602) there oc-
 curs, "Suppose *who* enters now."

³ Cf. Alfred's adjuration at p.
 162, l. 12 ff.

XIII.

THE SIX DAYS' WORK OF CREATION.

(From Ælfric's Hexameron.)

[This may serve as a commentary on Selection I., which, it will be remembered, is a translation by Ælfric. Of the present work its editor, Norman, says (p. vii): "The treatise which is styled by Hickes in his 'Thesaurus' the 'Hexameron of St. Basil' is by no means a literal translation of the well known work of that father, but is partly original, and partly compiled from that work, and from the commentaries of the Venerable Bede upon Genesis. The author of it, from internal evidence, may be pronounced to be Ælfric, as frequent references are made to his homilies, and to his epistles on the Old and New Testament."

Of Basil's (d. 379) delivery of the original Hexameron, there is a brief, but spirited, account in Villemain's *Tableau de l'Éloquence Chrétienne au IV^e Siècle* (p. 116 ff.), from which we extract the following: "It is more interesting to survey him in the act of instructing the poor inhabitants of Cæsarea, elevating them to God by the contemplation of nature, and explaining to them the miracles of creation in discourses where the science of the orator who had been trained at Athens is concealed under a persuasive and popular simplicity. Such is the subject of the homilies which bear the name of *Hexameron*. Together with the errors in natural philosophy which are common to all antiquity, they contain many correct views, and descriptions at once felicitous and true."]

On ðǣm forman dæge ðre Dryhten gescēop seofonfeald¹
 weorc: ðæt wǣron ealle englas; and ðæs leohtes anginn;
 and ðæt antimber ðe² hē of gescēop siððan gesceafta; ðā
 ūplican heofonan and ðā niðerlican eorðan; ealle wæter-
 scipas³; and ðā widgillan sǣ; and ðæt ūplice⁴ lyft; eall
 on ānum dæge. Ðā englas hē geworhte on⁵ wundorlicre

¹ See 146. ² Governed by of.

⁴ MS. uplican.

³ See 143, and p. 226, note 22.

⁵ Translate, of.

fægernesse, and on¹ micelre strengðe,² manige ðusenda, ealle lichamlēase, libbende on gāste; be ðæm wē sǣdon hwilum ær sweotollicor on gewrite. Næs nā God bŭtan lēohte ðā-ðā hē lēoht gescēop. Hē is him self lēoht ðe
 5 onlieht³ eall ðing; ac hē gescēop ðæs dæges lēoht, and hit siððan geēacnode mid ðæm scinendum tunglum, swā-swā hēræfter sægð.⁴ Dæges lēoht hē gescēop, and tō-dræfde ðā ðiestru, ðæt ðā gesceafta gesewenlice wurden ðurh ðæs dæges liehtinge on lēnctenlicre⁵ tīde; for-ðām
 10 hē on lēnctentīde, swā-swā ūs lārēowas sēcgað, gescēop ðone forman dæg ðisse worulde — ðæt is on gerimcræfte xv cl. Aprilis⁶ — and siððan ðā gesceafta, swā-swā wē sēcgeað hēr. Ðā ūplican heofonas, ðe englas onwuniað, hē geworhte ðac ðā on ðæm ilcan dæge; be ðæm wē
 15 singað on sumum sealme⁷ çus: *Opera manuum tuarum sunt caeli* — “Ðinra handa geweorc sindon heofonas, Dryhten.” Eft on ððrum⁸ sealme sang se ilca wītga: *Ipse dixit, et facta sunt; ipse mandavit, et creata sunt* — “Hē self hit gecwæð, and hīe wurdon geworhte; hē self
 20 hit bebēað, and hīe wurdon gesceapene.” Ðæt wæter and sēo eorðe wæron gemengde oð ðone çriddan dæg; ðā tōdyde hīe God, swā-swā hēræfter sægð on ðisse gesetnesse. Ðæt lyft hē gescēop tō ūres lifes strangunge; ðurh ðæt wē orðiað, and ðac ðā niētenu; and ūre fnæst
 25 āteorað gif wē ātēon ne magon, mid ūrum orðe, intō ūs

¹ Translate, *of*.⁴ = *it saith, is described*.² From what adjective? The original ending is -līa.⁵ From lēncten is derived Mod. Eng. *Lent*.³ How is this stem related to lēoht? Cf. Jn. 1. 9.⁶ March 18.⁷ Ps. 102. 25.⁸ Ps. 33. 9.

ðæt lyft and eft ūtāblāwan, ðā-hwīle-ðe wē bēoð cuce. Ðæt lyft is swā hēah swā-swā ðā heofonlican¹ wolcnu, and ēac ealswā brād swā-swā ðære eorðan brādnes. On ðære² flēogað fuglas, ac hiera fiðru ne meahten nāhwider hīe³ āberan gif hīe ne ābære sēo lyft.

5

Secunda die fecit Deus firmamentum — “On ðæm oðrum dæge ūre Dryhten geworhte firmamentum,⁴” ðe mēnn hātað rodor. Sē⁵ belȳcð⁶ on his bōsme ealle eorðan⁷ brādnesse,⁷ and binnan him is gelōgod eall ðes middan-geard; and hē æfre gæð ābūtan swā-swā iernende hwēol, and hē nāfre ne stęnt stille on ānum, and on ānre wēndinge. Ðā-hwīle-ðe hē æne betyrnð, gāð witodlice forð fēower and twēntig tīda — ðæt is ðonne ealles ān dæg and ān niht. Ðone rodor God gehēt heofon. Hē is wundorlice hēalīc and wīd on ymbhwyrfte; sē⁸ gæð¹⁵ under ðās eorðan ealswā⁸ dēop swā bufan, ðeah-ðe ðā ungelāredan mēnn ðæs⁹ geliefan ne cunnon. And God ðā tōdælde ðurh his dryhtenlican miht ðā niðerlican wæteru ðe wæron under ðæm rodore fram ðæm uplicum wæterum ðe wæron bufan ðæm rodore. Be ðæm uplicum²⁰ wæterum āwrāt se wītga¹⁰ ðus: *Laudate eum celi celorum, et aquę quę super celos sunt, laudent nomen Domini* — “Hęriað hine heofonas, ðāra heofona heofonas, and ēac ðā wæteru ðe bufan heofonas sind, hęrien hīe Godes

¹ Translate, of heaven.

² Nearly = *hiere*. *Lyft* fluctuates in gender, in this extract, between fem. and neut.

³ Acc. plur.

⁴ How is this word rendered in p. 124, l. 4.

⁵ Nearly = *hē*.

⁶ See *belūcan*.

⁷ See 24.

⁸ What is the difference of derivation between *also* and *as*?

⁹ See 156. *g*.

¹⁰ Ps. 148. 4.

naman." Ðus sægð ðæt hálge gewrit. Ne heriað ðā wæteru mid nānum wordum God, ac ðurh ðā gesceafta, ðe hē gescēop wundorlice, his miht is gesweotolod, and hē bið swā gehæred.

- 5 On ðæm ðriddan dæge ure Dryhten gegaderode ðā sǣlican¹ ȳða fram ðære eorðan brādnesse. Sēo eorðe wæs æt fruman eall ungesewenlic, for-ðām-ðe hēo eall wæs mid ȳðum oferðeaht²; ac God hīe āsyndrode fram ðæm sǣlicum ȳðum on hierē āgenne stēde, swā-swā hēo
 10 stęnt oð ðis.³ Hēo ne līð⁴ on nānum ðinge, ac on⁵ lofte⁵ hēo stęnt ðurh ðæs Ānes miht ðe⁶ eall ðing gescēop, and hē eall ðing gehielt⁷ būtan geswince, for-ðām-ðe his nama is *Omnipotens Deus*, ðæt is on Ænglisc, "Ælmihtig God." His willa is weore, and hē wērig ne bið, and his
 15 micle miht ne mæg nāhwær swincan, swā-swā se wītga⁸ āwrat be him, cweðende, *Quia in manu ejus sunt omnes fines terræ* — "For-ðām-ðe on his handa sindon eall ðære eorðan gemæru." Ðā sē hē gelōgode swā-swā hēo līð⁴ giet wiðinnan ðā eorðan on hierē ymbhwyrfte; and ðeah-
 20 ðe hēo brād sīe, and gebieged gehū, and wundorlice dēop, hēo wunað eall swā-ðeah on ðære eorðan bōsme binnan hierē gemærum. God self geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd wæs swā, and hēt ðā eorðan ārodlice spryttan grōwende gærs, and ðā grēnan wyrta mid hiera āgnum sǣde tō manig-
 25 fealdum lǣcecræfte⁹; and ðā wyrta sōna wynsumlice

¹ Translate, *of the sea*.

² See 114.

³ *Until this, until now*.

⁴ See 28.

⁵ Mod. Eng. *aloft*.

⁶ Refers to Ānes.

⁷ See *gehealdan*. Present or preterit?

⁸ Ps. 95. 4.

⁹ Cf. *Rom. and Jul.* 2. 3. 15 ff.

grēowon,¹ mid manigfealdum blōstmum, mislice geblēode. God hēt hīe ēac spryttan, ċurh his godcundan miht, manigfeald trēowcynn, mid hiera wāestmum, mannum tō ofetum and tō oðrum nīedum. And sēo eorðe, sōna swā-swā hiera² God bebēad, stōð mid holtum āgrōwen, and 5 mid hēalīcum cēderbēamum and mid manigum wudum on hiera widgilnesse, mid æppelbārum trēowum and mid ortgeardum, and mid ælcum trēowcynne mid hiera āgnum wāestmum.

On ðām fēorðan dāge ūre Dryhten gecwæð, “Geweorðen 10 nū lēoht” — ðæt sind, ðā lēohtan steorran on ðām heofonlican rodore — “ðæt³ hīe tōdælan mægen dæg fram niht, and hīe bēon tō tēcne, and tīda gewyrcean dagum and gēarum, and scēnen on ðām rodore, and onliehten ðā eorðan.” God geworhte ðā sōna twā scēnendu lēoht, 15 miclu and mæru, mōnan and sunnan — ðā sunnan on mērgen tō ðæs dāges liehtinge, ðone mōnan on æfen mannum tō liehtinge on nihtlicre tīde mid getācnungum. And ealle steorran hē ēac ðā geworhte, and hē hīe gefæstnode on ðām fæstan rodore, ðæt hīe ðā eorðan 20 onliehten mid hiera manigfealdum lēoman, and ðæs dāges gīemden⁴ and ēac ðære niht, and ðæt lēoht tōdælden and ðā ðīestru on twā. Nāron nāne tīda on ðām gēarlicum getæle ær-ðām-ðe se ælmihtiga Scieppend gescēop ðā tungul tō gēarlicum tīdum, on manigum 25 getācnungum, on lēnctenlicre emnihte — swā-swā lārēowas sēcgeað on gerīncræfte, xii kl. Aprilis.⁵ And ne bēoð

¹ See grōwan.³ Cf. p. 125, l. 9 ff.² Dat. sing.⁴ Cf. p. 126, l. 1 ff.⁵ March 21; cf. p. 190, l. 12.

nāfre Ēastron¹ ær se dæg cume ðæt ðæt leoht hæbbe ða
 ðiestru oferswiðed, ðæt is, ðæt se dæg bēo lēngra² ðonne
 sēo niht. Be ðæm oðrum tidum cwið ðeos ilce bōc swā-
 swā God sǣde him self tō Noe: "Sǣdtīma and hǣrfest,
 5 sumer and winter, ciele and hǣtu, dæg and niht, ne
 geswicað nāfre." Ne standað nā ealle steorran on ðæm
 stēapan rodore, ac hīe³ sume³ habbað synderlicne gang
 beneoðan ðæm rodore, mislice geēndebyrde; and ðā, ðe
 on ðæm rodore standað, tyrnað⁴ æfre ābūtan mid ðæm
 10 brādan rodore on ymbhwyrfte ðære eorðan, and hiera⁵
 nān ne field⁶ of ðæm fæstan rodore ðā-hwīle-ðe ðeos
 woruld wunað swā gehāl. Eall swā gǣð sēo sunne,⁷ and
 sōðlice se mōna,⁷ ābūtan ðās eorðan mid brādum ymb-
 hwyrfte, eall swā feor beneoðan swā-swā hīe bufan ūs gǣð.
 15 On ðæm fīftan dæge ūre Dryhten gescēop of wætere
 ānum ealle fiscas on sǣ and on ēaum, and eall ðæt on
 him criepð,⁸ and ðā miclan hwalas on hiera cynrēnum,

¹ A plural (see the verb) used as singular. *Ēastre* (North. *Ēostre*) was, as Bede tells us, the name of a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox; it is a derivative of *ēast* (*east*, cognate with Skr. *ushās*, dawn), and this indicates that she was originally a goddess of the dawn. Bede adds that the passover-tide was so called, "Consuetudo antiquæ observationis vocabulo gaudia novæ solemnitatibus vocantes."

² See 65.

³ See 151.

⁴ From the Greek word *ρόπρος*, one of whose senses is *lathe-chisel*, comes the Greek, and hence the Latin (*tornare*) verb meaning 'to turn a lathe,' and hence 'to fashion,' 'smooth'; from the Latin is derived the English verb.

⁵ Dependent on *nān*.

⁶ See *feallan*.

⁷ Are these genders what one would expect? What determines them?

⁸ See *crēopan*.

and ēac eall fugolcynn ealswā of wætere, and forgeaf
 ðæm fuglum flyht geond ðæs lyft, and ðæm fiscum sund
 on ðæm flōwendum ƿðum. God hīe geblētsode ðā, ðus
 cweðende tō ðæm fiscum, "Weaxað¹ and beoð gemanig-
 fælde, and gefyllað ðā sǣ"; and ēac, "Ðā fuglas bēon
 gemanigfælde bufan ðære eorðan"; and hit gewearð ðā
 swā. Ðā fuglas, sōðlice, ðe on flōdum wuniað, sindon
 flaxfēte be Godes forescēawunge, ðæt hīe swimman
 mægen and sēcean him fōðan. Sume beoð langsweorede,²
 swā-swā swanas³ and ielfetan, ðæt hīe āræcean him
 mægen mēte⁴ be⁵ ðæm grunde. And ðā, ðe be⁶ flæsce
 libbað, sindon cliferfēte,⁷ and scearpe gebilode,⁸ ðæt hīe
 bītan mægen on⁹ sceortum sweorum, and swiftran⁹ on
 flyhte, ðæt hīe gelimplice bēon tō hiera lifes¹⁰ tilungum.
 Nis nā eall fugolcynn on Ēngla ðeode, nē on nānum
 earda ne bið nāht ēaðe eall fugolcynn, for-ðām-ðe hīe
 fela sindon, micle on wæstme, and hīe mislice flēogað,
 swā-swā ūs bēc sęgeað sweotollice be¹¹ ðæm.

¹ Cf. p. 126, l. 11 ff.

² Not past participles, though with the same ending.

³ *Swanas* and *ielketan* are here virtually identical; in ON. *swanr* is the poetical, *ālf* the ordinary designation. *Swan* has been doubtfully derived from the root of Lat. *sonare*, and *ielfete* (cf. the ON. form) from that of Lat. *albus*.

⁴ Object of *āræcean*.

⁵ Here = *from*; cf. 'by the roots.'

⁶ Cf. "Man shall not live by bread alone."

⁷ *Clifer-* is apparently related to *cleave* = *adhere*.

⁸ Translate, *with*. ⁹ See 64.

¹⁰ An interesting word, related to Mod. Eng. *leave*, Germ. *b(e)leiben*, Gr. *ληπαίειν* = *hold out, persist*; originally, therefore, *life* = *a holding out, continuance*. In German, *body*, one of its older meanings, is the commoner one for *Leib*. Here = *livelihood*.

¹¹ So in Fielding's *Amelia* (8.2):

On ðæm siextan dæge ðre Dryhten gecwæð: "Ācenne¹
 sēo eorðe nū cucu nīetenu on hiera cynrēne, and ðā
 crēopendan wyrmas, and eall dēorcynn on hiera cyn-
 rēnum." Hwæt²! ðā God geworhte, ðurh his wunderlican
 5 miht, eall nīetencynn on hiera cynrēnum, and ðā wildan
 dēor ðe on wudum eardiað, and eall ðæt fiðerfēte³ bið,
 of ðære foresædan eorðan, and eall wyrncynn ðā-ðe
 crēopende bēoð, and ðā rēðan lēon,⁴ ðe hēr on lande ne
 bēoð, and ðā swiftan tigres,⁴ and ða sellican pardes,⁴
 10 and ðā egeslican beran, and ðā ormætan elpas, ðā-ðe on
 Ēngla ðeode ācennede ne bēoð, and fela oðru cynn ðe gē
 ealle ne cunnon. Ðā bēoð langswēorede ðe libbað be
 gærse, swā-swā olfend⁵ and assa, hors and hrȳðeru,
 hēadēor and rāhdēor, and gehwile oðru; and ælc bið
 15 gelimplic tō his lifes tilunge. Wulfas, and lēon, and
 witodlice beran, habbað strangne sweoran, and sciertran⁶
 be⁷ dæle,⁷ and māran tūscas, tō hiera mētes tilunge, for-
 ðām-ðe hīe libbað hiera lif⁸ be rēaflāce, swā-swā gehwile
 oðru dēor⁹ ðe dēriað ðæm oðrum. Ðā elpas bēoð swā
 20 micle swilce oðre muntas,¹⁰ and hīe magon libban ðrēo
 hund gēara, and man mæg hīe wēnian tō wige mid

"I always love to speak *by* people
 as I find"; Shak., *M. V.* 1. 2. 58:
 "How say you *by* the French
 lord?"

¹ Cf. 126. 15 ff.

² Translate, *Lo!*

³ *Fiðer*-is akin to Lat. *quattuor*.

⁴ From Latin. With *pard* cf.
 Shakespeare's "Bearded like the
pard."

⁵ Not *elephant*, but *camel*. *Elp*
 (longer form, *elpend*) is *elephant*.

⁶ See 65.

⁷ Translate, *in part*.

⁸ See 168. 1.

⁹ Cf. Shakespeare's (*King Lear*
 3. 4. 143): "Mice and rats and such
 small *deer*." What is the German?

¹⁰ So the ME. *Bestiary* (ca.
 1220) says (l. 604): "*Elpes arn*

cræfte, swā ðæt menn wyrceað wighūs him on uppan, and of ðæm feohtað on hiera fierdinge; ðonne fliehð ælc hors¹ āfæred² ðurh ðā elpas, and, gif him hwā wiðstent, hē bið sōna oftreden.³ Ac wē nellað nā swiðor nū ymb ðis spreca.

5

On ðæm ilcan dæge ūre Dryhten wolde mannan gewyrcean of ðære ilcan eorðan, for-ðam-ðe on ðisum fierste āfēoll se dēofol of ðære hēalican heofonan, mid his gegadum, for his ūpāhæfednesse, intō helle wite. Ūre Dryhten cwæð be him on his hālgan godspelle,⁴ *In veri-* 10 *tate non stetit, quia veritas non est in eo* — “Hē ne wunode nā on sōðfæstnesse, for-ðam-ðe sēo sōðfæstnes nis nātes-hwōn on him.” God hine geworhte wundorlicne and fægerne. Ðā sceolde hē, gif hē wolde, weorðian his Scieppend mid micelre eaðmōdnesse, ðe hine swā mārne 15 gescēop. Ac hē ne dyde nā swā, ac mid dyrstigre mōdignesse cwæð⁵ ðæt hē wolde wyrcean his cynesetl, bufan Godes tunglum, ofer ðæra wolcna hēanesse on ðæm norðdæle, and bēon Gode gelic. Ðā forlēt hē ðone Ælmihtigan, ðe is eall sōðfæstnes, and nolde 20 habban his hlāfordscipe, ac wolde bēon him self on his

in. Inde riche, on bodi borlic [burly] *berges ilike*.”

¹ This seems to indicate that Ælfric employed Ambrose's adaptation of Basil's *Hexameron*, since the original does not contain this thought. Ambrose has (Bk. VI., Chap. V.): “Quid faciat equus, cum equus ejus perterrefactus tantæ bestiæ immanitate diffu-

giat.” Above, where elephants are compared to mountains, Basil has, *βουvol τῶν ὀρέων*; Ambrose, “velut quidam mobiles montes versantur in præliis,” etc.

² So Shak., *Macb.* 5. 1. 41: “A soldier, and afeard.”

³ See 142.

⁴ Jn. 8. 44.

⁵ Isa. 14. 13.

selfes anwealde. Ðā næfde hē nāne fæstnunge, ac fēoll sōna ādūne, mid eallum ðām englum ðe æt his rāde wæron, and hīe wurdon āwēnde tō āwiergdum dēoflum. Be ðām cwæð¹ se Hælend hēr on ðisum life, “Ic geseah
 5 ðone scuccan swā-swā scīnende lieget feallende ādūn drēorig of heofonum,” for-ðām-ðe hē āhrēas ungerydelice.

Ðā wolde God wyrcean, ðurh his wundorlican miht, mannan of eorðan, ðe mid ēaðmōdnesse sceolde geearnian ðone ilcan stēde on ðære engla gefērrædene ðe se dēofol
 10 forworhte mid his dystignesse; and God self cwæð ðā, swā-swā ūs sægð ðeos bōc, *Faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram, et reliqua*, etc., ðæt is on Engliscre spræce, “Uton gewyrcean mannan tō ūre anlicnesse and tō ūre gelicnesse, ðæt hē anweald
 15 hæbbe ofer eallum fiscum, and ofer fugolcynne, and ofer wildēorum,² and ofer eallum gesceafta.” Hēr gē magon gehieran ðā hālgan ðrīnesse and sōðe ānnesse ānre godcundnesse. “Uton wyrcean mannan”—ðær is sēo hālge ðrīnes. “Tō ūre ānlicnesse”—ðær is sēo ānnes, tō
 20 ānre ānlicnesse, nā tō ðrīm ānlicnessum. On ðæs mannes sāwle is Godes anlicnes, for-ðām is se mann sēlra³ ðonne ðā sāwullēasan nīetenu, ðe nān andgiet nabbað ymb hiera āgenne Scieppend. God ðā geworhte of ðære eorðan lāme,⁴ mid his hālgum handum, mannan tō his anlicnesse, and āblēow on his ansīene liflicne blæd; and hē wearð mann geworht on libbendre sāwle. God self ðā siððan gescēop him naman Adam, and of his ānum ribbe

¹ Lk. 10. 18.

² What is the etymology of *wilderness*? Cf. 35.

³ See 66.

⁴ See 24.

worhte him gemacan.¹ Hiere nama wæs Ēva, ūre² ealra mōdor. And God hīe ðā geblētsode mid ðisse blētsunge, “Weaxað and beoð gemenigfelde, and gefyllað ðā eorðan, and habbað eow anweald ofer ðā eorðan, and ofer sǣ fiscum, and ofer ðæm flēogendum fuglum, and ofer eallum ðæm nietenum ðe styriað ofer eorðan.” God gescēawode ðā eall his weorc, and hīe wæron swiðe gōd. And se siexta dæg wearð swā geendod.

And God ðā gefylde on ðæm seofodan dæge his weorc ðe hē worhte on wundorlicum dihte, and hine³ ðā geræste,¹⁰ and ðone dæg geblētsode, for-ðam-ðe hē on ðæm seofodan dæge geswāc his weorces.⁴ Næs hē nā wērig, ðeah-ðe hit swā āwriten sīe; nē he mid ealle ne geswāc ðā gesceafta tō edniwianne,⁵ ac hē geswāc ðæs dihtes⁴ ðæs dēoplican cræftes, swā ðæt hē selde cūðe siððan scieppan nolde, ac¹⁵ ðā ilcan geedniwian oð ende ðisse worulde, swā-swā ūre Hælend on his hālgan godspelle gecwæð,⁶ *Pater meus usque modo operatur, et ego operor*, ðæt is on Ænglisc, “Mīn Fæder wyrceð giet oð ðisne andweardan dæg, and ic eac wyrce.” Ælce gēare⁷ bið orf ācenned, and mēnn-²⁰isce⁸ mēnn⁸ tō mannum ācennede, ðā-ðe God gewyrceð swā-swā hē geworhte ðā ærran; and hē ne sciepeð nāne sǣwle būtan ðæm cildum ānum, and eall nietenu nabbað nāne sǣwle.⁹

¹ In Chaucer's *Sir Thopas* we have: “For in this world no womman is Worthy to be my make.” So in Spenser (*F. Q.* 3. 11. 2): “That was as trew in love as turtle to her make.”

² See 153. a.

³ See 184. b.

⁴ See 156. k.

⁵ See 142.

⁶ Jn. 5. 17.

⁷ See 176.

⁸ Translate, *human beings*.

⁹ Based upon Basil 82, where he is combating the theory of the transmigration of souls.

XIV.

THE SONG OF THE GLEEMAN.

(Beowulf 89-100.)

[Hrothgar, King of the Danes, builds a spacious hall for the assembly of his retainers. There, from time to time, they are entertained by minstrelsy, — sometimes that of a professional gleeman, and sometimes improvised by one of the warriors, or even by the king himself (cf. *Iliad* 9. 185-189).]

In reading the poetry, the paragraph of the Preface relating to the retention of MS. forms should be borne in mind.]

þær wæs hearpan swæg,
 swutol sang scopes.¹ Sægde sē þe cūpe [90]
 frumsceaft fīra feorran rēccan,
 cwæð² þæt se Ælmihtiga³ eorðan worhte,

¹ For the accord of harp and voice see p. 175, l. 11, and *Odyssey* 8. 266: "Now as the minstrel touched the lyre, he lifted up his voice in sweet song."

² Thorkelin, the first editor of *Beowulf*, already noticed the resemblance between this song and that of Iopas in Virgil (*Æn.* 1. 740-747), though this is Christianized in its execution. An earlier sketch of the same conception was that in the *Georgics* (2. 475-482), of which Coning-

ton says: "Virgil probably had in his mind here not only Lucretius and the Greek didactic poets, such as Xenophanes, Empedocles, and Aratus, but the legendary reputation of the poetic teachers of early Greece, such as Orpheus and Musæus. His own notion of an ancient bard is that of a hierophant of nature. . . . The conception belongs not to Augustan Rome, but to primitive Greece, where science was theological and imaginative, and verse the natu-

³ Cf. p. 124, l. 4 ff.

wlitebeorhtne wang, swā¹ wæter bebūgeð²;
 gesette³ Sigehrēpig sunnan⁴ qnd mōnan⁴
 lēoman tō lēohte landbūendum, [95]
 and gefrætwaðe foldan scēatas
 5 leomum⁵ qnd lēafum; lif ēac gescēop
 cynna⁶ gehwylcum pāra þe cwice hwyrfaþ.⁷
 Swā ðā drihtguman drēamum lifdon
 ēadiglice. [100]

ral vehicle of all knowledge and thought. It had, however, been partially realized by Lucretius, whose example exercised a strong influence on Virgil's imagination." As to the possibility of an Old English poet's being familiar with Virgil, compare the testimony of Bede (*Eccl. Hist.* 4. 2) concerning the pupils of Theodore and Hadrian: "Usque hodie supersunt de eorum discipulis qui Latinam Græcamque linguam

æque ut propriam, in qua nati sunt, norunt."

¹ Almost = *which*. In archaic German *so* is thus used: "Von allen, *so* da kamen."

² This phrase is found again in the *Andreas*. See p. 216, l. 18.

³ Cf. p. 125, l. 12 ff. ⁴ See 153. *b*.

⁵ See 111, and 174.

⁶ Dependent upon *gehwylcum* (154. *b*).

⁷ Here ends the song. The rest refers to Hrothgar's retainers.

XV.

THE ROUT OF THE ASSYRIANS.

(From the Judith.)

[Of this extract Ten Brink has said (*Early English Literature*): "To a lucid, well-constructed narrative are joined epic profusion, vigor, and animation. In the highest degree effective is the portrayal of Judith's return to Bethulia, of the warlike advance of the Hebrews, of the surprise of the Assyrian camp, the terror of the Assyrian nobles, who dare not disturb their lord in his rest, and finally of the disbandment and flight of the heathen host."]

The portion here given omits the discovery of Holofernes' dead body by the Assyrians. It is based upon the Apocryphal book of Judith, the first few verses of the fifteenth chapter, especially verses 2, 5, 7, and 11. For further particulars see my edition of the *Judith*.

Attention is called to the device employed for indicating parallel or synonymous expressions, which have constituted one of the chief difficulties of OE. poetry. The device consists in the enclosure between reference-letters of the parallel expressions, the synonyms being designated by the same letters. For an example, see p. 204, ll. 5-7.]

Pā wurdon bliðe burhsittende,¹
 syððan hī gehȳrdon² hū sēo hālge³ spræc [160]
 ofer hēanne⁴ weall. Hēre wæs on lustum,
 wið pæs fæstengeates⁵ folc ðnette,
 5 weras wif sƿmod⁶; wornum and hēapum,
 ðreatum⁷ and ðrymmum prungon and urnon
 ongēan ðā þeodnes mægð þūsendmælum, [165]

¹ See 28.

² See 19.

³ Here almost = and. Through-

⁴ See 55.

⁵ See 58. 1.

out the following poetry, remem-

⁶ Wif sometimes governs the

ber 25.

genitive; see 158.

⁷ See 220. .

- ealde ge geonge; æghwylcum¹ wearð
 men on ðære medobyrig mōd² ārēted,³
 syððan hie ongēaton þæt wæs⁴ Iūðith cumen
 eft tō ēðle,⁵ and ðā ofostlice
 5 hie⁶ mid ēaðmēdum in forlēton. [170]
 þā sēo glēawe hēt golde gefrætewod⁸
 hyre ðīnenne⁹ pancolmōde⁹
 þæs hērewæðan hēafod¹⁰ onwriðan,
 and hyt¹¹ tō¹² bēhðe¹² blōdig¹³ ætýwan¹¹
 10 þām burhlēodum,¹⁴ hū hyre¹¹ æt beaduwe¹⁵ ge- [175]
 spēow.¹⁶
 Spræc¹⁷ ðā sēo æðele tō eallum þām folce:—
 “Hēr gē magon sweetole, sigerōfe hæleð,¹⁸
 lēoda ræswan,¹⁸ on ðæs lāðestan
 hæðnes heaðorinces hēafod starian,
 15 Holofernus¹⁹ unlyfigendes,²⁰ [180]
 þe ūs monna mæst²¹ *morðra* gefrēmede,

¹ Belongs to *men*.² Subject.³ What is the normal form of this word (113)?⁴ Note the auxiliary: *was come*, not *had come*.⁵ See 23.⁶ Acc. sing.⁷ See 181.⁸ Modifies *glēawe*.⁹ Acc. sing.¹⁰ Object of *onwriðan*.¹¹ See 19.¹² = *as a sign*.¹³ Modifies *hyt*.¹⁴ Construe, and *ætýwan hýt*, *blōdig*, *þām burhlēodum*, *tō bēhðe hū hyre*, etc.¹⁵ Unusual form for *beadwe*, from *beadu*.¹⁶ See 190.¹⁷ For the order cf. Tennyson's line from the song in *The Princess*: "Rose a nurse of ninety years."¹⁸ See 152.¹⁹ Genitive.²⁰ *y* is sometimes found for *i*, as well as for *ie* (19).²¹ *Mæst* seems to have two

- sārra ^asorga^a, and þæt swyðor¹ gýt^a
 ycan² wolde; ac him ne ūðe³ God
 lengran lifes,⁴ þæt hē mid læððum ūs
 eġlan mōste⁵; ic him ealdor⁶ ððþrōng⁷ [185]
 5 þurh Godes fultum. Nū ic ^bgumena^b gehwæne³
 pyssa¹ ^bburglēoda^b biddan wylle,¹
^brandwiggendra^b, þæt gē recene ēow⁹
 fȳsan¹⁰ tō gefeohte; syððan ^cfrymða^c God^c,
^cārfæst Cyning^c, ēastan sēnde [190]
 10 lēohtne lēoman, berað ^dlinde^d forð,
^dbord^d for brēostum and byrnhoamas,
 scire helmas in sceaðena gemōng,
 fyllan² ^efolctogan^e fāgum sweordum,
 fāge ^efrumgāras^e. Fȳnd² syndon ēowere¹¹ [195]
 15 gedēmed tō ðeaðe and gē ^fdōm^f āgon,¹²
^ftīr^f æt tohtan, swā ēow getācnod hafað¹³
 mihtig Dryhten þurh mīne hand."
 Þā wearð ^gsnelra^g werod snūde gegearewod,

senses and two constructions in this and similar passages. In one it apparently = *chiefest*, and is construed with the preceding genitive; in the other = *most in number*, and is construed with the following genitive. Cf. *Andr.* 1447: "þā þe heardra mæst hearma gefrēmedan"; *Bēow.* 2645: "forðām hē manna mæst mārða gefrēmede"; etc.

¹ See above, p. 203, n. 20.

² See 19.

³ See 129.

⁴ See 159. a.

⁵ See 137.

⁶ Neuter.

⁷ See 142.

⁸ LWS. acc. of *gehwā*. See 154. b.

⁹ See 184. b.

¹⁰ Opt. pres. 2 plur.

¹¹ Construe, *ēowere fȳnd syndon gedēmed*, etc.

¹² See 127. What two words in this line have the same root? Which is the derivative?

¹³ Is this the usual form?

*cēnra² tō campe; stōpon¹ cynerōfe [200]
 secgas and gesiðas, bæron [sige]pūfas,
 fōron tō gefeohte forð on gerihte,
 hæleð² under helmum of³ ðære hālgan byrig
 5 on⁴ ðæt dægrēd sylf; *dynedan⁵ scildas,
 hlūde *hlummon⁶. þæs se hlanca gefeah⁵ [205]
 wulf in walde,⁶ and se wanna hrefn,
 wælgīfre fugel: wistan⁷ bēgen
 þæt him⁸ ðā þeodguman þōhton⁹ tilian
 10 fylle¹⁰ on fægum; ac him flēah¹¹ on lāst
 earn ætes¹² georn, ūrigfeðera,¹³ [210]
 salowigpāda¹⁴ sang hildelēoð,
 hyrnednebbas. Stōpon¹⁵ heaðorincas^b,
 b^bearnas^b tō beadowe c^cbordum^c¹⁵ beðeahte,

¹ See *steppan*.

² Nom. plur. See 43. 9.

³ = *from*, not *of*.

⁴ = *at*.

⁵ See *gefēon*.

⁶ Is this the usual form?

See 21.

⁷ Irregular for *wiston* (126).

⁸ Not reflexive.

⁹ See *ŋencean*.

¹⁰ = *feast*. See *Iliad* 22. 42:
 "Then quickly would dogs and
 vultures devour him on the
 field."

¹¹ See *flēon*.

¹² See 155. c.

¹³ See Shelley's description of
 the rooks, in the *Lines written*
among the Euganean Hills: —

Gathering round with wings all
 hoar,

Through the dewy mist they soar.

* * * * *

So their plumes of purple grain,
 Starred with drops of golden rain,
 Gleam, etc.

Perhaps Milton may have bor-
 rowed the word from OE. in *II*
Pens. 146: "dewy-feathered
 sleep."

¹⁴ Note the three similar epi-
 thets of the *earn*.

¹⁵ *Bord*, *border*, like *rand*,
 same meaning (see above, p. 204,
 l. 7), is poetically used for *shield*.
 So Gr. *trvs* (akin to Eng. *withe*)
 meant *a*) a circle or rim made of
willow; *b*) the outer edge or *rim*
 of the shield (like *ἄρρυξ*); *c*) the

- ^chwealfum lindum^c,¹ þā ðe hwile² ær
 ȝlōðodigra³ ^aedwīt^a þoledon, [215]
 hæðenra ^ahosp^a; ^bhim^b þæt hearde wearð
 æt ðām æscplegan⁴ eallum⁵ forgolden
 5 ^bAssyrium^b, syððan Ebrēas
 under gūðfanum gegān⁶ hæfdon⁶
 tō ðām fyrdrwīcum. Hie ðā frōmlīcē [220]
 lēton forð flēogan flāna scūras,
^childenæðdran^c of hornbogan,
 10 ^cstrælas^c stēdehearde; styrmdon hlūde
 grame gūðfrecan, gāras⁷ sēndon
 in heardra gemang. ^aHæleð^a wæron yrre,⁸ [225]
^alandbūende^a lāðum cynne,
 stōpon ^astyrnmōde^a, ^astērcedferhðe^a
 15 wręhton unsōfte ealdgeniðlan⁹

round *shield* itself. A good illustration of its use is in Euripides, *Tro.* 1196-97, where Hecuba is speaking of Hector's shield. Potter translates:—

Yet how sweet to trace
 The mark of his strong grasp, and
 on the verge
Of thy high orb (trvos) the sweat.

¹ The material for the weapon,
linden for shield.

² Acc. sing.: *for a time.*

³ Dependent on *edwīt.*

⁴ On *ash* as the designation of
 a *spear*, see Shakespeare, *Coriol.*
 3. 5. 112-115:—

Let me twine
 Mine arms about that body, where
 against

My grained *ash* an hundred times
 hath broke,
 And scarr'd the moon with splin-
 ters.

See also *Iliad* 22. 225 (where
 μέλιη, *ash*, is used for *spear*):
 "Stood leaning on his bronze-
 pointed (χαλκογλώχιος, like the
 ærgescōd of *Bēowulf* 2778)
ashen-spear." For *æscplega* cf.
 'sword-play.'

⁵ Agrees with *him* (164. *h*).

⁶ Note this pluperfect, formed
 with an auxiliary.

⁷ What is the meaning of the
gar- in Mod. Eng. *garlic*?

⁸ See 19.

⁹ Acc. plur. (168).

- medowērige¹; mundum² brugdon
 scealcas of scēaðum scīrmæled swyrd³ [230]
 eƿgum gecoste,⁴ slōgon eornoste
 Assiria⁵ °ōretmæcgas,
 5 °nīðhygende°, nānne ne sparedon
 þæs °hērefolces° hēanne⁶ ne rīcne
 °cwicera manna° þe hīe ofercuman mihton. [235]
 * * * * *
 Him⁷ mōn⁸ feaht on lāst,
 mægenēacen⁹ folc, oð se mæsta dæl
 10 þæs hēriges¹⁰ læg hilde gesæged
 on ðām sigewōnge, sweordum¹¹ gehēawen, [295]
 wulfum tō willan,¹² and ēac wælgifrum
 fuglum tō frōfre. Flugon ðā ðe lyfdon
 lāðra lindwiggendra.¹³ Him on lāste fōr
 15 swēot Ebrēa¹⁴ °sigor¹⁵ geweorðod°,
 °dōme gedȳrsod°; him¹⁶ fēng °Dryhten God° [300]
 fāgre on¹⁷ fultum,¹⁷ °Frēa ælmihtig°.
 °Hī° ðā frōmlīce fāgum swyrdum
 °hæleð higerōfe° hērpæð¹⁸ worhton

¹ Acc. plur.; agrees with *eald-
geniþlan*.

² See 174.

³ Acc. plur.; irregular for
sweord.

⁴ Agrees with *swyrd*. See
174. *d*.

⁵ Gen. plur.

⁶ From *hēan*, not *hēah*.

⁷ The Assyrians.

⁸ See 89. *e*.

⁹ See 147.

¹⁰ See 44. 2.

¹¹ See 174. *c*.

¹² = (*as*) a *delight to wolves*.

See 161. 2.

¹³ Depends on ðā.

¹⁴ Gen. plur.

¹⁵ Inst. without ending.

¹⁶ The Hebrews.

¹⁷ = *to (their) help*. For the
construction see 164. *e*.

¹⁸ Irregular for *hērpæð* (for
-*pæð*).

- purh lāðra geinƿng, linde hēowon,
 seildburh scāron: ⁴scēotend ⁴wāron [305]
 gūðe gegreƿnede, ⁴guman Ebrēisce⁴;
 þegnas on ðā tīd þearle gelyste¹
 5 gārgewinnes. þær on grēot gefēoll
 se hƿhsta² dæl hēafodgerīmes
 *Assiria³ ealdorduguðe,³ [310]
 *lāðan cynnes³: lƿthwōn becōm
 ewicera⁴ tō cƿððe. Cirdon² cynerōfe,
 10 wiggend⁵ on wiðertrod, ⁵wælsceƿ oninnan,⁶
⁶rēocende hræw⁶; rūm⁷ wæs tō nimanne
 londbūendum on ðām *lāðestan⁶, [315]
 hyra *ealdfēondum unlyfigendum⁶
 heolfrig hererēaf,— hyrsta⁸ scƿne,³
 15 bord and brād swyrd, brūne helmas,
 dyre² mādmas. Hæfdon dōmlīce
 on ðām folestēde fƿnd⁹ oferwunnen [320]
 eðelweardas,¹⁰ ealdhettende⁹
 swyrdum āswēfede¹¹; hīe on swaðe reƿston,
 20 þā ðe him tō life lāðost wāron
 ewicera cynna. Ðā sēo cnēoris eall,

¹ See 190. ² See 19.

³ Either dependent upon, or parallel to, *heafodgerīmes*.

⁴ Dependent on *lƿthwōn*.

⁵ For *ig* is sometimes found, as here, *igg*. What does this signify?

⁶ Governs *wælsceƿ* and *hræw*; the latter is an acc. plural.

⁷ Translate, *there was a chance*

for the natives to capture from the most hated ones (lāðestan for -um).

⁸ These nouns are all acc. plur.

⁹ Acc. plur. ¹⁰ Nom. plur.

¹¹ Supply *hæfdon*. With *āswēbban*, in the sense of 'slay,' cf. the similar use of the Lat. *sopire* and the Gr. *εὐράζειν* (the latter in Sophocles).

mægða mærost, ānes mōnðes fyrst,¹ [325]
 wlanc² wundenlocc² wāgon³ and læddon³
 tō ðære beorhtan byrig Bethuliam
 helmas and hupseax,⁴ hāre byrnan,
 5 gūðsceorp gumena golde gefrætewod,
 mærra⁵ mādma þonne mōn ænig [330]
 āsecgan mæge searopncelra⁶;
 eal þæt ðā ðeodguman prymme geēodon,
 cēne⁷ under cumblum on cōmpwige
 10 þurh Iūdithe⁸ glēawe lāre
 mægð⁸ mōdigre. *Hī* tō mēde⁹ hyre [335]
 of ðām sīðfate¹⁰ sylfre¹¹ brōhton
 eorlas æscrōfe Holofernes¹²
 sweord and swātigne¹³ helm, swylce ēac sīde byrnan,
 15 gerēnode rēadum golde, and eal þæt se rinca baldor
 swiðmōd¹⁴ since¹⁵ āhte oððe sundoryrfes,¹⁵ [340]
 bēaga¹⁵ and beorhtra mādma,¹⁵ hī þæt þære beorhtan
 idese
 āgēafon gearopncolre.

¹ See 170.² Agreeing with *cnēoris*.³ See 189. 2. ⁴ Acc. plur.⁵ Comp. and gen. plur.; see 60.2. The position would seem to require *mærran mādmas*.⁶ Depends on *ænig*.⁷ Modifies, or is parallel to, *ðeodguman*.⁸ Gen. sing.⁹ See Mayhew, *OE. Phonology*, § 365.¹⁰ See 47. 4; here the *a* intrudes even into the sing.¹¹ For *selfre* (166).¹² Genitive.¹³ Lit. *sweaty*, but in poetry *swāt* usually = *blōd*.¹⁴ Agrees with *baldor*.¹⁵ Dependent on *eal*.

XVI.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ANDREAS.

[The *Andreas* is a poem of about 1722 lines (the numbering differs according to the edition). Jacob Grimm considered it and the *Elene* to be (Preface to his edition, p. iv) "the most ancient and instructive productions of Old English poetry, next to the *Bēowulf*." With the help of Thilo, Grimm discovered (pp. xvi ff.) its source to be the *Acts of Andrew and Matthew*, written in Greek, and now published in Tischendorf's *Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha*, pp. 132-166. Besides this poem, there is a prose version which may be profitably consulted, and which is to be found in Bright's valuable *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, pp. 113-128. It is believed by many scholars that both these versions were made from a Latin translation of the Greek original, but this cannot be said to have been demonstrated, at least for the poem. The Greek original is discussed at length by Lipsius, *Die apokryphen Apostelgeschichten und Apostellegenden*, pp. 546 ff. A portion of the Greek, corresponding to lines 235-349, is printed in Appendix III.

According to Lipsius, the scene of the poem is the northern coast of the Black Sea; though the Old English poet had Africa in mind (cf. l. 198), perhaps because the region about Colchis had by some been called the inner or second Ethiopia. The Marmedonia (l. 30) or Mermedonia of our text has been identified with Myrmecium, Gr. *Μυρμηκίων*, near the modern Yenikale, in the Crimea. Here are supposed to have dwelt the Cimmerians of Homer, and here, in classic times, were settled various Scythian tribes. Of the Tauri (Crimea was anciently the *Tauric Chersonesus*) Herodotus says (4. 103): "They sacrifice to the virgin all who suffer shipwreck, and any Greeks they meet with driven on their coasts, in the following manner: having performed the preparatory ceremonies, they strike the head with a club; some say they throw the body down from a precipice. . . . The Tauri themselves say that this deity to whom they sacrifice is Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon" (cf. Euripides' *Iphigenia in Tauris*, and Goethe's *Iphigenie*). This reputation clung to the region, for Tertullian says (*Adv. Marcionem* 1. 1): "Pontum ferocissimas gentes inhabitare, parentum cadavera cum pecudibus cæsa convivio convorantes." Nor was the evil fame of the district diminished by the fact that Huns were settled here from the fourth to the sixth century, then Goths, and afterward Tartars.

The story of the poem, up to the beginning of our extract, is briefly this: St. Matthew was in imminent danger among the Mermedonians, a race of cannibals. In this extremity God appears to Andrew, and exhorts him to go to Matthew's assistance, which, after some reluctance, he prepares to do.

Bits of translation and interesting comments (not always correct), embracing much of our extract, are given by Brooke, *Hist. Early Eng. Lit.* pp. 169 ff., 413 ff.]

Conversation between Andrew and the Sea-Captain.

Gewāt¹ him pā *on ūhtan* *mid ærdæge* [235]
 ofer sandhleoðu tō sæs faruðe
 þrīste on gepance, qnd his þegnas mid,
 gangan² on grēote; gārsecg³ hlynede,⁴
 5 bēoton brimstrēamas. Se beorn wæs on⁵ hyhte,⁵
 syððan hē on waruðe wīdfæðme⁶ scip [240]
 mōdig gemētte. pā cōm ^bmorgen tōrht^b,
^bbēacna beorhtost^b, ofer breomo snēowan,
 hālig of heolstre; heofoncandel⁷ blāc⁸

¹ See 184. a. ² See 199. 1.

³ Sweet (*Engl. Stud.* 2. 314–316) explains this word as being, not a compound of *gār* and *secg* (= *spear* + *man*, according to Bosworth, as if a personification like Neptune with his trident; or = *spear* + *sedg*, with Leo, the tips of the waves being likened to spears), but as arising by metathesis from the Runic word *gāsric* (cf. the name of the Vandal king, Gaisaricus), as if *gās* + *ric*. The *gās*- would correspond to Old Norse *gelsa*, to

chafe, rage; the *-ric* as in Ger. *wütherich*; so that *gāsric* would = *the rager*.

⁴ Brooke translates this line: "Trampled o'er the shingle. Thundered loud the ocean."

⁵ Nearly = *joyful, rejoiced*. Gr. 'rejoiced with very great joy.'

⁶ Poetic license; Gr. 'a little ship.' Cf. the Homeric *κολλη νηῦς*.

⁷ = *the sun*. Of 'candle' the *Phil. Soc. Dict.* says: "One of the Latin words introduced at the English Conversion, and long associated chiefly with religious

⁸ See *blīcan*.

- ofer lagoflōdas. Hē ðær °lidweardas°
 prymlice prȳ °pegnas° geseah,¹ [245]
 °mōdiglice mēnn°, on mērebāte
 sittan sīðfrōme, swylce hīe ofer sǣ cōmon.²
 5 pæt³ wæs Drihten sylf, dugeða⁴ Wealdend,⁴
 ēce, ælmihtig, mid his ęnglum twām.
 Wǣron °hīe^d on gescirplan °scipfērendum°, [250]
 °eorlas^d onlice °ēaliðendum°,
 þonne hīe on flōdes fæðm⁵ ofer feorne weg
 10 on cald wæter cēolum⁶ lācað.⁷
 Hīe ðā gegrētte sē ðe on grēote stōd,
 fūs⁸ on⁸ faroðe frægn, reordade:— [255]
 “Hwanon cōmon⁹ gē cēolum liðan,
 mǣcræftige mēnn, on mērepissan
 15 āne¹⁰ ægflotan? hwanon ēagorstrēam
 ofer ȳða gewealc ēowic¹¹ brōhte?”
 Him þā qudswarode ælmihti¹² God, [260]
 swā¹³ pæt ne wiste sē ðe þæs wordes bād,¹⁴

observances. . . . This sacred character of the word bears on the OE. poetic compounds.” Cf. *Rom. and Jul.* 3. 5. 9.: “Night’s candles are burnt out.” See also Shakespeare’s metaphorical sense of *lamp*, and cf. the Gr. *λαμπάς*, Lat. *lampas*, in poetical use.

¹ Not in MS.

² = *had come*.

³ What is the antecedent of *pæt*?

⁴ = *Lord of hosts*.

⁵ = *expanse*, originally *embracing arms, embrace*.

⁶ Not *keel*, but *ship*.

⁷ The radical meaning is, *to move in any swift or impetuous manner*.

⁸ = *ready, eager for*. One would expect the acc. *faroð*.

⁹ See 200. 1. ¹⁰ Inst. sing.

¹¹ See 81. 1. ¹² See 28.

¹³ = *in such a manner*. One is inclined to substitute *ŵeah*, as making better sense.

¹⁴ See *bīdan*, and 156. l.

- hwæt sē manna wæs meðelhēgendra,¹
 þe hē þær on waroðe wiðþingode:—
 “Wē of Marmedonia mægðe syndon
 feorran gefērede; ūs mid flōde bær [265]
 5 on hranrāde² *hēahstefn³ naca*,
 *snellic sāmearh*⁴ snūde⁵ bewunden,⁶
 oð-þæt wē pissa lēoda land gesōhton
 wære⁶ bewrecene, swā ūs wind fordrāf.”
 Him þā Andreas eaðmōd oncwæð:— [270]
 10 “Wolde ic þē biddan, þēh⁷ ic þē bēaga^b lýt
 bincweorðunga^b syllan meahte,
 þæt þū ūs gebrōhte ebrante⁸ cēole^c,
 ehea hornscipe^c ofer hwæles eðel
 on þære mægðe; bið⁹ ðē meorð¹⁰ wið God, [275]
 15 þæt þū ūs on lāde liðe weorðe.”
 Eft him ondswarode æðelinga Helm¹¹
 of¹² yðlide, engla Scippend:—
 “Ne magon þær gewunian wiðfērende,

¹ Cf. the Homeric μέροψ as an epithet, and in later use as an equivalent, of *men, mortals* (so *Il.* 2. 285), and see p. 222, l. 9.

² With this sense of *rād, road*, may be compared the Gr. κέλυνθος, πόρος, as in the Homeric *ἰχθυόεντα κέλυνθα* (*Od.* 3. 177), *fishy roads*; see also Æschylus' *πόρον ολωνῶν* (*Prom.* 281), *track of birds*.

³ Cf. the Gr. *ὑψίπτερος*.

⁴ Cf. *Od.* 4. 708: “Swift ships, that serve men for horses on the sea” (ἀλός ἵπποι). See p. 226, l. 2.

⁵ = *encompassed with speed, swift*.

⁶ An unusual word for *ocean*.

⁷ In this poem, *ea* (ēa) not seldom becomes *e* (ē), especially before palatal consonants (10).

⁸ See 174. *a*.

⁹ Future sense, as frequently with *bið*.

¹⁰ Anglian form for WS. *mēð*, related to Gr. *μσθός* (Mayhew, *O.E. Phon.* § 365).

¹¹ Not *helmet*, but *protector*.

¹² = *from*, as often.

- nē þær ęlpēodige eardes¹ brūcað, [280]
 ah in þære ceastre cwealm² prōwiað,
 þā ðe feorran þyder feorh³ gelædaþ³;
 qnd þū wilnast⁴ nū ofer wīdne mēre,
 5 þæt ðū on þā fægðe þīne fēore spilde? ”
 Him þā Andreas āgef qndsware:— [285]
 “ Ūsic lust hwęteð⁵ on þā lēodmearce,
 mycel mōdes hiht⁶ tō þære mæran byrig,
 þeoden⁷ lēofesta, gif þū ūs þīne⁸ wilt
 10 on mērefaroðe miltse gecyðan.”
 Him qndswarode ęngla þeoden, [290]
 Nęregend⁹ fira, of nacan¹⁰ stefne:—
 “ Wē ðe ēstlice mid ūs willað
 fęrgan⁹ frēolice ofer fiscoes¹¹ bæð¹¹
 15 efne tō þām lande, þær¹² þē lust myneð
 tō gesēcanne, syððan¹³ gē ēowre [295]
 gafulrædenne āgifen habbað,
 sceattas gescrifene; swā ēow scipweardas
 āra¹⁴ ofer yðbord unnan willað.”
 20 Him¹⁵ þā ofstlice Andreas wið,
 winepearfende, wordum mælde:— [300]

¹ See 156. e.² Acc.³ Periphrastic for ‘go.’⁴ Elliptic, like Shakespeare’s (*M. W. 3. 2. 88*) “I *will* to my honest knight.”⁵ A following verb of motion understood.⁶ Here = *bent*.⁷ Formed from *ſeod*, as *dryht-**en* from *dryht*; cf. *cyning*, with a different ending, from *cyn*.⁸ Agrees with *miltse*.⁹ See 18. ¹⁰ Gen. sing.¹¹ Kenning (215) for ‘ocean.’¹² Almost = *that*. Cf. *there* inMod. Eng. *thereto*.¹³ = *as soon as*.¹⁴ MS. *aras*. See 156. i.¹⁵ Governed by *wið*.

- "Næbbe ic fæted gold ne feohgestrēon,
 welan ne wiste,¹ ne wīra gespann,
 landes² ne locenra bēaga,³ þæt ic þē mæge "lust"
 āhwęttan,
 "willan" in worulde, swā ðū worde becwist.⁴"
- 5 Him þā beorna Breogo, þær⁵ hē on bolcan sæt, [305]
 ofer waroða⁶ geweorp⁶ wiðþingode:—
 "Hū gewearð þē þæs,⁷ wine lēofesta,
 ðæt ðū sēbeorgas sēcan woldes,⁸
 mērestrēama gemet, mǣðmum bedǣled
 10 ofer cald cleofu⁹ cēoles¹⁰ nēosan? [310]
 Nafast þē tō frōfre on faroðstræte
 hlāfes wiste ne hlutterne¹¹
 drync tō dugoðe¹²? Is se drohtað strang
 þām þe lagolāde lange¹³ cunnap."
 15 Ðā him Andreas ðurh ƿndsware [315]

¹ Not the verb.

² The construction suddenly changes to the genitive, as if some word like *āht*, *aught*, had been introduced. The poet is apparently trying to adapt to this place the *landes* and *locenra bēaga* of *Bēowulf* 2296, there a partitive genitive.

³ Now only existing as *bee*, a nautical term for a ring or hoop of metal. See *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*².

⁴ See *becweðan*.

⁵ Nearly = *from where*.

⁶ Kemble translates, *the dash-
ing of the waves*; but *waroð*

does not mean *wave*. I would suggest *the smiting of the shores*, perhaps meaning the plunging of the breakers.

⁷ Anticipatory of the relative sentence, *þæt þū*, etc.

⁸ On the omission of final *t*, see 95.

⁹ See *clif*, and 20.

¹⁰ See 156. *m*.

¹¹ An instance of an originally long vowel rendered short by the gemination of the following consonant.

¹² The Greek has *διατροφήν*, *sustenance* (p. 240).

¹³ Adj.

wīs on gewitte, wordhord¹ onlēac¹: —
 “Ne gedafenað² þē, nū þē Dryhten geaf³
 welan qnd wiste qnd woruldspēde,
 ðæt ðū qndsware⁴ mid oferhygdum,
 5 sēce sārwide⁵; sēltre bið æghwām [320]
 þæt hē ēaðmēdum⁶ ęllorfūsne
 oncnāwe cūðlice, swā þæt Crīst bebēad,
 þēoden prymfæst. Wē his þegnas⁷ synd,
 gecoren tō cęmpum. Hē is Cyning on⁸ riht,⁸
 10 Wealdend qnd Wyrhta wuldorþrymmes, [325]
 ān ēce God eallra gesceafta,
 swā hē ealle befēhð ānes⁹ *cræfte*
 hefon¹⁰ qnd eorðan *hālgum mihtum*,
 sigora sēlost.¹¹ Hē ðæt sylfa cwæð,
 15 Fæder folca¹² gehwæs, qnd ūs fēran hēt [330]
 geond ginne grund gāsta¹³ strēonan: —
 ‘Farað¹⁴ nū geond ealle eorðan scēatas¹⁵
 emne swā wīde swā wæter bebūgeð,¹⁶

¹ That is, *spoke*. ² See 190.

³ Translate, *hath given*.

⁴ Acc. sing.

⁵ Inst. sing., parallel with *mid oferhygdum* (174).

⁶ Perhaps adv. (72).

⁷ When did the word *thane* cease to be employed in literature?

⁸ Either = *rightfully, by rights*, or perhaps an adj. *onriht* = *legitimate, rightful*.

⁹ = *sole*, lit. of *one* (*alone*).

¹⁰ Unusual for *heofon*.

¹¹ One is inclined to substitute *sęllend, bestower*, which occurs three times with *sigora* in the poetry, whereas *sigora sēlost* is otherwise unknown.

¹² Dependent on *gehwæs*.

¹³ See 156. n; 199. 1.

¹⁴ An interesting parallel to this paraphrase (a free one even in the Greek original) of Matt. 10. 1 ff. is found in the poem of *Christ*, 480–489.

¹⁵ MS. *sceattas*.

¹⁶ Cf. p. 201, l. 1.

- oððe stędewangas stræte¹ gelicgaþ²;
 bodiað æfter burgum beorhtne gelēafan [335]
 ofer foldan fæðm; ic ēow freoðo healde.³
 Ne ðurfan⁴ gē on þā fōre frætwe lādan,⁵
 5 gold ne seolfor; ic ēow gōda gehwæs⁶
 on ēowerne āgenne dōm ēst āhwette.⁷
 Nū ðū seolfa⁸ miht sīð ūserne⁹ [340]
 gehȳran hygeþancol¹⁰; ic sceal hraðe cunnan,
 hƿæt ðū ūs tō¹¹ duguðum¹¹ gedōn wille.”
 10 Him þā qndswarode ēce¹² Dryhten:—
 “Gif gē syndon þegnas þæs¹³ þe prym āhōf
 ofer middangeard, swā gē mē secgap, [345]
 qnd gē gehēoldon¹⁴ þæt ēow se Hālgā bēad,
 þonne ic ēow mid gefēan fērian wille
 15 ofer brimstrēamas, swā gē bēnan¹⁵ sint.”
 þā in cēol stigon¹⁶ collenfyrhðe,¹⁷
 ellenrōfe; æghwylcum wearð [350]
 on mērefaroðe mōd geblissod.
 Ðā ofer ȳða geswing Andreas ongann
 20 mēreliðendum¹⁸ miltsa¹⁹ biddan²⁰

¹ Acc. sing. ² = border. *fits*; Gr. τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν, (*as a*)

³ Future sense. *kindness.* ¹² MS. *ēce.*

⁴ For *ðurfon* (131). ¹³ = *of that one, of him.*

⁵ Not *lead*, but *carry* (Gr. βαρύνειν). ¹⁴ Translate, *have kept, ob-*
served.

⁶ Dependent on *ēst*. ¹⁵ = *petitioners.*

⁷ = *supply*; not the normal ¹⁶ So in Latin: *ascendere navem.*
 sense of the word. ¹⁷ *-fyrhðe* irregular for *-ferhðe*.

⁸ See *self*, and 21. ¹⁸ = *for the seafarers.*

⁹ See 81. 1. ¹⁹ See 156. *b.*

¹⁰ Agrees with *ðū*. ²⁰ *Biddan* here takes three
¹¹ = *for (our) benefit*, lit. *bene-* cases after it. Explain.

wuldres Aldor, qnd þus wordum cwæð:—
 “Forgife þē *Dryhten* dōmweorðunga— [355]
 willan in worulde, qnd in wuldre blæd—
 Meotud manneynnes, swā ðū mē hafast¹
 5 on þyssum siðfæte sybbe gecyðed!”

The Voyage.—Storm at Sea.

Gesæt him þā se hālga Holmwearde² nēah,
 æðele be Æðelum. Æfre ic ne hýrde [360]
 þon³ cymlicor cēol gehladenne⁴
 hēahgestrēonum. ^bHæleð^b insæton,
 10 ^bþeodnas^b þrymfulle, ^bpegnas^b wlitige.
 Ðā reordode rīce þeoden,
 ēce, ælmihtig, heht⁵ his *engel*^a gān, [365]
 mārne maguþegn^a, qnd mēte syllan,⁶
 frēfran fēasceaftne⁷ ofer flōdes wylm,
 15 þæt hīe þē⁸ eað⁹ mihton ofer yða geþring
 drohtað ādrēogan. þā ^bgedrēfed^b wearð,
^bonhrēred^b hwælmēre; hornfisc plegode, [370]
 glād¹⁰ geond gārsecg, qnd se græga mæw

¹ Is this the normal form?

² Possibly (with Grein) =
guardian of the tiller or helm;
 but see Vocabulary.

³ = *than that*, inst. of *ðæt*.

⁴ This sentence seems to be
 imitated from *Bēow.* 38–39:—

Ne hýrde ic cymlicor cēol gegyrwan
 hildewæpnum and heaðowædum.

Note that the past participle is
 substituted in the passage from

Andreas for the infinitive of *Bēowulf*. The former construction
 is unusual.

⁵ Anglian (probably identical
 with the original) form *for hæt*
 (110).

⁶ For *sellan*.

⁷ Meaning Andrew, though the
 next line has *hīe*.

⁸ For *ðy* (84).

⁹ For *ieð*.

¹⁰ See *glīdan*.

wælgifre¹ wand; wedercandel swearc,²
 windas wēoxon,³ wāgas grundon,
 strēamas styredon, strēngas gurrōn,⁴
 wædo gewætte⁵; wætereḡsa stōd⁶ [375]
 5 prēata prȳðum. þegnas wurdon

¹ Agrees with *māw*.

² See *sweorcan*.

³ There is no hint of any extraordinary commotion, much less of a storm, in the original. Of all this long description there is nothing except, "They were troubled because of the sea." Brooke says (p. 416): "The storm is now described in words that come, one after another, short, heavy, and springing, like the blows of the waves, and the gusts of wind. We know as we read that the writer had seen the thing."

⁴ See *georran*.

⁵ Part of Baskervill's note, in his edition, is: "*wædo gewætte, the wet weeds (sails); wet with waters, Kemble; waves swelled, Grein; replebatur aquis, vadium madefiebat, Grimm; wædo gewætte* is in apposition with *strengas*." *Wædo* (with short æ) might be nom. (acc.) plur. of *wæd, sea*. But the phrase is obscure.

⁶ A peculiar use of *standan*, to indicate motion rather than rest. In Mod. Eng. this general

sense is represented by phrases like 'stand back,' 'stand off from shore,' 'stand up,' 'stand out,' etc. In OE. poetry, *standan* is frequently used with *ege* or *egesa* (similarly in ON.); thus in Ps. 104. 33 (105. 38), *cecidit timor eorum super eos: him þær egesa . . . stōd*, where the King James version has, *the fear of them fell upon them*. The transformation of this idiom into *stand in awe of* is interesting. Note that the dative is still retained in this quotation, of about A.D. 1380 (*Sir Ferumbras* 408): "Of whame *men stondeð aye*" [*i.e.* *awe*]. However, *men* being eventually understood as nom. in such a sentence as the last (cf. *Towneley Mysteries*, 305 [ab. 1460]: "*I stand great aghe*"), *in* was supplied before *awe*, as in this from Lydgate (ab. 1413): "Of theyre lord and god to stande *in awen*." See *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *awe*. The Scandinavian influence in Middle English confirmed the idiom, and assisted in its development.

- ācolmōde; ænig¹ ne¹ wēnde,²
 þæt hē lifgende land begēte,
 þāra³ þe mid Andreas on ēagorstrēam
 cēol gesōhte. Næs⁴ him cūð þā gýt, [38o]
 5 hwā þām sǣflotan sund⁵ wisode.
 Him þā *se hālga* on holmwege
 ofer ārgeblond *Andreas* þā gīt,
 þegn pēodenhold, þanc gesægde
 ricum Rǣsboran, þā hē gereordod wæs:— [38s]
 10 “Ðē pissa swǣsenda⁶ b⁷sōðfæst Meotud^b
 b⁷lifes Lēohtfruma^b lēan forgilde,
 b⁷weoruda Waldend,^b qnd þē wist⁷ gife
 heofonlicne hlāf, swā ðū °hyldo^c wið mē
 ofer firigendstrēam⁸ °frēode^c gecyðdest! [39o]
 15 Nū synt geþrēade °þegnas mīne^d,
 °geonge gūðrincas^d; °gārsecg^e hlymmeð,
 °geofon⁹ gēotende^e; grund¹⁰ is onhrēred,¹¹
 dēope¹² gedrēfed; f¹³duguð^f is geswēnced,

¹ Translate, *no one*. ² See 4.

³ Dependent on ænig.

⁴ For lines 4–14 the Greek has:
 “Andrew answered and said unto
 Jesus, not knowing that it was
 Jesus, The Lord give thee heav-
 enly bread from his kingdom.”

⁵ = either *ocean* or *course*, prob-
 ably the latter; cf. p. 226, l. 2.

⁶ See 153. e.

⁷ = *as food*.

⁸ For *firgenstrēam*.

⁹ MS. *heofon*; but this seems
 like an echo of *Bēow.* 1690–91:—

syððan flōd ofslōh,
 gifen gēotende

(= *streaming sea*; *rushing sea*,
 Garnett; *gurgling currents*, Hall;
rushing ocean, Earle).

¹⁰ Probably = *sea*; an unusual
 sense. Cf. p. 223, l. 1.

¹¹ See p. 218, ll. 16, 17.

¹² Adv.

¹³ Related to Ger. *tugend* (cf.
 30), OE. *dugan* (128), and Mod.
 Eng. *doughty*. There is an inter-
 esting OE. phrase, *duguð* and
geoguð (cf. *Bēow.* 160, etc.),

- 'mōdigra mægen^f myclum¹ gebysgod." [395]
 Him of holme² oncwæð hæleða Scyppend:—
 "Læt nū gefērian *flotan^{*} ūserne
 lid^{} tō lande ofer lagufæsten,
 5 qnd þonne gebīdan³ beornas þīne,
 āras on earde, hwænne⁴ þū eft cyme." [400]
 Ēdre⁵ him pā ^beorlas^b āgēfan⁶ qndsware,
^bpegnas þrothearde^b—pafigan⁷ ne woldon,
 ðæt hīe forlēton æt lides stefnan⁸
 10 lēofne lārēow, qnd him⁹ land curon—
 "Hwider hweorfað wē hlāfordlēase, [405]
 gēomormōde, Gode¹⁰ orfeorme,
 synnum¹¹ wunde, gif wē swicað þā¹²?
 Wē¹³ bīoð *lāðe^c on landa gehwām,
 15 folcum *fracoðe^c, þonne fira bearn,
 ellenrōfe, æht¹⁴ besittap, [410]

which almost = *knights and squires*. The word is worth a little study.

¹ See 72.

² Perhaps mistaken for *helman*, the *helm* of the ship.

³ Construe, *læt þīne beornas gebīdan*.

⁴ Here = *until*.

⁵ For *ædre*.

⁶ For *āgēafon*. ⁷ See 18.

⁸ See *stefna*, a collateral form of *stefn*.

⁹ See 184. *a*. ¹⁰ See 165. 1.

¹¹ See 174. *d*. ¹² See 164. *o*.

¹³ This reply is original with the poet, and exhibits a characteristic

trait of our ancestors,—loyalty to a rightful lord. See Gummere, *Germanic Origins*, pp. 261–269; to the citations given there might be added the account of Cynewulf and Cyneheard, from the Saxon Chronicle for 755. One sentence from it will illustrate: “Qnd þā cuædon hīe þæt him nænig mæg lēofra nāre þonne hīera hlāford, qnd hīe nāfre his banan folgian noldon.”

¹⁴ *Æht* (sometimes *eaht*) is not to be confounded with *æht* (4); *æht besittan* = *sit in council*; here almost = *consult, discuss, debate*.

hwylc hira sēlost¹ symle gelæste
 hlāforde² æt hilde, þonne hand ƿnd rƿnd
 on beaduwanġe billum forgrunden³
 æt niðpleġan nearu þrōwedon."

Andrew relates Christ's Stilling of the Tempest.

- 5 þā reordade "rice þēoden", [415]
 "wǣrfæst Cining" word stunde⁴ āhōf: —
 "Gif ðū þegn sīe þrymsittendes
 Wuldorcyninges, swā ðū worde becwist,
 reƿce þā gerynu, hū hē reordberend⁵
 10 lārde under lyfte. Lang is þes siðfæt [420]
 ofer fealuwne flōd: frēfra þīne
 mæcgas on mōde. Mycel is nū gēna
 lād ofer lagustrēam, land swiðe feorr
 tō gesēcanne⁶; sand is geblōnden,⁷

¹ Adv. (76).

² In Carlyle's *Past and Present* (Bk. 3, Chap. 10) occurs this piece of etymologizing: "Ironcutter, at the end of the campaign, did not turn off his thousand fighters, but said to them: 'Noble fighters, this is the land we have gained; be I Lord in it,—what we will call *Law-ward*, maintainer and keeper of Heaven's *Laws*: be I *Law-ward*, or in brief orthoepy *Lord* in it, and be ye Loyal Men around me in it.'" Again (Chap. 13): "If no pious *Law-ward* would remember it, always some pious

Lady ('*Hlaƿ-dig*,' Benefactress, '*Loaf-giveress*,' they say she is,—blessings on her beautiful heart!) was there." So Ruskin, in *Sesame and Lilies* (Of Queens' Gardens): "Lady means 'bread-giver' or 'loaf-giver,' and Lord means 'maintainer of laws.'"

Are these etymologies correct?

³ MS. *foregrunden*.

⁴ = at this time, now.

⁵ Acc. plur. (43. 6). See p. 213, note 1.

⁶ Cf. our modern 'far to seek.'

⁷ Cf. *Æn.* 1. 107: "furit æstus harenis."

- grund¹ wið grēote. God ēaðe mæg [425]
 hēaðolīðendum² helpe³ gefrēmmān.⁴”
 Ongan þā glēawlice *gingran sīne*
 wuldorspēdige weras wordum trymman:—
 5 “Gē þæt gehogodon, þā gē on holm stigon,
 þæt gē on fāra⁵ fole feorh⁶ gelæddon,⁶ [430]
 qnd for Dryhtnes lufan⁷ dēað prōwodon⁸
 on Ælmyrcna⁹ ēðelrice,
 sāwle¹⁰ gesealdon.⁸ Ic þæt sylfa wāt,
 10 þæt ūs gescyldeð Scyppend engla,
 weoruda Dryhten. Wæteregeasa sceal, [435]
 geðyð¹¹ qnd geðrēatod purh prýðcining,
 lagu lácende liðra wyrðan.¹²
 Swā¹³ gesælde¹⁴ iu, þæt wē on sēbāte
 15 ofer waruðgewinn wæda¹⁵ cunnedan
 faroðridende: frēcne pūhton [440]
 egle ēalāda; ēagorstrēamas
 bēoton bordstæðu; brim oft oncwæð,
 yð oðerre.¹⁶ Hwīlum uppāstōd

¹ Probably = *sea*. Cf. p. 220, note 10.

² Perhaps for *hēahðo-*, in the sense of *the high sea*; cf. Lat. *altum*. ³ Acc. sing.

⁴ It is not till this point is reached, in the Greek original, that the journey is begun!

⁵ From *fāh* (43. 3).

⁶ Periphrastic, something like our ‘directed your steps.’

⁷ From the weak *lufe*.

⁸ Optative.

⁹ *Allmurk(y) = Ethiopians*; but the poet is here mistaken.

See the prefatory remarks, p. 210.

¹⁰ Here = *life*. ¹¹ Cf. p. 227, l. 19.

¹² For *weorðan*.

¹³ Brooke remarks (p. 417): “It is a happy situation which the poet conceives, for Andrew, not knowing that Christ himself is seated beside him in the stern, tells Christ a story of Christ.” Cf. Mk. 4. 36 ff.

¹⁴ See 190. ¹⁵ See 156. *d*.

¹⁶ Dat. sing. Cf. Ps. 42. 7.

- of brimes bōsme on bātes fæðm
 egesa ofer yðlid. Ælmihtig pær, [445]
 Meotud mancynnes, on mērepyssan
 beorht bāsnode. Beornas wurdon
 5 forhte on mōde; friðes¹ wilnedon,
 miltsa¹ tō² Mærum.³ pā sēo mēnigo ongan
 clypian on cēole; Cyning sōna ārās, [450]
 engla Ēadgifa yðum⁴ stilde,
 wāteres wælmum; windas prēade;
 10 sē sessade,⁵ smylte wurdon
 mērestreāma gemeotu.⁶ Ðā ūre mōd āhlōh,⁷
 syððan wē gesēgon⁸ under swegles gang [455]
 windas ond wægās ond wāterbrōgan
 forhte gewordne for Frēan⁹ egesan.
 15 For-þan ic ēow tō sōðe sēcgan wille,
 pæt nāfre¹⁰ forlæteð lifgende God
 eorl on eorðan, gif his ellen dēah.¹¹ [460]
 Swā hlēoðrode hālig cēnpa
 ðēawum¹² gepancul; þegnas lārde
 20 ēadig ðreta,¹³ eorlas trymede,
 ðð-ðæt hīe sēmninga slāp oferēode

¹ See 156. a.² Here = *from*.³ Meaning Christ.⁴ See 164. i.⁵ This word does not otherwise occur, but the meaning is obvious. There is a noun *sess*, meaning *seat*.⁶ See *gemet*, and 20.⁷ See 107.⁸ Anglian form of *gesāwon* (106).⁹ See 153. d.¹⁰ This gnomic sentence resembles that in *Bēow.* 572-573. Perhaps it is imitated from the Latin proverb, "Fortune favors the brave."¹¹ See 128.¹² See 174. d.¹³ Usually *ðretta*.

mæðe¹ be mæste. Mære sweoðerade, [465]
 ȳða ongin eft oncyrde,
 hrēoh holmþracu. Þā þām hālgan wearð
 æfter gryrehwile gāst geblissod.

Andrew desires Instruction in Seamanship.

- 5 Ongan þā reordigan rædum snottor,
 wis on gewitte wordlocan onspēonn²: — [470]
 “Næfre ic sǣlidan³ sēlran mētte,
 mǣcræftigran, þæs-ðe⁴ mē þynceð,
 rōwend rōfran, rædsnotterran,
 10 wordes wīsrān. Ic wille þē,
 eorl unforcūð, ānre⁵ nū gēna [475]
 bēne biddan: þeah ic þē *bēaga*⁶ lýt,
 sincweorðunga, syllan mihte,⁷
 fætedsinces, wolde ic frēondscipe,⁸
 15 þeoden prymfæst, þinne, gif ic mehte,⁷
 begitan gōdne. þæs⁹ ðū gife hlēotest¹⁰ [480]
 hāligne hyht on heofonþrymme,
 gif ðū lidwērigum lārna þinra
 ēste¹¹ wyrðest. Wolde ic ānes¹² tō ðē,
 20 cynerōf hæleð, cræftes nēosan, —
 ðæt ðū mē getǣhte, nū þē tīr¹³ Cyning [485]
 onð miht forgef,¹⁴ manna Scyppend,

¹ Agrees with *hie*.

² See *onspannan*.

³ Acc. sing.

⁴ Here = *so far as, as* (157. 1).

⁵ See 156. *b*.

⁷ Variants of *meahte*.

⁸ Object of *begitan*.

⁹ = *for that*.

¹⁰ Future sense.

¹¹ See 165.

¹² See 156. *m*.

¹³ Acc. sing.

¹⁴ Variant of *forgeaf*.

- hū ðū *wægflotan* wære bestēmdon,¹
 sæhengeste sund² wīse.
 Ic wæs on³ gifeðe³ iū qnd nū
 syxtýne siðum⁴ on sǣbāte, [490]
 5 ^bmære^b hrērendum⁵ mundum⁶ frēorig,⁷
^bēagorstrēamas^b — is ðys⁸ āne⁹ mā —,
 swā¹⁰ ic æfre ne geseah ænigne mann,
 prýðbearn hǣleð,¹¹ þē gelicne
 stēoran ofer stæfnan. Strēamwelm hwileð,¹² [495]
 10 bēatað¹³ brimstæðo; is þes bāt ful scrid,
 færeð fāmigheals fugole¹⁴ gelicost,
 glīdeð on geofone. Ic georne wāt,
 þæt ic æfre ne geseah ofer ȳrlāde,¹⁵
 on sǣleodan¹⁶ syllicran¹⁷ cræft. [500]
 15 Is þon¹⁸ gelicost,¹⁹ swā²⁰ hē²¹ on landsceape²²

¹ For *bestēmdan*, the (weak) past part., according to Wülker. It would then agree with *wægflotan* (dat. sing.).

² See p. 213, note 4, and p. 220, l. 5. ³ = *by chance*.

⁴ See 176. 1.

⁵ Governs *mære* (and *ēagorstrēamas*), and agrees with *mundum*. ⁶ = *in hands*?

⁷ Agrees with *ic*.

⁸ For *ȳs*, neut. nom. sing.

⁹ Weak; agrees with *ȳs*. *This makes another journey*, added to the sixteen. The Greek has, "Behold, this is the seventeenth." Brooke (p. 414) attributes this to the OE. poet. ¹⁰ Almost = *yet*.

¹¹ It is unusual to have two synonymous nouns thus joined.

¹² See *hwelan*.

¹³ Unusual ending of 3 sing.

¹⁴ Cf. *Odyssey* 7. 36: "Their ships are swift as the flight of a bird." See also *Od.* 13. 86-87; 11. 125.

¹⁵ MS. *ȳrlāfe*, which would mean *sand*, that which is *left* by the waves. ¹⁶ See *sǣlida*.

¹⁷ For *sel-*, contracted from *seld-*, the root of *seldom*.

¹⁸ = *to that*.

¹⁹ For *gelicost*; see l. 11.

²⁰ = *as if*. ²¹ = *the boat* (*bāt*).

²² = simply *land*; the Greek has: *τῆς τῆς γῆς*.

stille stande, þær hine ^astorm ne mæg,
^awind ^aāwēcgan, nē wæterflōdas
 breacan brōndstæfne; hwæðere on brim snēoweð¹
 snel under² segle.³ Ðū eart seolfa geong, [505]
 5 wīgendra hlēo, nālas wintrum frōd:
 hafast þē on fyrhðe, faroðlācende,⁴
 eorles ƿndsware, æghwylces⁴ canst
 worda⁵ for⁶ worulde wislic andgit.⁷”

The Pilot recognizes God's Presence with Andrew.

Him ƿndswarode ēce Dryhten: — [510]
 10 “Oft þæt gesæleð, þæt wē on sālāde,
^ascipum^a under⁸ scealcum, þonne scēor⁹ cymeð,
 brecað¹⁰ ofer bæðweg ^abrimhengestum^a.
 Hwīlum ūs on ƿðum earfoðlice
 gesæleð on sāwe,¹¹ þēh¹² wē siðnesan [515]
 15 frēcne gefēran. Flōdwylm ne mæg
 manna ænigne ofer¹³ Meotudes ēst
 lungre gelettan¹⁴; āh¹⁵ him līfes geweald
 sē ðe brīmu bindeð, brūne ƿða
 ðƿð and prēatað.¹⁶ Hē ƿēodum sceal [520]
 20 racian mid rihte, sē ðe rodor āhōf

¹ MS. *snoweð*.

² So yet, *under sail*.

³ See 152.

⁴ Dependent on *andgit*.

⁵ Dependent on *æghwylces*.

⁶ Almost = *in*.

⁷ Object of *canst* (130).

⁸ = *among*; but this half-line is a little obscure.

⁹ See 18.

¹⁰ Almost = *break away*.

¹¹ Irreg. dat.; usually *sæ*.

¹² For *ſeah*. ¹³ = *against*.

¹⁴ Cf. *Hamlet* 1. 4. 85: “I’ll make a ghost of him that *lets* me.”

¹⁵ See 127; here reflexive.

¹⁶ See note 13, p. 226.

- ƿnd gefæstnode folmum¹ sīnum,
 worhte and wrēðede, wuldras² fylde
 beorhtne boldwelan; swā geblēdsod wearð
 engla ēðel ƿurh his ānes miht. [525]
 5 For-ƿan is *gesȳne*, sōð³ *orgete*,
 cūð *oncnāwen*, ƿæt ðū Cyninges eart
 ƿegen geƿungen ƿrymsittendes⁴;
 for-ƿan ƿē sōna ^bsāholm^b oncnēow,
^bgārsecges began^b, ƿæt ðū gife hāfdes⁵ [530]
 10 hāliges gāstes. *Hærn^c eft onwand,
 *āryða geblond^c; egesa gestilde,
 wīdfæðme wæg; wædu swæðorodon
 seoðƿan hīe ongēton ƿæt ðē God hāfde
 wære⁶ bewunden,⁷ sē ðe wuldres blæd [535]
 15 gestaðolade strangum mihtum.”

* * * * *

*Andrew is carried to the City.*⁸

- ƿus Andreas ƿndlangne dæg⁹
 herede¹⁰ hlēoðorcwidum Hāliges lāre,
 oððæt hine sēmnunga slæp oferēode¹¹ [820]
 on hrōnrāde Heofoncynninge nēh.¹²
 20 ƿā *gelædan* hēt¹³ lifes Brytta

¹ See 174.

² Perhaps Anglian genitive; used for the inst. after *fylde*, as in the poem of *Christ*, ll. 407–408.

³ Here a noun.

⁴ Agrees with *Cyninges*.

⁵ Original form (95).

⁶ = *with his covenant*.

⁷ MS. *bewunde*.

⁸ Note the break here (ll. 537–817). The interval is occupied by discourses.

⁹ See 170.

¹⁰ MS. *berede*.

¹¹ See p. 224, l. 21.

¹² For *nēah*.

¹³ Construe, *hēt . . . sine en-*

ofer yða geþræc englas sīne,
 fæðmum *fērigean* on Fæder¹ wære
 leofne mid lissum ofer lagufæsten.² [825]

* * * * *

Lēton þone hālgan be hērestræte
 5 swefan on sybbe under swegles hlēo,
 bliðne³ bīdan burhwealle nēh,⁴
 his nīðhetum, nihtlangne fyrst,
 oð-þæt Dryhten forlēt dæg-candle [835]
 scīre scīnan. Seeadu sweðerodon

10 wōnn under wolcnum. þā cōm wederes blæst,⁵
 hādor heofonlōma ofer hofu blican.
 Onwōc þā wīges⁶ heard, wang scēawode;
 fore burggeatum *beorgas* stēape, [840]

*hleoðu*⁷ hlifodon; ymbe hārne stān
 15 tigelfāgan trafu,⁸ torras stōdon,
 windige weallas. þā se wīs⁹ oncnēow
 þæt hē Marmedonia mægðe hæfde
 sīðe¹⁰ gesōhte, swā him sylf bebēad, [845]
 þā¹¹ him foregescrāf, Fæder mancynnes.

glas . . . gelæðan leofne . . .
 ofer lagufæsten . . . on Fæder
 wære.

¹ Genitive.

² Here follow four lines which
 are probably corrupt, and are
 therefore omitted.

³ = *kindly, amiable*.

⁴ Is construed both with *burh-*
wealle and *nīðhetum*.

⁵ Not *blast*.

⁶ See 155.

⁷ See *hlif*, and 20.

⁸ See 47. 4.

⁹ For *wīsa* (55).

¹⁰ See 174. *a*.

¹¹ MS. *þam*. Translate, *when*.

Andrew's Disciples relate their Adventure.

- Geseh¹ hē þā on grēote² gingran³ sīne,
 beornas beadurōfe, bīryhte⁴ him
 swefan on slæpe. Hē sōna ongann
 wīgend wēccēan, qnd worde cwæð: — [850]
- 5 "Ic ēow sēcgan mæg sōð⁵ orgete,⁶
 þæt ūs gystran-dæge⁷ on geofones strēam⁸
 ofer ārwelan æðeling ferede.
 In þām cēole wæs cyninga Wuldor,⁹
 Waldend werðeode¹⁰; ic his word oncnēow, [855]
- 10 þēh hē his mægwlite bemiðen hæfde."
 Him þā æðelingas qndsweorodon
 geonge *gēncwidum*, *gāstgerȳnum*: —
 "Wē þē, Andreas, ēaðe gecȳðað
 sið ūserne, þæt ðū sylfa miht [860]

¹ For *geseah*.² Gr. 'on the earth' (*ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ*).³ See 169.⁴ The only occurrence of this word; *ætrihte*, similarly formed, is found three times in poetry.⁵ Noun in acc.⁶ Agrees with *sōð*.⁷ See 176.⁸ Cf. the 'stream of Oceanus,' *Od.* 11. 21, and often in Homer.⁹ To this kenning there are several analogies in Greek and Latin. Thus Ulysses is referred to as 'great glory of the Achaians,' *Il.* 9. 673, and elsewhere; the bull is called the 'glory of theherd' by Ovid (*A. A.* 1. 290); and *decus* is used by Virgil(?) almost exactly as here, — *decus Asteriæ* (*Cul.* 15) for *decens* or *pulchra Asteria*, like *cyninga wuldor* for *wuldorlic cyning*. An interesting mediæval parallel is the line by Hilary, a disciple of Abelard, and probably an Englishman, cited by Lenient, *La Satire en France au Moyen Age*, p. 20, note: "Papa summus, paparum gloria." So he apostrophizes a girl with "Ave, splendor puellarum" (Wright, *Biog. Brit. Lit.*, Anglo-Norman Period, p. 93).¹⁰ MS. *weorðode*.

ongitan glēawlice gästgehygdum.
 Ūs sǣwērige slǣp oferēode;
 þā cōmon earnas¹ ofer yða wylm
 faran² on flyhte feðerum hrēmige,³
 5 ūs of slǣpendum sǣwle ābrugdon, [865]
 mid gefēan feredon flyhte⁴ on lyfte
 brehtmm bliðe,⁵ beorhte⁶ qnd liðe⁶;
 lissum⁷ lufodon qnd in lofe wunedon,
 þær wæs singāl sang qnd⁸ swegles gong,
 10 wlitig weoroda hēap⁹ qnd wuldres prēat.¹⁰ [870]
 Ūtan ymbe Æðelne¹¹ englas stōdon,
 þegnas ymb þeoden þūsendmælum;
 heredon on hēhðo hālgan stefne
 dryhtna Dryhten.¹²”

¹ Related to Gr. *δρυς*, a bird.

² Not in MS., but supplied for the verse structure.

³ See 174. d. Like Gr. *γαῖρος*; Archilochus has, *exulting in his curls*. ⁴ Inst. (174. a).

⁵ = *blithe, joyful*. Note the rime and assonance in these lines.

⁶ Nom. plur.; or possibly adverbs. Will the last consonants permit of associating *liðe* with Germ. *gelind*?

⁷ How may this contain the stem (*lið-*) of the last word (34)?

⁸ Possibly miswritten for *geond*, or perhaps the rare preposition *and* (= *in, in presence of*); this is on the supposition that *swegles gong* means *revolution*

of the sky, cf. p. 224, l. 12. The music of the spheres is even suggested, though hardly in the poet's mind. *Swegel may* sometimes mean *music*, and possibly so here, but then one hardly knows how to translate *gong*.

⁹ So in Shakespeare: *Rich. III.* 2. 1. 53, “Amongst this princely *heap*”; *Jul. Cæs.* 1. 3. 23, “There were drawn Upon a *heap* a hundred ghastly women.”

¹⁰ A Hebraism; *multitude of glory*, nearly = *glorious multitude*.

¹¹ Jesus, according to the original.

¹² Biblical expression; see Rev. 17. 14; 19. 16.



APPENDIXES.



APPENDIX I.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS FOR THE STUDY OF OLD ENGLISH.

(A SELECTION FOR THE BEGINNER.)

Political and Social History.

GREEN, *The Conquest of England*. New York, 1884.

— *The Making of England*, New York, 1883.

— *Short History of the English People*, pp. 1-66 (as a substitute for the two already named).

FREEMAN, *Old English History*. New York, 1876.

KEMBLE, *Saxons in England*. London, 1876, 2 vols. (More technical than the preceding, but standard.)

Religious and Cultural History.

LINGARD, *The Anglo-Saxon Church*. London, 1858, 2 vols.

BRIGHT, *Early English Church History*. 2d ed. New York, 1888.

TURNER, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*. London, 1852, 3 vols.

Literary History.

TEN BRINK, *Early English Literature*. New York, 1883. (The best.)

BROOKE, *History of Early English Literature*. New York, 1892. (Contains several pieces of translation from Old English poetry.)

MORLEY, *English Writers*, Vol. II. New York, 1888.

BROTHER AZARIAS, *The Development of English Literature: The Old English Period*. New York, 1879.

EARLE, *Anglo-Saxon Literature*. London, 1884.

Biography.

ASSER, *Life of Alfred*. (In *Six Old English Chronicles*, Bohn Library.)

PAULI, *Life of Alfred the Great*. (Bohn Library.)

Biography. (*Continued.*)

EBERT, *Account of Beda*. (In Mayor and Lumby's *Venerabilis Bedæ Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Libri III IV.*, New York (Cambridge), 1881; a model of scholarly editing.)

For reference:

Dictionary of Christian Biography. London, 1877-87, 4 vols.

Dictionary of National Biography: A-Mason. London, 1885-93, 36 vols.

Translations of Beowulf.

LUMSDEN, *Beowulf, an Old English Poem, translated into modern rhymes*. 2d ed. London, 1883.

EARLE, *The Deeds of Beowulf*. New York, 1892.

GARNETT, *Beowulf, and The Fight at Finnsburg*. 3d ed. Boston, 1889. (Nearly literal; not so enjoyable as the other two, but more trustworthy in details.)

Poetical Texts.

KENT, *Elene*. Boston, 1889.

COOK, *Judith*. 2d ed. Boston, 1889. (Pamphlet edition, 1893.)

Etymology.

SKEAT, *Principles of English Etymology: Series I, The Native Element*. New York, 1887.

[See also **Dictionaries.**]

Grammar.

SIEVERS-COOK, *An Old English Grammar*. 2d ed. Boston, 1887.

Dictionaries.

BOSWORTH-TOLLER, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: A-Swǣdrian*. New York, 1882-92.

MURRAY AND BRADLEY, *A New English Dictionary: A-Crouching, E-Every*. New York (Oxford), 1884-93. (Cited as *Phil. Soc. Dict.*)

KLUGE, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. 4th ed.; also translated (Macmillan). Strassburg, 1889. (For comparison of Old English with German words.)

APPENDIX II.

CORRESPONDENCES OF OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN GERMAN VOWELS.

Only a selection of the more regular correspondences is here given. The student must not be surprised at the occurrence of correspondences which he cannot reconcile with these; profounder study will usually show the reason for the discrepancy. The great majority of instances, however, will be found to fall under the following heads. The graphic representations of the vowels, not their sounds, is all that is here considered, but this will be found of much assistance in tracing and fixing cognates.

OLD ENGLISH SHORT VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

OE. **a** : Ger. *a* **baſſian** : *baden*.

OE. **æ** : Ger. *a* **cræft** : *Kraft*.

Sometimes OE. **æ** : Ger. *e* . . **hærfest** : *Herbst*.

OE. **e** : Ger. *e* **breccan** : *brechen*.

OE. **ē** : Ger. *e* (*ee*) **bēdd** : *Bett*; **hēre** : *Heer*.

OE. **i** : Ger. *i* **fiſc** : *Fisch*.

OE. **o** : Ger. *o* **lof** : *Lob*.

OE. **u** : Ger. *u* **burg** : *Burg*.

OE. **y** : Ger. *ü* **fyllan** : *füllen*.

Sometimes OE. **y** : Ger. *u* . . **hyldu** : *Huld*.

OE. **ea** (20, 21) : Ger. *a* **hearpe** : *Harfe*.

OE. **eo** (20, 21) : Ger. *e* **eorðe** : *Erde*.

OLD ENGLISH LONG VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

OE. ā : Ger. <i>ei</i>	brād : <i>breit</i> .
Sometimes OE. ā : Ger. <i>e</i> (<i>ee</i>) . . .	ār : <i>Ehre</i> ; sāwol : <i>Seele</i> .
OE. æ : Ger. <i>ei</i>	hæl : <i>Heil</i> .
Sometimes OE. æ : Ger. <i>a</i> or Ger. <i>e</i> .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lætan} : \text{lassen;} \\ \text{ærest} : \text{erst.} \end{array} \right.$
OE. ē : Ger. <i>ü</i>	grēne : <i>grün</i> .
OE. ī : Ger. <i>ei</i>	idel : <i>eitel</i> .
OE. ō : Ger. <i>u</i>	fōt : <i>Fuss</i> .
OE. ū : Ger. <i>au</i>	hūs : <i>Haus</i> .
OE. ēa : Ger. <i>au</i>	hēafod : <i>Haupt</i> .
Before h , and dental consonants	
(ð), OE. ēa : Ger. <i>o</i>	dēaþ : <i>Tod</i> .
OE. eo : Ger. <i>ie</i>	dēor : <i>Tier</i> .

In tracing back the history of these vowels, many correspondences become clearer. Thus, take OE. **ō** : Ger. *u*. The Old High German correlative of **ō** is *uo*, that is, the one long vowel is diphthongized into two short ones. Of these it is the *u* which has survived. If now we consider that the i-umlaut of **ō** is **ē**, and of Ger. *u* is *ü*, we shall better understand such a pair as **grēne** : *grün*.

It should be observed that Ger. *ei* corresponds to OE. **ā**, **æ**, and **ī**, and Ger. *au* to OE. **ū** and **ēa**; similarly Ger. *o* to OE. **o** and **ēa**, Ger. *u* to OE. **u** and **ō**, etc. Note, too, that the *sound* of the vowel in Ger. *eitel*, *Haus*, corresponds precisely to the Mod. Eng. sound into which the OE. vowels of **idel**, **hūs**, have respectively developed.

See Kluge, under **Dictionaries**, p. 236.

APPENDIX III.

ANDREW'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE STEERSMAN.

[This extract from the Greek is found on pp. 136-138 of Tischendorf's *Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha*, and corresponds to lines 235-349 of the Old English *Andreas*.]

Ἀναστὰς δὲ Ἀνδρέας τῷ πρῶτῳ ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν
ἅμα τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, καὶ κατελθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγαλὸν ἶδεν
πλοιάριον μικρὸν καὶ ἐπὶ τό πλοιάριον τρεῖς ἄνδρας καθεζο-
μένους· ὁ γὰρ κύριος τῇ ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμει κατεσκεύασεν πλοῖον,
καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ὥσπερ ἄνθρωπος πρῶρεὺς ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ· καὶ εἰσή-
νεγκεν δύο ἀγγέλους οὓς ἐποίησεν ὡς ἀνθρώπους φανῆναι, καὶ
ἦσαν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ καθεζόμενοι. ὁ οὖν Ἀνδρέας θεασάμενος τὸ
πλοῖον καὶ τοὺς τρεῖς ὄντας ἐν αὐτῷ ἐχάρη χαρὰν μεγάλην
σφόδρα, καὶ πορευθεὶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἶπεν Πού πορεύεσθε,
ἀδελφοί, μετὰ τοῦ πλοίου τοῦ μικροῦ τούτου; καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς
ὁ κύριος εἶπεν αὐτῷ Πορευόμεθα ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν ἀνθρωποφά-

Then Andrew arose early, and went to the sea with his dis-
ciples, and, when he had gone down to the sea-shore, he saw a
little boat, and in the boat three men sitting. For the Lord
had prepared a ship by his own power, and he himself was as
it were a steersman in the ship; and he brought two angels
whom he made to seem as men, and they were seated in the
ship. Andrew, therefore, when he saw the ship and the three
men in it, rejoiced with very great joy, and, coming to them,
said, Whither go ye, brethren, with this little ship? And the
Lord answered and said unto him, We are journeying into the
country of the man-eaters. Now Andrew, when he saw Jesus,

γων. ὁ δὲ Ἀνδρέας θεασάμενος τὸν Ἰησοῦν οὐκ ἐπέγνω αὐτόν· ἦν γὰρ ὁ Ἰησοῦς κρύψας τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θεότητα, καὶ ἦν φαινόμενος τῷ Ἀνδρῇ ὡς ἄνθρωπος πρῶτεύς· ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀκούσας τοῦ Ἀνδρέου λέγοντος ὅτι κἀγὼ εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν ἀνθρωποφάγων πορεύομαι, λέγει αὐτῷ Πᾶς ἄνθρωπος φεύγει τὴν πόλιν ἐκείνην, καὶ πῶς ὑμεῖς πορεύεσθε ἐκεῖ; καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς Ἀνδρέας εἶπεν Πρᾶγμα τι μικρὸν ἔχομεν ἐκεῖ διαπράξασθαι, καὶ δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἐκτελέσαι αὐτό· ἀλλ' εἰ δύνασαι, ποιήσον μεθ' ἡμῶν τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν ταύτην τοῦ ἀπάξει ἡμᾶς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν ἀνθρωποφάγων, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ὑμεῖς μέλλετε πορεύεσθαι. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἀνέλθατε.

Καὶ εἶπεν Ἀνδρέας Θέλω σοί τι φανερὸν ποιῆσαι, νεανίσκε, πρὸ τοῦ ἡμᾶς ἀνελθεῖν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ σου. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Λέγε ὅ βούλη. ὁ δὲ Ἀνδρέας εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ναῦλον οὐκ ἔχομέν σοι παρασχῆν, ἀλλ' οὔτε ἄρτον ἔχομεν εἰς διατροφήν. καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτῷ Πῶς οὖν ἀπέρχεσθε μὴ παρέχοντες ἡμῖν τὸν ναῦλον μῆτε ἄρτον ἔχοντες εἰς διατροφήν; εἶπεν δὲ Ἀνδρέας τῷ Ἰησοῦ Ἀκουσον, ἀδελφέ· μὴ νομίσης ὅτι κατὰ τυραννίαν οὐ knew him not, for Jesus was hiding his godhead, and appearing to Andrew as a steersman. Jesus hearing Andrew say, I also am going to the country of the man-eaters, saith unto him, Every one fleeth from that city, and why go ye thither? Andrew answered and said, We have a certain little business to perform there, and must needs finish it; if thou canst, do us this kindness to carry us to the country of the man-eaters, to which ye also are bound. Jesus answered and said unto them, Come.

And Andrew said, I will make known to thee somewhat, young man, before we enter into thy ship. Jesus said, Say what thou wilt. Then Andrew said unto him, We have no passage-money to give thee, neither have we bread for food. Jesus answered and said unto him, Why then do ye depart, seeing that ye neither give us passage-money nor have bread for food? Andrew said unto Jesus,

δίδομέν σοι τὸν ναῦλον ἡμῶν, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς μαθηταί ἐσμεν τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θεοῦ. ἐξελέξατο γὰρ ἡμᾶς τοὺς δώδεκα, καὶ παρέδωκεν ἡμῖν ἐντολὴν τοιαύτην λέγων ὅτι πορευόμενοι κηρύσσειν μὴ βαστάζετε ἀργύριον ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ μήτε ἄρτον μήτε πήραν μήτε ὑποδήματα μήτε ῥάβδον μήτε δύο χιτῶνας. εἰ οὖν ποιεῖς τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν μεθ' ἡμῶν, ἀδελφέ, εἰπὲ ἡμῖν συντόμως· εἰ οὐ ποιεῖς, φανέρωσον ἡμῖν, καὶ πορευθέντες ζητήσομεν ἑαυτοῖς ἕτερον πλοῖον. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ Εἰ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐντολὴ ἣν ἐλάβετε καὶ τηρεῖτε αὐτήν, ἀνέλθατε μετὰ πάσης χαρᾶς ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μου. ἀληθῶς γὰρ βούλομαι ὑμᾶς τοὺς μαθητὰς τοῦ λεγομένου Ἰησοῦ ἀνελεῖν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μου ἢ τοὺς παρέχοντάς μοι χρυσίου καὶ ἀργυρίου· πάντως γὰρ ἀξίός εἰμι ἵνα ὁ ἀπόστολος τοῦ κυρίου ἀνέλθῃ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μου. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἀνδρέας εἶπεν Συγχώρησόν μοι, ἀδελφέ, ὁ κύριος παράσχῃ σοι τὴν δόξαν καὶ τὴν τιμὴν. καὶ ἀνῆλθεν Ἀνδρέας μετὰ τῶν αὐτοῦ μαθητῶν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον.

Hearken, brother; think not that because of arrogance we give thee not our passage-money, since we are disciples of the good God, our Lord Jesus Christ. For he chose us, the twelve, and gave us this commandment, saying, As ye go to preach, carry neither money on the way, neither bread, nor scrip, nor shoes, nor staff, nor two coats. If, therefore, thou wilt do us this kindness, brother, tell us plainly; if thou wilt not, declare it unto us, and we will go and seek for ourselves another ship. Jesus answered and said unto Andrew, If this is the commandment which ye have received and do keep, enter with all joy into my ship; for verily I had rather that ye, the disciples of him who is called Jesus, should enter into my ship, than those who give me gold and silver; for I am certainly worthy that the apostle of the Lord should enter into my ship. Then Andrew answered and said, Agree with me, brother, and the Lord give thee glory and honor. And Andrew entered into the ship with his disciples.

APPENDIX IV.

SPECIMENS OF THE DIALECTS.

The two best sources of information on the OE. dialects are Sievers' OE. Grammar and Prof. E. M. Brown's work on Mercian. The latter is in two parts, — (Part I.) *Die Sprache der Rushworth Glossen* (Göttingen, 1891), comprising the vowels, and (Part II.) *The Language of the Rushworth Gloss* (Göttingen, 1892), comprising a continuation of the vowels, the consonants, and inflection.

In some respects the non-West Saxon dialects agree. These common features, so far as they relate to the vowels, have been signalized by Sievers, and are here extracted from § 150 of my edition of his Grammar: —

1. In place of the West Saxon æ = Germ. ē , West Germ. ā , stands the vowel ē .

2. The WS. ie , īe is wanting, and hence the same is true of the unstable y , $\bar{\text{y}}$ (i , $\bar{\text{i}}$) (19).

3. The sounds ea , eo (io), as well as their corresponding long diphthongs, are not so accurately discriminated as in WS. In Northumbrian especially there is great confusion between ea and eo . Kentish has a preference for ia and io , the former standing as well for WS. ea as for eo .

4. The sound œ is of more extensive occurrence.

I. NORTHUMBRIAN.

1. Cædmon's Hymn.

According to Sweet (*Oldest English Texts*, p. 148), "The hymn of Cædmon is written at the top of the page [*i.e.* in the famous Moore MS. of Bede] in a smaller hand than that of the List of Kings which follows it. It is not impossible that the hymn may have been written later than the List [which, according to Sweet, was written 'most probably in 737'], to fill the blank space. But the hand is evidently contemporary."

The æ is not always joined into a digraph, and the signs of length and of i-umlaut (e) are wanting. These have been supplied, together with the punctuation and the division into lines; in other respects the manuscript has been followed.

The translation of the Hymn, as given by Bede (*Hist. Eccl.* IV. 24), is as follows, though it should be observed that Bede adds, "Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum quæ dormiens ille canebat":—

"Nunc laudare debemus auctorem regni cælestis, potentiam creatoris et consilium illius, facta patris gloriæ, quomodo ille, cum sit æternus deus, omnium miraculorum auctor extitit; qui primo filiis hominum cælum pro culmine tecti, dehinc terram custos humani generis omnipotens creavit."

With reference to the words, "**heben til hrōfe**," it is interesting that Alcuin (*Anglia* VII. 7) has, "ut primum Creator mundum *quasi domum* præpararet, et post introduceret habitatorem, id est, dominum domus";

cf. "lacunar, hūshefen, oððe heofenhrōf" (Wülker-Wright, *Vocabularies*, 432. 8).

Variations from the EWS. norm are:—

1. Final -æs instead of -es: -ricæs, metudæs, -cynnæs.
2. Final -i for -e: mæcti, ēcl.
3. Final -sæ for -e: āstældæs, tiadæs.
4. Final -sæn, -en for -on: hefsæn-, heben.
5. Final -un for -on: scylun.
6. Final -un for -an: middun-.
7. Final -ur for -er: fadur.
8. Final -ur for -or: wuldur-.
9. Final -ud for -od: metud-.
10. Final -in for -en: dryctin.
11. Final -ist for -est: ærist.
12. Final -u for -an: foldu.
13. Final -eg for -ig: hāleg.
14. Final -en for -end: scepen.
15. ā for ea (æ): āll-, uārd, bārnūm.
16. e for eo: uerc, heben, hefsæn-, metud-.
17. y for u: scylun.
18. e for a, q: eñd.
19. eḷi for eal: āstældæs.
20. æ for ie: ælda.
21. æ, e, e for i, ie: mæcti, -mectig, scepen.
22. ia for ēo: tiadæs.
23. a for æ: -fadur.
24. ē for ā: suē.
25. ō for ēo (ō): scōp.
26. gi- for ge-: gihusæs.
27. d for ð (þ): -gidanc.
28. th for ð (þ): thā.
29. ct for ht: dryctin, mæcti, -mectig.
30. b for f: heben.
31. til for tō.

Most of the foregoing variations are due either to the age of the document, or are common to at least two of the non-West Saxon dialects. The only ones

that seem peculiarly Northumbrian are 17, 31, and possibly 12. Of the rest, 16 and 25 do not agree with later Northumbrian (Lind.), and 22 looks positively Kentish. But 17 has that palatalization of *u* by preceding *sc* which we find in *scyūr*, *-scȳade*, *scyldor*, *scyniga*, *scuia* (*ui* as in *druige* for *drȳge*), and even *shȳa* (WS. *scūa*), of the Lind. Gospels. *Til*, which in Old Norse replaces OE. *tō*, is found here and in Lind. Matt. 26. 31, besides being read in the Runic inscription on the Ruthwell Cross. *Foldu* resembles the *eorðu*, *-o* of Lind. Matt. 15. 35, 27. 45, etc., which is the regular form in these Glosses.

The Hymn is as follows:—

Nū scylun hērgan hefænricæs uārd,
 metudæs mæcti ęnd his mōdgidanc,
 uere uuldurfadur; suē hē uundra gihuæs,
 ęci dryctin, őr āstēlidæ.
 5 Hē ārist scōp ælda bārnū
 heben til hrōfe, hāleg scēpen.
 Thā middungeard mōncynnæs uārd,
 ęci dryctin, æfter tīadæ,
 fīrum foldu, frēa āllmectig.

2. Bede's Death Song.

Of this Sweet says: "Preserved in the St. Gall MS. 254, of the ninth century, in the usual continental minuscule hand, evidently an accurate copy of an Old Northumbrian original."

As translated by Cuthbert, his pupil, it runs:—

“Ante necessarium exitum prudentior quam opus fuerit nemo existit, ad cogitandum videlicet, antequam hinc profiscatur anima, quid boni vel mali egerit, qualiter post exitum judicanda fuerit.”

Its variations from EWS. are:—

1. It has some of the peculiarities of I. 1, such as (1) *gōdæs, yflæs*, (2) *ni*, (3) *-færæ, -hyggannæ, -lōngæ, gāstæ, uueorthæ*, (8) *-snottur*-, (15) *thārf*, (28) *there, uuiurthit, thōnc-, than, thārf, æththa, dēoth-, uueorthæ*.
2. Final *-a* for *-e*: *æppa*.
3. Final *-it* for *-eð* (cf. 35): *uuiurthit*.
4. Final *-id* for *-ed*: *dēmid*.
5. *ēi* for *īe*: *nēid*-.
6. *ē* for *æ*: *thēre*.
7. *iu* for *eo* (*īe*): *uuiurthit*.
8. *ēo* for *ēa*: *dēoth*-.
9. *æ* for *o*: *æththa*.
10. *œ* for *ē*: *dēmid*.
11. *hin*- (otherwise almost always poetical).
12. *cgg* for *cg*: *-hyggannæ*.
13. *ī* for *g* (*ge*): *-lōngæ*.

Of the foregoing only 8 and 13 are unmistakably Northumbrian. With *dēoth*- may be compared *ēoro*, Lind. Lk., p. 8, l. 15 (cf. Jn. 18. 26); *ēostro*, Lk. 22. 1, etc. (15); *ēoðe*, Matt. 27. 64, Lk. 14. 8 (cf. Matt. 10. 15); *ēoung*, Matt., p. 22, l. 15. The *lōng* (for *gōng* < *gang*) is simply an attempt to express the palatal *g* (*ge*); *geong* occurs frequently in the Lindisfarne Gospels, eight times uncompounded. Rushworth has *iarw*-, but not *lōng* (p. 253, note 10). At least Anglian (North. Merc.) is (9) *æppa*; as *eðða* (*eppa*) it occurs in Rush. Matt. 5. 18, and in the Riddles ascribed to Cynewulf (44. 17).

The text is:—

Fore there nēidfæra nænig ni uuiurthit
 thonesnotturra than him thārf sie,
 tō ymbhyeggannæ ær his hiniŋgæ
 huæt his gāstæ gōdæs æththa yflæs
 ; æfter dēothdæge dēmid uueorthæ.

3. The Day of Judgment.

The text is taken from Skeat's edition of Matthew. As far as practicable the readings have been conformed to the norms of the Lindisfarne Gospels (ca. 950). But as there is often great variation in the spelling and endings of the same word, normalizing has not been attempted in all cases. Where changes have been made, the MS. reading is given in a note. The equivalent for Lat. *et* is nearly always represented by a contraction, as is frequently that for *vel*, *aut*; these have been rendered by the usual words, **and**, **oððe**. The second of two alternative glosses has been enclosed in square brackets, and so has occasionally a superfluous word.

Variations from EWS. are (only the more important are registered):—

1. Of I. 1: (5, but not regularly, see foot-notes), (15) **ālle**, **-sāldes**, **-sāldon**, (21) **mæht**, (23) **fadores** (cf. 24, **suæ**); of I. 2: (10) **geblōdsad**.
2. Loss of final **-n**: **eatta**, **drinca**, **befora**, **ſēnde**.
3. Uncontracted ind. pres. 3 sing. (cf. I. 2. 3): **sittes**, **scēades**, **ſetteſ**, etc.
4. Plurals in **-as** (**s**), as well as **-aſ**: **bſas**, **āgnigas**, **gaas**.
5. Change of gender: **-mæhtes**.
6. Plural of long neuters in **-o**: **cynno**.

7. Plural of adjectives and past participles in -o: **sōðfæsto**, **āwcoergedo**.
8. Weak plurals in -o: **ilco**.
9. Shortened plurals of verbs in -o, instead of -e: **sōhto**.
10. **ea** (representing **eo**) for **e**: **eatta**.
11. **æ** for **e** after **w** (denoted by **u**): **cucæðas**.
12. **ē** for **ēa** before palatals: **ēc**.
13. **ēg** for **āw**: **sēgon**.
14. **ē** for **y**: **dēdon**.
15. **i** for **y** before palatals: **drihten**.
16. Irregular umlaut: **cymmeð**.
17. Irregular gemination: **eatta**, **cymmeð**, **untrymmig**.
18. **cg** for **cc**: **tiegen**.
19. **cg** for **g**: **hyneg**.
20. **d** for **t** (**d** original): **geblædsad**.
21. **ð** for **t**: **seðel**.
22. **ð** for **d**: **mið**.
23. **-ig** for **-ing**: **cynig**.
24. Inorganic initial **h**: **hriordadon**.
25. Loss of final -e: **rie**.
26. The form **biðon**.
27. The form **hia**.

Under the Northumbrian is printed the corresponding passage from the Vulgate, with collations of the Latin versions on which the Lindisfarne and Rushworth glosses are respectively based. The text is:—

Miððy uut'¹ cymes Sunu Mōnnes in mæht his, and alle englas² mið him, ðā hē sittes ofer seðel godcundmæhtes³ his. And gesōmnað biðon befora hine alle cynno,⁴ and tōscēades hia betuīh, suā⁵ hiorde tōscēades⁶ scīp⁷ frōm
 5 tiegenum. And hē setteð ðā scīp ec sōð [uut'] tō suīð-

¹ Abbreviation of **uutedlice**
 (-tet-), WS. **witodlice**.

² MS. **engles**.

³ MS. **-mæht**.

⁴ **cynne**.

⁵ MS. **sua**.

⁶ MS. **-as**.

⁷ MS. **scīpo**; this neuter is exceptional in its preponderance of plur. nom. acc. without ending.

rum his, ðā tiegeno sōðlice of winstrum. Donne [hæ] cueðes ðe¹ cynig ðæm ðā-ðe tō suðrum his biðon [hīa], “Cymmeð gīe, geblōedsad fadores mīnes, byas² [āgnigas³] gegearwad⁴ iuh rīc frōm frymðo middangeardes. Ic gehyncerde [ic wæs hyncgrig⁵] for-ðon, and ðū gesāldes mē eatta; ic wæs ðyrstig, and gesāldon mē drinca⁶; gēst ic wæs, and gīe sōmnadon mec⁷; nacod, and gīe clæðdon [gīe wrigon] mec⁷; untrymig,⁸ and gīe sōhton mec⁷; in carcern,⁹ and gīe cuðmon¹⁰ tō mē. Ðā qndueardas [qnd-suerigað] him sōðfæsto, cueðas, Drihten, huenne ðec wē sēgon hungurig [hyngrende], and wē hriordadon¹⁰ ðec? ðyrstende [ðyrstig], and wē sāldon¹¹ ðē drinca¹²? huenne¹³ uutetli⁷ ðec wē sēgon gēstig, and wē sōmnadon ðec, oððe nacod, and wē āwrigon ðec? huenne ðec wē gesēgon untrymig and in carcern, and wē cuðmon¹⁰ tō ðe?” And geqndweardeð ðe cynig, cueðes ðæm, “Sōðlice ic cueðo iuh, ðende gīe dydon¹⁴ ānum of ðisum brōðrum mīnum lýtllum, mē gīe dydon.” Ðā cueðes¹⁵ and ðæm ðā-ðe tō winstrum biðon, “Ofstigað¹⁶ gīe frōm mē, āwærgedo, in fyr ēce,¹⁷ se-ðe foregegearuad is diwle and englum²⁰ [ðegnum] his. Mec gehyncerde, and ne sāldo¹⁸ gīe mē eatta; mec ðyrste, and ne sāldo gīe mē drinca; gēst ic wæs, and ne gesōmnade gīe mec; nacod, and ne āwrigon gīe mec; untrymig⁸ and in carcern, and ne sōhto gīe mec.” Ðā qndueardas and ðā ilco [hīa], cueðendo, 25 “Drihten, huenne ðec wē sēgon hyncgende,¹⁹ oððe ðyrstende,²⁰ oððe gēst, oððe nacod, oððe untrymig, oððe in

¹ Se is about one-half more numerous than ðe.

² MS. byes.

³ MS. agneses; for -igas, etc., -as and -aſ are frequently found in these verbs.

⁴ MS. gegearwað.

⁵ MS. hincgrig.

⁶ MS. dringe.

⁷ MS. meh.

⁸ MS. untrymmig.

⁹ MS. carchern.

¹⁰ MS. -un.

¹¹ MS. sealdon.

¹² MS. ſringe.

¹³ MS. huonne.

¹⁴ MS. dyde.

¹⁵ MS. coeðes.

¹⁶ MS. -es.

¹⁷ MS. ēcece.

¹⁸ MS. sealdo.

¹⁹ MS. hyncgerende.

²⁰ MS. -a.

carcern, and ne ȅmbehtadon¹ wē ȅē? ” Dā hē ȅndueardeȅ
ȅām, cweȅende, “Sōȅlice ic cweȅo iuh, ȅā hwīle ne dyde
gīe ānum of lȅtlum ȅissum [suā lȅng gīe ne dēdon² ānum
ȅisra³ metdmaasta], ne mē gīe dydon.⁴ ” And gaas⁵ ȅās
5 in tintergo ȅce, sōȅfæsto⁶ uut’ in lif ȅce.

Cum autem venerit Filius hominis in maiestate sua, et omnes angeli cum eo, tunc sedebit super sedem maiestatis suae. Et congregabuntur ante eum omnes gentes, et separabit eos ab invicem, sicut pastor segregat oves ab hædis. Et statuet oves quidem a dextris suis, hædos autem a sinistris. Tunc dicet rex his, qui a dextris ejus erunt: “Venite, benedicti Patris mei, possidete paratum⁷ vobis regnum a constitutione mundi. Esurivi enim, et dedistis mihi manducare; sitivi, et dedistis⁸ mihi bibere; hospes eram, et collegistis⁹ me; nudus,¹⁰ et cooperuistis¹¹ me; infirmus, et visitastis me; in carcere eram,¹² et venistis ad me.” Tunc respondebunt ei justi, dicentes: “Domine, quando te vidimus esurientem, et pavimus te? sitientem,¹³ et dedimus tibi potum? quando autem te vidimus hospitem, et collegimus¹⁴ te, aut nudum et cooperuimus te¹⁵? aut quando te vidimus infirmum, aut¹⁶ in carcere, et venimus ad te?” Et respondens rex, dicet illis: “Amen dico vobis, quamdiu fecistis uni¹⁷ ex¹⁸ his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis.” Tunc dicet et¹⁹ his, qui a²⁰ sinistris²¹

¹ MS. embigto.

² Less common form for
dydon,

³ MS. ȅassa. ⁵ MS. gaes.

⁴ MS. dyde. ⁶ MS. -fæste.

⁷ R. *regnum quod vobis paratum est ab origine mundi.*

⁸ L. *dedisti.*

⁹ L. *collexistis.*

¹⁰ R. *nudus eram.*

¹¹ L. *operuistis.*

¹² L. om.; R. *fut.*

¹³ R. *aut sitientem.*

¹⁴ L. *colleximus.*

¹⁵ L. om. ¹⁶ L. *et.*

¹⁷ R. *uni ex minimis his fratribus meis.*

¹⁸ L. *de.*

¹⁹ R. *rex.*

²⁰ L. *ad.*

²¹ R. *sinistris ejus.*

erunt: "Discedite¹ a me, maledicti, in ignem æternum, qui paratus² est diabolo et angelis ejus. Esurivi enim, et non dedistis mihi manducare; sitivi, et non dedistis mihi potum³; hospes eram, et non collegistis⁴ me; nudus, et non cooperuistis⁵ me; infirmus et in carcere, et non visitastis me." Tunc respondebunt ei⁶ et ipsi, dicentes: "Domine, quando te vidimus esurientem, aut sitientem, aut hospitem, aut⁷ nudum,⁷ aut infirmum, aut⁸ in carcere, et non ministravimus tibi?" Tunc respondebit illis, dicens: "Amen dico vobis, quamdiu non fecistis uni de minoribus his, nec mihi fecistis." Et ibunt hi in supplicium æternum, justi autem in vitam æternam.

¹ L. *discendite*.³ R. *bibere*.⁶ L. *om*.² L. *præparatus*; R. *quem*
præparavit pater meus diabolo.⁴ L. *collegistis*.⁷ R. *om*.⁵ L. *operuistis*.⁸ L. *vel*.

II. MERCIAN.

Mercian has been thus characterized by Brown (*ut supra*, Part I., p. 81, with which should be compared his Part II., p. 91):—

"There is naturally much general agreement with Northumbrian, since both are Anglian. Variations from North. are in some cases approximations to WS., but not in all. In certain respects Mercian stands quite by itself; in particular—

"1. OE. stable *e* [*i.e.* not *ē*] is usually retained in Mercian, yet is more or less frequently changed to *æ*.

"2. The *o*-umlaut of *a* scarcely occurs in WS., and not at all in either Kentish or Northumbrian, but is well developed in Mercian.

"3. The **u**-, **o**-umlaut of **e** to **eo**, and of **i** to **io**, **eo**, occurs at least more regularly in Mercian than in WS. and the other dialects.

"It is true that these peculiarities give no sharp outlines to Mercian, yet they sufficiently characterize it as a dialect, and not merely as Northumbrian modified by West Saxon scribes, or the reverse."

1. The Day of Judgment.

The text is from Skeat's edition of Matthew, normalized like the last. There is a difference of opinion about the date of the Gloss. Skeat says (ed. of Mark, p. xii) that it may be referred to the latter half of the tenth century, Brown (Part I., p. 83) would date it just before the decay of Latin studies to which Alfred testifies; the latter also infers that its origin was not near the Kentish border. The phonological and inflectional points of difference from both West Saxon and Northumbrian should be noted.

The passage is as follows:—

And¹ mið-py² cymeþ þonne Sunu³ Mōnnes in ðrymme his, and alle⁴ englas mið hine, þonne⁵ gesiteþ⁶ on sedle⁷ his prymmes. And gesōmnade⁸ bæoð beforan him alle⁴

¹ Represented in MS. only by the abbreviation; **and** occurs but once in the Gospel, and is accordingly restored here; **a**, too, is more likely to occur in proclitics.

² Both **mið** and **mid** are found; here the following **þ** may have influenced.

³ MS. **sune**.

⁴ MS. **ealle**; **a** is more common before **l** + cons., though **eall** and **healf** are somewhat exceptional.

⁵ **þonne** is much commoner, and so **o** before nasals in general.

⁶ MS. **gesitæþ**.

⁷ This word has **þ** and **t** (**tt**), as well as **d**.

⁸ MS. **gesomnede**.

þeode, and gescēadeþ¹ hīe in twā,² swā hiorde³ āscēadeþ⁴
 scēp from ticnum. And setep þā scēp⁵ on þā⁶ swiðran
 hālfē,⁷ his ticcen þonne on þā winstran hālfē.⁷ Þonne
 cwæp⁸ se Cyning þæm þe on þā swiþran hālfē his beon,
 "Cumap,⁹ geblētsade mīnes Fæder, gesittað rice ƿte eow
 gearwad¹⁰ wæs frōm setnisse middangeardes. For-þon-ðe
 mec¹¹ yngrade,¹² and ge sāldun mē etan; mec þyrste, and
 gē sāldun¹³ mē drincan; cuma ic wæs, and gē feormadun
 mec¹¹; nacud ic wæs, and gē wrigun¹⁴ mec; untrum,¹⁵ and
 gē neosadun mīn; in carcerne¹⁶ ic wæs, and ge cwōmun¹⁷
 tō mē." Þonne andswarigaþ¹⁸ him¹⁹ [þæm] sōpfæste,²⁰
 cwæpende,²¹ "Dryhten, hwonne²² gesēgun²³ wē ðe hyng-
 rende, and wē fūddun²⁴ þe? oppe þyrstigne, and wē þe
 drincan sāldun? hwanne²⁵ þonne gesēgun²³ wē þe¹¹ cuman,
 and gefeormadun ðe¹¹? oppe nacudne, and wē þec¹¹
 wrigun¹⁴? oppe hwonne²² wē þe¹¹ sēgun untrymne¹⁵ oppe
 in cwarterne,²⁶ and wē cwōmun¹⁷ tō þe?" And and-
 swarade se Cyning, cwæp tō heom,¹⁹ "Sōp ic sæcge eow,
 swā lōnge swā gē dydun ānum þe²⁶ læsesta²⁶ þāra brōpre²⁶

¹ MS. *gesceadiþ*.

² MS. *tu*, but less common.

³ *heorde* also occurs.

⁴ MS. *ascadeþ*.

⁵ MS. *scæp*.

⁶ Lat. omits *suis*.

⁷ MS. *healfē*.

⁸ Usual form for pres., as well as pret.; pres. also *cwep*.

⁹ MS. *cymeþ*.

¹⁰ Less common than *gegearwad*.

¹¹ *mec*, *ƿec* rather commoner in acc.

¹² Loss of initial *h* exceptional.

¹³ MS. *salden*.

¹⁴ MS. forms are *wriogan*,

wreogan, but this verb is exceptional.

¹⁵ With 1-umlaut, and without.

¹⁶ MS. *carkærn*.

¹⁷ MS. *coman*.

¹⁸ MS. *andswærigaþ*.

¹⁹ Sing. *him*, plur. *heom*.

²⁰ *-fæste* rather more common.

²¹ *cwæpende* nearly as common as *cwepende*.

²² *hwonne* and *hwonne* about equal.

²³ MS. *gesagun*.

²⁴ MS. *fœddan*.

²⁵ MS. *quartern*.

²⁶ Here nom.; *þe* occasional for se.

mīne,¹ gē mē dydun.²” Þonne cwæp se Cyning æc tō þæm
 þā-þe on þæm winstran hālfе beoþan, “Gewitaþ frōm mē,
 āwærgde,³ in æce⁴ fyr, þte wæs gearwad⁵ Fæder⁶ mīn⁶
 deofle and his englum.⁷ For-þon-þe mec⁸ hyngrede, and
 5 gē ne sāldun mē etan; mec⁸ ðyrste, and gē ne sāldun mē
 drincan; cuma⁹ ic wæs, and gē ne feormadun mec⁸; nacud,
 and gē ne wrigun¹⁰ mec⁸; untrum¹¹ and in carcerne,¹² and
 gē ne neōsadun mīn.” Þonne andswarigað hīa swælcе,¹³
 cwæpende,¹⁴ “Dryhten, hwanne¹⁵ gesēgun¹⁶ wē ðē⁸ hyng-
 10 rende, oþþe pyrstigne, oþþe cuman, oþþe untrum,¹¹ oþþe
 in carcerne,¹⁷ and wē ne þegnadun¹⁸ þē?” Þonne and-
 swaraþ¹⁹ heom,²⁰ cwepende,¹⁴ “Sōþ ic sæcge ēow, swā lōnge
 swā gē ne dydun ānum meodumra²¹ þissa, ne mē gē ne
 dydun.” And gæþ²² hīa in æce⁴ tintergu,²³ þā sōpfeste²⁴
 15 þonne in æce⁴ lif.

¹ See p. 253, note 26.

² MS. *dydon*.

³ MS. *awærgede*.

⁴ *æce* rather more common.

⁵ MS. *gearward*.

⁶ Cf. the Latin of this text.

⁷ MS. *englas*.

⁸ See p. 253, note 11.

⁹ MS. *cuman*.

¹⁰ See p. 253, note 14.

¹¹ See p. 253, note 15.

¹² MS. *carkern*.

¹³ MS. *swilce*; the only other instance in the Gospel is *swælcе*.

¹⁴ See p. 253, note 21.

¹⁵ See p. 253, note 22.

¹⁶ See p. 253, note 23.

¹⁷ MS. *carcrænnæ*.

¹⁸ MS. *þegnedun*.

¹⁹ MS. *andswareþ*.

²⁰ See p. 253, note 18.

²¹ MS. *meoduma*.

²² More common than *gæþ*; influence of the sing.?

²³ Only instance of *u* in plur. of disyllabic neuters; cf. *ticcen*, above.

²⁴ See p. 253, note 20.

2. Psalm XX. (XXI.)

The Psalm is taken from the Vesparian Psalter as printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*. This was formerly regarded as Kentish, and even yet Brown

(Part I., p. 82) is inclined to think that its Mercian is that of the region adjoining Kent. Sweet (p. 184) refers the gloss to the first half of the ninth century. The forms are less varied than in the last. The Latin is the Vulgate version, collated with that on which the gloss is based.

The text is: —

Dryhten, in megne ðinum bið geblissad cyning; and ofer hǣlu ðine gefið¹ swiðlice! Lust sǣwle his ðū sǣlde him, and willan weolera his ðū ne biscƿeredes hine. For-ðon ðū forecwōme hine in blēdsunge² swētnisse³; ðū sēttes hēafde his bēg of stāne dēorwyrðum.⁴ Līf bed, and ðū sǣlde him lēngu dæga⁵ in weoruld weorulde. Micel is wuldur his in hǣlu ðinre; wuldur and micelne wlite ðū onsētes ofer hine. For-ðon ðū sēlest hine in blēdsunge in weoruld weorulde; ðū geblissas hine in gefian mid andwleotan⁶ ðinum. For-ðon cyning gehyhteð in Dryhtne, and in mildheortnisse ðes hēstan ne bið onstýred. Sīe [bið] gimæted hƿond ðin allum fēondum ðinum; sīe swiðre ðin gemæteð alle ðā-ðe ðec⁷ figað. Ðū sētes hīe swē-swē ofen fýres in tīd andwleotan⁸ ðines; Dryhten in eorre his gedræfeð hīe, and forswilgeð hīe fýr. Wēstem heara of eorðan ðū forspildes, and sēd heara frōm bearnum mōnna. For-ðon hīe onhǣldun⁹ in ðē yfel; ðōhtun geðæht ðæt hīe ne mæhtun gesteaðulfestian. For-ðon ðū sētes hīe bec, in lāfum ðinum ðu gearwas andwleotan heara. Hēfe up, Dryhten, in megne ðinum; we singað and singað megen ðin.

¹ MS. *gefið*.

² We should expect *blēdsunge*. but the rule is *eo*.

³ MS. *swētnisse*.

⁴ MS. *dēorwyrðem*.

⁵ MS. *dæga*.

⁶ In this word *to* is commoner;

⁷ MS. *ðe*.

⁸ MS. *andwliotan*; see note 5.

⁹ MS. *onhældon*.

Domine, in virtute tua lætabitur rex; et super salutare tuum exultabit vehementer. Desiderium cordis¹ ejus tribuisti ei, et voluntate labiorum ejus non fraudasti eum. Quoniam prævenisti eum in benedictionibus dulcedinis; posuisti in capite ejus coronam de lapide pretioso. Vitam petiit² a² te,² et tribuisti ei longitudinem dierum in sæculum, et in sæculum sæculi. Magna est gloria ejus in salutari tuo; gloriam et magnum decorem impones super eum. Quoniam dabis eum in benedictionem in sæculum sæculi; lætificabis eum in gaudio cum vultu tuo. Quoniam rex sperat³ in Domino, et in misericordia Altissimi non commovebitur. Inveniatur manus tua omnibus inimicis tuis; dextera tua inveniatur⁴ omnes qui te oderunt. Pones eos ut clibanum ignis in tempore vultus tui; Dominus in ira sua conturbabit eos, et devertet eos ignis. Fructum eorum de terra perdes; et semen eorum a filiis hominum. Quoniam declinaverunt in te mala; cogitaverunt consilia,⁵ quæ⁶ non potuerunt stabilire. Quoniam pones eos dorsum⁷; in reliquis tuis præparabis vultum eorum. Exaltare, Domine, in virtute tua; cantabimus et psallemus virtutes tuas.

¹ MS. *animæ*.³ MS. *sperabit*.⁶ MS. *quod*.² MS. *petit*.⁴ MS. *invenit*.⁷ MS. *deorsum*.⁵ MS. *consilium*.

III. KENTISH.

The preference for the *e*-sound (both long and short) is, according to Zupitza (*Haupt's Zeitschrift*, XXI. 4), characteristic of the Kentish dialect. Sievers remarks (§ 154) that a distinctive characteristic of Kentish is the substitution of *e*, *ē*, for *y*, *ȳ*, and to some extent the converse.

In our reproduction of the following pieces, *e* is employed only where it is found in the MSS., in order to avoid confusion between the theoretical and the MS. *e*.

1. Lufa's Confirmation of her Bequest.

The will of which this is the concluding portion dates from 832. It is printed by Sweet in his *Oldest English Texts*, pp. 446–447, and by Earle, *Land Charters*, pp. 165–166. Earle adds: "This piece is given in Thorpe's *Analecta* as a specimen of East Anglian; but Kemble remarked that Mundlingham is in Kent."

Note the *e* (*ē*) for *æ* (*ǣ*), *ia* (*īa*) for *eo* (*ēo*); *b* for *f* is of course not peculiar to Kentish (I. 1. 30).

The text is as follows:—

✠ Ic Luba, ǣaǣmōd Godes ǣiwen, ǣās forecwedenan gōd, and ǣās elmessan, gesette and gefestnie, ob mīnem erfelande et Mundlinghām, ǣēm hīium tō Cristes cirican; and ic bidde, and an Godes libgendes naman bebiade, ǣēm men ǣe ǣis land and ǣis erbe hebbe et Mundlingham, ǣet hē ǣās gōd forǣlēste oð wiaralde ende. Se man, se ǣis healdan wille, and lēstan ǣet ic beboden hebbe an ǣisem gewrite, sē him seald and gehealden sīa hiabenlice blēdsung; se his fērwerne, oððe hit āgēle, sē him seald and gehealden helle wīte, būte hē tō fulre bōte gecerran wille, Gode and mannum. *Uene ualete.*

✠ Lufe pineggewrit.

2. The Kentish Hymn.

The Hymn is No. 8 of Grein's *Bibliothek* (II. 290–291). The text is conformed to that of Kluge in his *Lesebuch*, pp. 111–112.

To be noted are the *io*, *ia* for *eo* (*hiofen*, *hiafen*), *io* for *ēo*, *e* for *æ* (*fegere*, *Feder*, *heleða*, *-fest*), *æ* for *ē*, *i.e.* *ǣ* (*blǣtsiað*, *hrǣmig*) and for *ie* (*geflǣmdest*), and especially the *e* for *y* (*senna*, *gefelled*), and *ē* for *ȳ* (*ālēs*, *gerēna*). Standard West Saxon vowels are also found, and perhaps indicate a West Saxon scribe.

With respect to consonants, the omission of the middle one of three is noted by Zupitza as characteristic (*ænlum*). The loss of final *d* (*walden*) is found elsewhere in Kentish (Zupitza, p. 11); but see also I. 1. 14. *Nc* (*ngc*, *ncg*) for *ng* (*cyninc*, *cyninge*; cf. *pincg*, p. 257, l. 12) is another mark (Zupitza, p. 13).

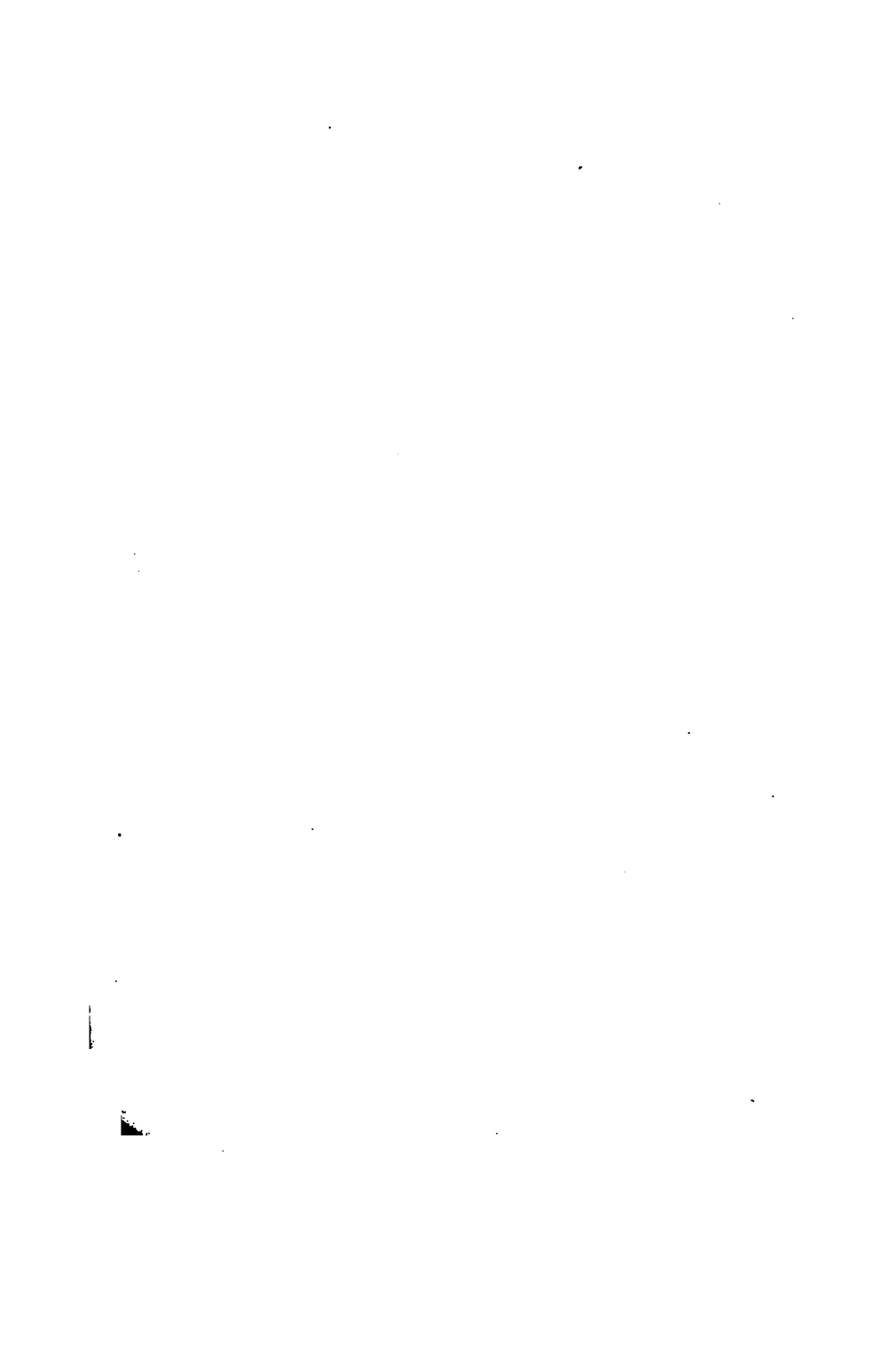
The Hymn is as follows:—

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | Wuton wuldrian | weorada Dryhten, | |
| | hālgan hlioðorewidum | hiofenrices weard, | |
| | lufian liofwendum | lifes Āgend, | |
| | and him simle sīo | sigefest wuldor | |
| 5 | uppe mid ænlum | and on eorðan sibb | [5] |
| | gumena gehwilecum | goodes willan! | |
| | Wē ðē heriað | hālgum stefnum, | |
| | and þē blǣtsiað | bilewitne Fēder, | |
| | and ðē þanciað, | þioda Wālden, | |
| 10 | ðīnes weorðlican | wuldordrēames | [10] |
| | and ðāre miclan | māgena gerēna, | |
| | ðe ðū God Dryhten | gāstes mæhtum | |
| | hafest on gewealdum | hiofen and eorðan, | |
| | ān ēce Fēder, | ælmehtig God! | |
| 15 | Ðū eart cyninga Cyninge | cwicera gehwilces; | [15] |
| | ðū eart sigefest Sunu | and sōð Hēlend | |
| | ofer ealle gescēft | angla and manna! | |
| | Ðū Dryhten God | on drēamum wunast | |
| | on ðære upplīcan | æðelan ceastre, | |
| 20 | Frēa folca gehwæs, | swā ðū æt fruman wære | [20] |

- efenēadig Bearn āgenum Fæder!
 Ðū eart heofenlic lioht and ðæt hālige lamb,
 ðe ðū¹ mānscilde middangeardes
 for þīnre ārfestnesse ealle tōwurpe,
 5 fiond geflāmdest, folle generedes, [25]
 blōde gebōhtest bearn Israēla
 ðā ðū ahōfe ðurh ðæt hālige triow
 ðīnre ðrōwunga ðrīostre senna,
 pæt ðū on hēahsetle heafena rīces
 10 sitest sigehrēmig on ðā swiðran hand [30]
 ðinum God-Fæder gāsta gemyndig.
 Mildsa nū meahtig manna cynne,
 and of leahtrum ālēs ðīne ðā liofan gesceft,
 and ūs hāle gedō, heleða Sceppend,
 15 niða Nergend, for ðīnes naman āre! [35]
 Ðū eart sōðlice simle hālig,
 and ðū eart āna æce Dryhten,
 and ðū āna bist eallra Dēma
 cwucra ge dēadra, Crīst Nergend,
 20 for-ðan ðū on ðrymme rīcsast and on ðrīnesse [40]
 and on ānnesse, ealles Wāldend,
 hiofena hēahcyninc, Hāliges Gāstes
 fegere gefelled in Fæder wuldre!

¹ MS. 8y.

VOCABULARY.



VOCABULARY.

[The vowel *æ* follows *ad*, and *ŭ* follows *t*. The main or typical forms of words are those of Early West Saxon, the dialectic or late forms of the poetry and of Appendix IV. being referred to that as the standard. Actual forms, when different from the type, are enclosed in parenthesis. Figures in parenthesis refer to paragraphs (and subdivisions) of the Grammar. Semicolons are employed to separate different *groups* of meanings; definitions separated by commas are more nearly synonymous. The sign < indicates derivation from. Modern English words cited in brackets, and not preceded by *cf.*, are direct derivatives; cognates thus cited are directly derived from the common ancestral form; where the relationship is more remote, or only a part of the word corresponds, *cf.* precedes. Old English words preceded by *cf.* or *see* are parallel or related forms. Direct derivatives included among the definitions are not repeated in brackets. The asterisk before a word indicates a theoretical form; for the manner in which such are framed see my *Phonological Investigation of Old English* (Ginn & Co.). The ending *-lic(e)* is assigned to adjectives and adverbs employed in the poetry; *-lic(e)* to those in prose.]

A.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>ā</i>, <i>always</i>; repeated for emphasis,
 <i>ā ā ā</i>, <i>for ever and ever</i>. [Cf. Mod. Eng. <i>ay</i>, from an allied root; in ME. our word appears as <i>o</i>, <i>oo</i>, — so in Chaucer, <i>Tr. and Cress.</i> 2. 1034: 'for ay and oo.']</p> <p><i>ā</i>- (142).</p> <p><i>ā-belgan</i> (III. 104), <i>anger, incense</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-bēodan</i> (II. 103), <i>announce, communicate</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-beran</i> (IV. 106), <i>carry, convey; sustain</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-blāwan</i> (R. 109), <i>blow</i>.</p> | <p><i>ā-bregdan</i> (III. 104, 28), <i>liberate, disengage</i>. [Cf. Spenser's <i>abrade</i>, <i>abrayd</i>, <i>abraid</i>, e.g. <i>F. Q.</i> 3. 11. 8.]</p> <p><i>ā-būtan</i>, <i>about, around</i>.</p> <p><i>ac</i> (ah) (4), <i>but</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-çennan</i> (113), <i>produce, beget, bring forth</i>.</p> <p><i>ācol-mōd</i> (58, 146), <i>frightened, terrified</i>.</p> <p><i>adesa</i> (53), <i>adze, hatchet</i>.</p> <p><i>ādī</i> (51. b), <i>disease</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-drædan</i> (R. 110), <i>fear</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-drēogan</i> (II. 103), <i>endure</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-drīfan</i> (I. 102), <i>expel</i>.</p> <p><i>ā-dūn(e)</i>, <i>down</i>. [< of <i>dūne</i>; see <i>dūn</i>.]</p> <p><i>æce</i>, see <i>æce</i>.</p> |
|--|---|

- æcer** (43), *field*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *broad acres*, *God's Acre*, the latter as in Longfellow's poem; Ger. *Acker*. Cognate with Lat. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*.]
- ædre** (ēdre), *straightway, immediately, at once*.
- æfen** (47. 7), *evening* (but *evening* itself is from the derivative **æfnung**). [Ger. *Abend*.]
- æfen-glōmung** (51. 3), *evening twilight*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *gloaming*.]
- æfestfull** (146), *envious*. [**æfest** is compounded of **æf**, a parallel form of **of**, and **est**, q.v.]
- æfestian** (118), *envy, be envious at*.
- æfestig** (146), *envious*.
- æfre**, *ever, always*; **æfre ne**, *never*.
- æfter**, *after; according to; about*.
- æfter-ðon-ðe**, *after*.
- æg-flota** (53), *sea-floater, ship*.
- æg** (142).
- æg-hwā** (88), *every one; neut. every thing*.
- æg-hwanan** (75), *from all sides, on all sides*.
- æg-hwile** (-hwylc) (89), *every (one), any (one)*.
- ægðer ge . . . ge** (202), *both . . . and*.
- æht** (51. b), *council*.
- æht** (51. 1), *possession; plur. goods*. [Cf. *āgan*.]
- æl** (51. b), *awl*. [Ger. *Ahle*.]
- ælc** (89. a), *each, every, all*. [Mod. Eng. *each*.]
- ælde**, see *ielde*.
- ælmesse** (el-) (53. 1), *alms*. [See *Phil. Soc. Dict. s.v. alms*.]
- æl-mihtig** (-mihti) (57. 3), *almighty*. [Ger. *allmächtig*.]
- Æl-myrcan** (53), plur. *Ethiopians*.
- æmetta** (53), *leisure*. [Cf. **æmtig**.]
- æmtig** (57. 3; 146), *empty, void*. [Cf. **æmetta**.]
- æne**, *once*.
- ænig** (89. a; 154. a; 146), *any (one)*. [< **ān**; Ger. *einig*.]
- æppel-bære** (59, 146), *fruit-bearing*.
- ær** (47), *copper*. [See **ār**, *copper*; cf. the Ger. adj. *ehern*.]
- ær**, adv., *before, formerly, aforetime, ago*; frequently to be regarded as a mere sign of the pluperfect tense.
- ær**, prep., *before*. [Mod. Eng. *ere*.]
- ær-dæg** (43. 2), *dawn, break of day*.
- ærend-wreca** (53), *ambassador, envoy*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *errand*; OE. *wreca* has a sense = *re-late*.]
- ærest**, *first, at first, in the first place*. (Mod. Eng. *erst*; Ger. *erst*.)
- ær-ge-dōn** (62), *previously done, former*. [**ær** + **dōn**.]
- ærn** (47), *edifice*.
- ær-ra** (67, 60), *former*.
- ær-ðām-ðe**, *before*.
- ær-wacol** (57, 146), *wakeful, sleepless*.
- æsc-plega** (53, 147), *ash-play, spear-play*.
- æsc-rōf** (58, 147), *spear-valiant, valiant with the spear*.
- æt** (47), *food*. [Cf. *etan*.]
- æt** (4), *at; from; to* (*Phil. Soc. Dict. s.v. at*, I. 11, 12).
- æt** (142).
- æt-berstan** (III. 104), *escape*.
- æt-bregdan** (III. 104, 162, 28), *withdraw, take away*.

- æt-*æowian* (118), *appear*. [Cf. *ætiewan*.]
 æt-*foran*, *before*.
 æt-*gædere*, *together*; strengthen-
 ing *samod*, — *samod ætgædere* = Lat. *simul*.
 æt-*iewan* (113), *reveal, display*.
 [Cf. *ætæowian*.]
 æt *nichstan*, see *nichstan*.
 æt-*ŷwan*, see *ætiewan*.
 æðel-*boren* (62; 57. 3; 147), *high-
 born, patrician*.
 æðel-*borennas* (51. 5; 147), *noble
 birth, rank, station*.
 æðele (59), *noble, gentle, illustri-
 ous*. [Cf. *Ethel, Athel*, and
 Ger. *edel*.]
 æðelling (43, 143), *noble one,
 hero, man*.
 æðŷa, see *oððe*.
 æx (51. b), *ax*. [Cf. Gr. *ἀξίον*,
 Lat. *ascia* (?), Ger. *Axt* (the *t* a
 late addition).]
 ā-*færan* (113), *frighten, terrify*.
 ā-*feallan* (R. 109), *fall*.
 ā-*fēdan* (113), *nourish, support*.
 ā-*fierran* (113), *remove, banish,
 put away*. [Cf. *feorr*, by 16.]
 ā-*fierslan* (118), *drive away, ban-
 ish*.
 ā-*flieman* (113), *put to flight, ex-
 pel*.
 ā-*gælan* (-*gēlan*) (113), *neglect*.
 āgan (127), *own, possess, have*.
 [Cf. Mod. Eng. *ought*, and see
 Schmidt's *Shakespeare Lexicon*,
 s.v. *owe*, 2.]
 ā-*gān* (141), *depart*.
 ā-*gēan*, *back*. [Cf. *ongēan*. Dis-
 tinguish the meaning of this
 word from that of *bæcling*.]
 āgen (57. 3), *own*. [Past part. of
 āgan; Ger. *eigen*.]
 āgend (43. 6), *owner, possessor*.
 ā-*gōtan* (II. 103), *pour out, dis-
 sipate, destroy*.
 ā-*giefan* (V. 106), *give, pay*.
 ā-*ginnan* (III. 104), *begin*. [Cf.
 Ger. *-ginnen*.]
 āgnian (118), *appropriate*. [Cf.
 āgan; Ger. *eignen*.]
 ā-*grōwan* (R. 109), *grow up, grow
 over*.
 ah, see *ac*.
 ā-*hebban* (VI. 107), *raise* (i.e.
utter); *exalt*; *endure, suffer,
 undergo*. [Ger. *erheben*.]
 ā-*hlerdan* (113), *harden* (em-
 bolden ?). [Ger. *erhärten*.]
 ā-*hlehhhan* (VI. 107), *rejoice*. [Cf.
 Mod. Eng. *laugh*, Ger. *lachen*.]
 āhōf, see *āhebban*.
 ā-*hrēosan* (II. 103), *fall*.
 āht (ōht) (89. b), *something*.
 ā-*hwettan* (113), *excite, whet*;
supply, fulfil. [Cf. Mod. Eng.
whet, Ger. *wetzen*.]
 ā-*lātan* (R. 110), *give up*. [Ger.
erlassen.]
 alдор, see *ealdor*.
 ā-*lēcgean* (115, note), *deposit*.
 ā-*liefan* (113), *permit, allow*.
 [Cf. *lēaf*, *leave*; Ger. *erlauben*.]
 ā-*liehtan* (113), *illuminate, give
 light to*. [Cf. *lēoht*; Ger. *er-
 leuchten*.]
 ā-*liesan* (-*lēsan*) (113), *deliver*.
 [Ger. *erlösen*.]
 ā-*liesend* (43. 6), *redeemer*.
 ān (79), *one, a, a single, alone*;
 wk. *āna, alone*; on *ān, anon,
 at once*; *ānra gehwile, every
 one*. [Ger. *ein*.]
 and (9nd), *and*.
 and- (142).
 and-*giet* (-*git*) (47), *sense, mean-
 ing, understanding*. [Cf. *gie-
 tan*.]

- and-gietfullice** (76), *clearly, intelligibly*.
- and-lang** (qndlang) (58), *live-long, whole, all . . . long*. [Cf. Ger. *entlang* and the Chaucerian *endelong* (*Knight's Tale* 1820).]
- an(d)-licnes** (51. 5), *image*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *likeness*, Ger. *Gleichniss*, for (ge)lechniss.]
- and-lifan** (51. b), *sustenance*.
- and-swarian** (qndswarian, qnd-sweorian) (118), *answer*.
- and-swaru** (qndswaru) (51. a), *answer*.
- and-weard** (58, 146), *present*.
- and-weardan** (qnd-) (113), *answer*.
- and-wlita** (53), *countenance, face*; also in the sense of 'angry countenance,' 'anger,' Lat. *vultus*. [Cf. Ger. *Antlitz*.]
- and-wyrdan** (113), *answer*. [Cf. Ger. *antworten*.]
- ān-feald** (58), *plain, simple*. [Cf. Ger. *Einfalt*, *einfältig*.]
- angel** (43. 4), *hook*. [Mod. Eng. *angle*, Ger. *Angel*.]
- an-ginn** (ongin) (47), *beginning; vehemence, impetuosity, violence*.
- an-grislic** (58), *fierce, raging*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *grisly*.]
- an-lic** (on-) (58), *like, similar*.
- anlicnes**, see **andlicnes**.
- ān-nes** (51. 5), *oneness, unity*.
- ān-rædnes** (51. 5), *boldness, confidence, assurance*.
- an-sien** (51. b), *countenance*.
- an-timber** (47), *material, substance*.
- an-weald** (43), *power, rule, jurisdiction*. [Ger. *Anwalt*.]
- ār** (43), *messenger*.
- ār** (51. b), *honor; dignity, station*. [Ger. *Ehre*.]
- ār** (47), *copper*. [See **æ̅r**, *copper*; Mod. Eng. *ore*.]
- ā-ræcean** (114), *reach*. [Ger. *erreichen*.]
- ā-ræfnian** (118), *endure, stand*.
- ā-ræran** (113), *lift*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *rear*.]
- ā-rædian** (118), *redden, blush*. [Cf. Ger. *erröthen*.]
- ā-ræcean** (114; 164. b), *relate, narrate, say*.
- ā-rædian** (118), *find, choose*.
- ā-rétan** (113), *gladden*.
- ār-fæst** (58, 146), *gracious, loving; glorious*; often translates Lat. *pius*. [See **ār**, *honor*.]
- ār-fæstnes** (51. 5), *kindness; compassion*.
- ār-ge-bland** (-blond) (47), *mingling of oars, oar-disturbed or oar-blending sea*. [Cf., in Richard Garnett's *The Mermaid of Padstow*, the line, 'By the skirt of the oarèd sea.']
- ā-risan** (I. 102), *arise*.
- ārodlice**, *immediately, forthwith*.
- ār-wela** (53), *oar-riches, i.e. sea*.
- ār-wlerðe** (59, 146), *venerable*. [Cf. Ger. *ehrwürdig*.]
- ār-wlerðnes** (51. 5), *reverence*.
- ār-ȳð** (51. b), *oar-billow, wave*.
- ā-scēadan** (R. 110), *divide*.
- āscian** (āxian) (118; 159. b; 32), *ask*. [Ger. *heischen*, properly *eischen*.]
- ā-sægean** (123), *say, relate*.
- ā-sendan** (113), *send*.
- ā-settan** (113), *place, deposit*.
- assa** (53), *ass*.
- ā-stænan** (113), *adorn, set*. [*< stān*, by 16.]
- ā-stellan** (114), *establish*.
- ā-stigan** (I. 102), *ascend, go aboard*. [Ger. *ersteigen*.]

- ā-strēcean** (114), *prostrate*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stretch*.]
ā-styrian (118), *touch*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stir*.]
ā-swebban (115), *put to sleep*, i.e. *slay*.
ā-syndrian (118), *separate, sever, divide*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *sunder*.]
ā-tēon (II. 103), *draw*.
ā-teorian (118), *fail, give out*.
ā-ſennan (115. a), *apply, direct*. [Cf. Ger. *dehnen*.]
ā-ſindan (III. 104, 62, 60), *swell*.
āſum (43), *son-in-law*. [Ger. *Eidam*.]
āſundnan, see **āſindan**.
ā-wēcean (114), *awaken, arouse*. [Ger. *erwecken*.]
ā-wēgean (115. a), *move*.
ā-wēndan (113), *change, shift, transform*.
ā-wēndednes (51. 5), *translation, version*.
ā-wiergan (113), *curse; past part., accursed*.
ā-wiht (47), *ought, a bit; almost as an adv., at all*. [Mod. Eng. *ought*.]
ā-wrēon (I. 102), *clothe*.
ā-writan (I. 102), *write*. [Cf. Ger. *reissen, ritzen*.]
ā-wyrcean (114), *perform, do*. [Ger. *erwirken*.]
āxian (38), see **āscian**. [Mod. Eng. dial. *axe*.]

B.
bæc, *back*.
bæcling, *back; on bæcling, back*.
bæſ (47. 4), *bath*. [Ger. *Bad*.]
bæſ-stēde (44, 147), *gymnasium*.
bæſ-weg (43, 215), *bath-way, bath-road*.
baldor, see **bealdor**.
bān (47, 24), *bone*. [Ger. *Bein, (Elfen)bein*.]
bana (53), *slayer, murderer*. [Mod. Eng. *bane*.]
bāsnian (118), *wait, bide one's time*.
bāt (43), *boat*.
baſian (118), *bathe*. [Ger. *baden*.]
be, *near; concerning; according to; on*. [See *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *by*.]
be (142).
bēacen (47, 24), *portent? standard?* [Mod. Eng. *beacon*.]
beadu (51. a), *battle, war*.
beadu-rōf (58), *valiant in war*.
beadu-wang (43), *battle-plain, field of battle*.
bēag (43), *torque, armilla, bracelet, collar, crown*. [Cf. *būgan*, 103.]
beald (24), *bold*. [Ger. *bald*.]
bealdor (*baldor*) (43), *ruler, king*. [See *beald*.]
bearn (47, 38), *son, child*. [Scotch *bairn*; cf. *beran*.]
bēatan (R. 109), *beat, smite, strike*.
be-bēodan (II. 103), *command, bid; commend*.
be-būgan (II. 103), *encircle, encompass, surround; extend*.
be-byrgan (113), *bury, inter*.
be-clȳsan (113), *enclose, shut up*. [*< Lat. clūsus, by 16.*]
bēc-ræding (51. 3), *reading*.
be-cuman (IV. 106), *come, befall, arrive, attain, fall*. [Ger. *be-kommen*.]
be-cweſan (V. 106), *say, declare*. [Mod. Eng. *bequeathe*.]

be-dǣlan (113, 177), *deprive*.
beðd (47), *bed, couch*. [Ger. *Bett*.]

beðodon, see **begān**.

be-fæstan (113), *commit, give over*.

be-fōn (R. 110), *embrace, grasp, comprehend*.

be-foran, *before*.

be-gān (141), *practise, pursue, ply*.

be-gang (43), *circuit, compass*.

be-gangan (R. 109), *practise*.

bēgen (79), *both*.

be-gietan (-gitan) (V. 106), *acquire, obtain, reach*.

be-gyrdan (113), *begird*. [Ger. *-gürten*.]

be-hātan (R. 110; 164. a), *promise*.

halten **be-healdan** (R. 109), *behold*.

be-hēfe (59, 165), *useful*.

bēhŕ (51. b), *sign, proof*.

be-hygdig (57), *shrewd, sagacious*.

bellows **beļg** (43), *bellows*.

be-llmpan (III. 104), *belong, pertain*.

be-lūcan (II. 103), *belock* [Shak.], *enclose*.

be-miðan (I. 102), *conceal, disguise*. [Ger. *-meiden*.]

bēn (51. b), *prayer, petition, entreaty, supplication*. [See **bēna**, and cf. Mod. Eng. *boon*.]

bēna (53), *petitioner, suppliant*. [See **bēn**.]

be-nǣman (113, 177), *deprive*.

be-neoðan, *beneath*.

bēod (43), *table*.

bēodan (II. 103), *offer; command*. [Ger. *bieten*.]

bēon, see **wesan**.

beorg (21, 24), *hill, mountain*.

berg;

[Ger. *berg*, and Mod. Eng. (*ice*)-*berg*.]

beorht (59, 64, 21), *bright, fair, brilliant, radiant, glorious*.

[Mod. Eng. *bright* is due to metathesis (31).]

beorhte, *brightly*.

beorhtnes (51. 5), *brightness*.

beorn (43, 21), *warrior, hero, man*.

bēor-scipe (44. 1; 143), *banquet, feast*.

bera (53), *bear*.

beran (IV. 105; 184. a; 155. b), *bear, carry*.

be-rǣflan (118), *despoil*. [Mod. Eng. *bereave*, Ger. *berauben*.]

be-scierian (bi-scerian) (116), *withhold*.

be-seon (V. 106, 101), *look*. [Ger. *besehen*.]

be-sittan (V. 106), *sit in, hold*. [Ger. *besitzen*.]

be-sorgian (118, 142), *grieve for, be concerned about; translates Lat. dolere*. [Ger. *besorgen*.]

be-stieman (-stēman) (113), *wet, moisten*.

be-swican (I. 102), *deceive*.

be-swician (118), *escape*.

bēt, adj., *better*.

bēt, adv. (77), *better*.

be-tǣcean (114), *assign*.

bētst (66), *best*.

be-tweoh, *among*.

be-twēon, *toward*.

be-twēonan, *among; betwēonan him, towards one another*.

be-tweox, *among, between*.

be-tyrnan (113), *revolve*.

be-ŕecean (114), *cover, protect*. [Ger. *bedecken*.]

be-wǣfan (113), *clothe*. [See **wǣfels**.]

- be-wendan** (113; 184. b), *turn*.
[Ger. *bewenden*.]
- be-windan** (III. 104), *encompass*.
[Ger. *bewinden*.]
- be-wreccan** (V. 106), *surround*
lit. *beat around*
- bibliotheca** (Lat.), *library*.
- bidan** (I. 102; 156. l), *await, wait*.
- biddan** (V. 106; 156. b; 159. b),
ask, request, implore, beseech; bid; seek. [Ger. *bitten*.]
- biegan** (113), *bow, bend*. [Causative of *būgan* (103), from *bēag*, pret. sing., by 16; cf. Ger. *beugen*.]
- biema** (53), *trumpet, clarion*.
[Cf. Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale* 578.]
- big-leofa** (53, 20), *food, sustenance*. [Cf. *libban*.]
- bile-wit** (57), *merciful*. [See *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *bilewīt*.]
- bill** (47), *broadsword, falchion*.
[Ger. *bille*.]
- bindan** (III. 104), *bind*. [Ger. *binden*.]
- binnan**, *within*. [Ger. *innen*.]
- bioð**, see *wesan*.
- bi-rihte** (-ryhte), *beside*.
- bisceop** (43), *bishop*. [< Lat. *episcopus*, Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, from *ἐπί*, upon, and *σκέπτομαι*, look; cf. Ger. *Bischof*. A Continental borrowing, ca. A.D. 400.]
- biscerian**, see *bescerian*.
- bisgian** (118), *occupy, engross*.
[See *bisig*.]
- bisgu** (51. a), *concern, trouble*.
[See *bisig*.]
- bisig** (57), *busy*.
- bitan** (I. 102), *bite*. [Ger. *beissen*.]
- biter** (57), *bitter, baneful, grievous*. [Ger. *bitter*; cf. *bitan*.]
- bið**, see *wesan*.
- blæc** (57. 2), *black*.
- blæcan** (113), *bleach, fade*. [Mod. Eng. *bleach*.]
- blæd** (43), *abundance, blessedness*. [Cf. *blāwan*.]
- blæst** (43), *flame*. [Cf. *blāwan*.]
- blāwan** (R. 109), *blow*. [Cf. Ger. *blāhen*, Lat. *flare*.]
- blētsian** (118, 33), *bless*. [< *blōd*.]
- blētsung** (51. 3; 144; 33), *blessing, benediction*.
- blēwð**, see *blōwan*.
- blican** (I. 102), *shine*. [Ger. *-bleichen*.]
- blinnan** (III. 104), *cease*. [See Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 5. 22.]
- bliss** (51. b; 34), *joy*. [< *blīðe*.]
- blisse-sang** (43, 147), *song of gladness*.
- blissian** (118, 134), *rejoice*.
[< *bliss*.]
- blīðe** (59, 24), *blithe, merry, jovial, joyous, gladsome*.
- blīðe** (70), *joyously*.
- blōd** (47, 24), *blood*. [Ger. *Blut*.]
- blōdig** (57. 3; 146), *bloody*. [Ger. *blutig*.]
- blōstma** (53), *blossom*. [Cf. *blōwan*, and Lat. *flos*.]
- blōwan** (109 24) *blossom, bloom*. [Mod. Eng. *blow*; cf. Ger. *blühen*, Lat. *florere*.]
- bōc** (52, 24) *book*. [Ger. *Buch*.]
- bōc-cræft** 43, 147, *literature*.
- Bōc-lāden** 57) *Latin*. [< OE. *bōc* + Lat. *Latinus*.]
- bōc-land** (47, 147), *freehold estate*.
- bodian** (118), *proclaim, preach*. [Mod. Eng. *bode*.]
- bolca** (53), *gangway*.

- bold-wela** (53, 215), *Eden, Paradise* (lit. *house-wealth*).
- bord** (47), *shield*.
- bord-stæf** (47. 4), *shore, strand*. [Cf. Ger. *Gestade*.]
- bōsm** (43, 24), *bosom, surface* (cf. Shakespeare, *Tr. and Cress.* 1. 3. 112). [Ger. *Busen*.]
- bōt** (51. b), *repentance, amendment*.
- brād** (58, 24), *broad, spacious*. [Ger. *breit*.]
- brādnes** (51. 5), *breadth, face*.
- brædan** (113; 184. b), *spread, dilate, expand*. [< *brād*, by 16; Ger. *breiten*.]
- brand-stefn** (brōnd-stæfn) (43), *lofty-prowed* (reading *brant-stefn*; cf. *hēahstefn naca*, *Andr.* 265, *brante cēole*, *Andr.* 273).
- brant** (58), *high, lofty*.
- breahtm** (brehtm) (43; 21. a), *beat, pulsation, stroke* (of wings).
- brecan** (IV. 105), *break; break away, burst away, hurry, speed*. [Ger. *brechen*.]
- bregdan** (III. 104), *draw*. [Mod. Eng. *braid*.]
- breogo** (brego) (45, 20), *leader, king*.
- brehtm**, see *breahtm*.
- breomo**, see *brim*.
- brēost** (47, 24), *breast*.
- Breoton** (54, 20), *Britain*.
- brim** (47, 20), *billow, ocean, deep*.
- brim-hengest** (43), *wave-steed, sea-horse, i.e. ship*. [Cf. Ger. *Hengst*, and the OE. proper name *Hengist*, associated with *Horsa*.]
- brim-stæf** (47. 4; 147), *shore of the sea*. [Cf. Ger. *Gestade*.]
- brim-strēam** (43, 147), *ocean-stream, current*.
- bringan** (114), *bring, carry, take*. [Ger. *bringen*.]
- brōndstæfn**, see *brandstefn*.
- brōðor** (46. 1; 24), *brother*. [Ger. *Bruder*.]
- brūcan** (II. 103; 156. e; 17), *hold, possess, enjoy, make use of*. [Mod. Eng. *brook*, Ger. *brauchen*.]
- brūn** (58, 24), *burnished, glistening; dusky*. [Ger. *braun*; see *Phil. Soc. Dict. s.v. brown*.]
- brycg** (51. b; 24), *bridge*. [Ger. *Brücke*.]
- brytta** (53), *dispenser*.
- Bryttas** (43), plur., *Britons*. *bufan, above*. [< *be* + *ufan*.]
- būr** (43, 24), *dining-room; private apartment, boudoir, bower*. [Mod. Eng. *bower*.]
- burg** (52. 1; 24), *city*. [Mod. Eng. *borough*, Ger. *Burg*.]
- burg-geat** (47, 147), *city-gate*.
- burg-lēode** (44. 4; 147), *city-people, citizens*.
- burh-sittende** (61, 28), *city-dwellers, citizens*.
- burh-weall** (43, 28), *city-wall*.
- būtan**, prep. (24), *without, outside of, except, besides*. [< *be* + *ūtan*; cf. the Scotch 'but and ben'.]
- būtan**, conj., *except*.
- bycgean** (114), *buy*.
- byrd** (51. b), *birth, extraction*.
- byrig**, see *burg*.
- byrne** (53), *hauberk, corselet, mail-coat*.
- byrn-hama** (-hōma) (53), *hauberk, corslet*.
- bȳsen** (51. b), *example, illustration; suggestion*.

C.

cald, see ceald.

camp (43), *fight, battle*. [Ger. *Kampf*.]

campian (118), *strive, struggle, fight*. [< camp.]

camp-wig (cōmp-) (47), *combat*.

carcern (47), *prison*. [< Lat. *carcer*, under influence of ærn.]

cāsere (44. 1), *emperor, Cæsar*. [Lat. *Cæsar*.]

ceald (cald) (58; 21. a), *cold*. [Ger. *kalt*.]

ceaster (51. 4), *city*. [Lat. *castra*; Mod. Eng. *Chester, -caster, -cester*.]

ceaster-(ge)-waran (53), plur., *citizens*.

cēder-bēam (43), *cedar-tree, cedar*. [< Lat. *cedrus* + bēam.]

cēmpa (53), *soldier*. [< camp.]

cēne (59), *valiant*. [Ger. *kühn*, Mod. Eng. *keen*.]

cēol (43), *ship*.

ceorl (43, 24), *layman*. [Mod. Eng. *churl*, Ger. *Kerl*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1601.]

cēosan (II. 103; 184. a; 37), *choose, seek*. [Archaic Ger. *kiesen*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 737.]

ciegan (113), *call*.

ciele (44, 18), *cold*. [Mod. Eng. *chill*; cf. Ger. *Kühle*.]

cīepan (113), *sell*. [Cf. Ger. *-kaufen*.]

cierran (cirran) (113; 184. a; 18), *turn; turn back*.

cild (50, 38, 24), *child*.

cild-hād (43, 143), *childhood*.

cinig, see cyning.

cirice (53. 1), *church*. [Ger. *Kirche*; see *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *church*.]

cirran, see cierran.

cist (51. b), *chest*. [< Lat. *cista*, OE. orig. *cest*, then *clest* (18), *cist*.]

clæne (57, 24), *pure*. [Mod. Eng. *clean*, Ger. *klein*. The Ger. word has come to its present meaning through the series 'pure,' 'clean,' 'neat,' 'delicate,' 'fine,' 'tiny,' 'small.']

clænnes (51. 5), *chastity*.

cleofu (20), see clif.

cleopian (clypian) (118, 20), *call*. [Cf. our poetical *clepe, yclept*, and *Haml.* 1. 4. 19.]

clif (47, 20), *cliff*. [Cf. Ger. *Klippe*.]

clifer-fēte (59), *claw-footed*.

clypian, see cleopian.

cnapa (53), *boy, lad*. [Cf. Ger. *Knabe*.]

cnēo (47. 3; 27), *knee*. [Ger. *Knie*; cf. Lat. *genu*.]

cnēoris (like 51. 5), *tribe, nation*.

cnihht (43), *young man, youth*. [Ger. *Knecht*, Mod. Eng. *knight*.]

cnyssan (115. a), *smite*.

collen-ferhð (-fyrhð) (58), *inspired, elated*.

cōm, see cuman.

cōmpwig, see campwig.

costnung (51. 3; 144), *temptation*.

cræft (43), *power; skill, cleverness; art, trade, occupation*. [Mod. Eng. *craft*, Ger. *Kraft*.]

crēopan (II. 103), *creep, crawl*.

Crīst (43), *Christ*. [< Lat. *Christus*.]

cucu (27; in this form irregular, according to the declensions of

this book; see also *cwic*), *living, live, alive*.
culter (43 ?), *coulter*. [*< Lat. culter.*]
cuma (53), *stranger, visitant, guest*.
cuman (IV. 105), *come*. [*Cf. Ger. kommen.*]
cumbol (47), *banner, standard*.
cunnan (130), *know, know how, can*. [*Ger. können.*]
cunnian (118; 156. d), *make trial of*.
cūð (58), *known, manifest*; the combination of *cūð* and *on-cnāwen*, *Andr.* 527, presents a difficulty — perhaps for *cūðe*, *adv.* [*Cf. 130.*]
cūðlice (70), *certainly*.
cwæð (pret.), see *cweðan*.
cwealm (43), *death*. [*Mod. Eng. qualm; cf. cweðlan.*]
cweart-ern (47), *prison*. [*Perhaps modified from Lat. carcer, under the influence of ærn.*]
cweðlan (114), *kill*.
cwēn (51. b; 24), *queen*.
cweðan (V. 106, 37), *say, speak*. [*Cf. Mod. Eng. quoth.*]
cwic (27), *alive, living*. [*See cucu. Cf. Mod. Eng. 'quick and dead,' 'cut to the quick.'*]
cwlc-sūsl (47), *hell-torment* (lit. *living torment*).
cwide (44), *remark*.
cwuc, see *cwic*.
cymlice (70), *finely, beautifully*.
cyne-helm (43), *crown*.
cynelle (57, 146), *royal*.
cyne-ric (48, 145), *kingdom*.
cyne-rōf (58), *royally brave*.
cyne-setl (47), *throne*.
cyning (cining) (43, 143, 24), *king*. [*Ger. König.*]

cynn (47), *kind; tribe, nation, people*.
cyn-rēn (47), *generation*.
Cyrenisc (57), *of Cyrene*.
Cyrenense, *Cyrene*.
cyssan (113), *kiss*. [*Ger. küssen.*]
cýðan (113, 30), *announce, make known, show*. [*< cūð, by 16; Ger. -künden.*]
cýððu (51. a; 144), *native land*.

D.

dæd (51. 1), *deed, act; mid dæde, indeed, in fact*.
dæg (43. 2; 24), *day*. [*Ger. Tag.*]
dæg-candel (51. b; 215), *candle of day*.
*dæg*es (74), *by day*.
dæg-hwæðlice (70), *daily, day by day*.
dæg-rēd (47), *dawn*.
dæl (78. 4; 24), *part; amount, quantity, number*. [*Ger. Teil.*]
dælan (113; 164. a), *distribute, dispense, bestow*. [*Ger. teilen, Mod. Eng. deal.*]
dæl-lēas (58; 155. a; 146), *destitute, devoid*.
dagung (51. 3), *dawn*.
dēad (58, 24), *dead*. [*Ger. tot.*]
dēað (43), *death*. [*Ger. Tod.*]
dēað-dæg (dēoþ-) (43. 2), *death-day*.
dēma (53), *judge*.
dēman (113, 90, 17), *doom, condemn*. [*Cf. Chaucer, Knight's Tale 1023.*]
dēofol (43, 24), *devil, demon*. [*< Lat. diabolos; so Ger. Teufel.*]
dēop (58, 24), *deep*. [*Ger. tief.*]
dēope (70), *deeply*. [*Cf. Chaucer, K. T. 1782.*]

dēoplic (57), *profound*.
dēor (47), *beast, animal*. [Ger. *Tier*.]
dēor-cynn (47), *kind (race) of animals*.
dēor-wierðe (59, 146), *precious*.
dēor-wurð (58, 146), *precious*.
derian (116), *harm, injure*. [Cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 964.]
dīc (43), *dike*.
dician (118, 90), *ditch, dike*.
diegelnes (51. 5), *retreat*.
diere (dýre) (59), *precious, valuable*. [Ger. *teuer*.]
dih̄t (47), *plan, design*. [< Lat. *dictum*.]
dohtor (52. 2), *daughter*. [Ger. *Tochter*.]
dōm (43, 17), *judgment; reputation, glory; choice, decision*.
dōmlīce (70), *gloriously*.
dōm-weorðung (51. 3), *honor*.
dōn (140), *do; make; put*. [Ger. *thun*.]
drēam (43), *joy, bliss*. [Ger. *Traum*, Mod. Eng. *dream*, but in different sense.]
drēnc (43), *drink*.
drēorig (57), *headlong? melancholy?*
drihten, see **dryhten**.
drihtguma, see **dryhtguma**.
drinc (drync) (43), *drink*.
drincan (III. 104), *drink*. [Ger. *trinken*.]
drohtað (43), *(mode, way of) life*.
drýgnes (51. 5), *dryness, dry land*.
dryhten (43. 4. c; 154. d), *lord*.
dryhtenlic (57), *lordly, of the lord*.
dryht-guma (driht-) (53), *retainer, vassal*.
drync, see **drinc**.

dugan (128), *avail*. [Ger. *taugen*.]
duguð (dugoð) (51. b), *host, band; sustenance; benefit*. [Ger. *Tugend*.]
dūn (51. b), *mountain, hill*.
dūst (47), *dust*. [Ger. *Dunst*.]
dýnnan (115. a), *clash*.
dýre, see **diere**.
dýrstig (57), *rash, headstrong*. [Cf. *durran*, 132.]
dýrstignes (51. 5), *presumption, temerity*.

E.

ēa (52), *river*.
ēac, also, *likewise*; **ēac swilce**, also; **swilce ēac**, also, *moreover, as also, likewise*; **swā ēac**, also. [Ger. *auch*. Mod. Eng. *eke*.]
ēad-glefa (-gifa) (53), *bliss-giver, happiness-giver*.
ēadig (57. 3; 146), *happy, blessed*.
ēadiglice (70), *blissfully, in bliss*.
ēadignes (51. 5), *bliss*.
ēage (53. 2), *eye*. [Ger. *Auge*.]
ēagor-strēam (43), *ocean-stream*.
ēag-ðýrel (47), *window*. [ðýr- < ðurh, by 16 and 29.]
eahta (78; 154. c; 21), *eight*. [Ger. *acht*.]
ēalā, *O*.
ēa-lād (51. b), *ocean-way*.
eald (65. 58, 21, 19, 17), *old*.
eald-fēond (46. 3), *ancient foe*.
eald-geniðla (53), *ancient, inveterate enemy*.
eald-heptend (43. 6), *ancient enemy*.
ealdor (aldor) (43. 4), *chief; king*.
ealdor (47), *life*.
ealdor-dōm (43), *primacy, supremacy, chief place*.
ealdor-duguð (51. b), *nobility, leaders*.

ealdor-mann (46), leader, head, prince, noble.

ealdor-scipe (44. 1; 143), primary, supremacy, chief place.

ēa-liðende (61; or 43. 6?), ocean-travelling.

eall (58, 35, 21), all, every; eall swā, just as; ealne weg, always; mid ealle (175), completely; ſurh ealle, entirely.

ealles (71), in all.

eal-swā, *as*. [Ger. also.]

eard (43), country.

eardian (118), dwell.

earfoðlice (70), distressfully, hard. [Cf. Ger. Arbeit.]

earfoðnes (51. 5), hardship.

earfoð-rime (59), difficult to number.

earg (58), cowardly. [Ger. arg.]

earm (58, 21), poor, wretched. [Ger. arm.]

earmlíc (57), humble, lowly. [Cf. Ger. ärmlich.]

earmlíce (70), miserably.

earn (43), eagle.

earnung (51. 3), merit, desert.

ēastan (75), from the east.

Ēast-ēgle (44. 4), plur., East Angles, i.e. East Anglia.

ēast-norðerne (59), northeasterly.

Ēastron (53, irregular), Easter. [Ger. Ostern.]

ēast-sǣ (43; 51. b), sea on the east.

ēast-sūð-dǣl (43), southeast quarter.

ēaþe (77), easily, unhesitatingly; comp. ieþ, irreg. ēaþ.

ēaþ-mēdu (51. a), reverence; humility, kindness.

ēaþ-mōd (58, 146), humble.

ēaþ-mōdlice (70), humbly.

ēaþ-mōðnes (51. 5), humility, reverence.

Ēbrēas (54), plur., Hebrews. [*< Lat. Hebræus.*]

Ēbrēisc (57, 146), Hebrew.

ēce (59), everlasting, eternal.

ęcg (51. b), edge.

ed- (142).

ed-nīwlan (118), renew.

ēdre, see ædre.

ed-wit (47), abuse, insolence. [Cf. wite, and Mod. Eng. twit.]

efen-ēadig (57), co-blessed, equally blessed. [Among moderns, Bishop Ken seems most to have employed such compounds as these.]

efne (emne), behold; just.

eft, again, once more; afterward; back.

eft-hweorfan (III. 104), return.

ęgesa (53), dread, fear, terror; peril. [Related to ON. *agi*, from which Mod. Eng. *awe*.]

ęgeslic (57), dreadful, terrible. [See *ęgesa*.]

ęglan (113), plague, harass, afflict. [Mod. Eng. *ail*.]

ęgle (59), grievous, hateful. [See *ęglan*.]

Egypta (54), plur., Egyptians.

ęhtan (113), pursue.

ęlcung (51. 3), delay, postponement.

ęle (44), oil. [*< Lat. oleum.*]

ęllen (47), courage.

ęllen-rōf (58), strenuous in courage, of undaunted courage.

ęlles (71), else. [ęl- = other.]

ęllor-fūs (58, 30), bound elsewhere. [ęl- = other.]

elmesse, see ælmesse.

elp (43), elephant. [*< Lat. elephas.*]

el-ſeodig (57. 3), *foreign*. [From **el** = *other*, and **ſeod**, q.v.]

emne, see **efne**.

emniht (52, but no *visible* umlaut), *equinox*. [< **efen-niht**; cf. **emne** for **efne**.]

ende (44), *end*. [Ger. *Ende*.]

endian (118, 90), *end*.

engel (43. 4; 23; 10), *angel*. [< Lat. *angelus*, Gr. ἄγγελος.]

Engle (44. 4), *the Angles, English*. [Of the invaders of Britain Bede says (*Hist. Eccl.* I. 15): "Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. . . . Porro de Anglis, hoc est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur, et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter provincias Jutarum et Saxonum perhibetur, Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merce, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies, id est, illarum gentium quæ ad Boream Humbri fluminis inhabitant cæterique Anglorum populi sunt orti." Cf. also the pun of Pope Gregory the Great (*Hist. Eccl.* II. 1): "Rursus ergo interrogavit, quod esset vocabulum gentis illius. Responsum est, quod Angli vocarentur. At ille, 'Bene,' inquit; 'nam et angelicam habent faciem, et tales angelorum in cælis decet esse coheredes.'"]

Englisc (57), *English*. [Note that any term corresponding to 'Anglo-Saxon,' as the designation of a language, does not exist in Old English. See the *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.vv. *Anglo-Saxon* and *English*; Bailey's

Dictionary (1783) is the first authority given for the English term 'Anglo-Saxon' in its application to the tongue.]

ēode, see **gān**.

eorl (43), *hero, man*. [Not to be translated 'earl' in these texts.]

eornoste (70), *sharply, vehemently*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *earnest*, Ger. *Ernst*.]

eornostlice (70), *then, accordingly, thus*.

eorre, see **terre**.

eorðe (53. 1), *earth; ground*. [Ger. *Erde*.]

eorðlic (57, 146), *earthly*.

eorð-tillð (51. b; 147), *agriculture*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *tilth*.]

eorð-waran (53), plur., *dwellers on earth*.

eorð-weall (43), *rampart of earth, earthwork*. [**weall** = Lat. *val-lum*; one of the oldest Germanic words borrowed from Latin.]

ēower (81, 83), *your, of you*.

erbe(-), erfe(-), see **ierfe(-)**.

ēst (51. b; 165; 43; 30), *provision; consent, will*. [Cf. *unnan*, *æf-estfull*, and Ger. *Gunst*.]

ēste (59, 165), *bountiful*. [Cf. **ēst**.]

ēstlice (70), *willingly*. [Cf. **ēst**.]

etan (V. 106), *eat*. [Ger. *essen*.]

ēvel (43. 4), *a, country, native land, home*.

ēvel-rice (43), *fatherland*.

ēvel-weard (43), *guardian of his country*.

F.

fæc (47), *time, period, interval, space*. [Ger. *Fach*.]

fæder (43. 8; 24), *father*. [Ger. *Vater*.]

- fæge** (59), *fated, death-doomed*. [Scotch *fey*, Ger. *feige*.]
fæger (57), *fair, beautiful, agreeable, lovely*.
fægernes (51. 5), *beauty*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 240.]
fægre (70; vowel long in poetry), *fairly*.
fægð (51. b), *certain death(?)*
fæmne (53), *virgin, maiden, damsel*.
færinga (70), *suddenly, on a sudden*.
færllice (70), *suddenly*. [Cf. *færed*, and Mod. Eng. *fear*.]
fæst (58), *fixed, stable*. [Ger. *fest*, properly *fast*.]
fæsten (47), *fortification*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *fastness*.]
fæsten-geat (47), *fortress-gate*.
fæst-hafof (57; 155. d), *tenacious*. [hafof from the root of *habban*.]
fæstnes (51. 5), *firmament*.
fæstnung (51. 3), *hold, stay, support*.
fæt (47. 4), *utensil, implement*.
fæted (57), *beaten?*; **fæted gold**, *gold leaf?*
fæted-sinc (47), *treasure of plated articles?*
fæðm (43), *embracing arms; body; expanse, surface*. [Mod. Eng. *fathom*.]
fæg (58), *gleaming, glittering*.
fäh (58; but used as noun), *foe, enemy*. [Mod. Eng. *foe*.]
fämig-heals (58), *foamy-necked, foamy-throated*. [Cf. Ger. *Hals*.]
faran (VI. 107; 184. a), *go*.
farof (faruð) (43), *shore*; more generally, as in the next three words, it appears to mean *surge* (and so, possibly, p. 212, l. 12).
farof-läcende (61, 215), *surge-swimming*. [See *läcan*.]
farof-ridende (61, 215), *surge-riding*.
farod-stræt (51. b; 215), *surge-street, street over the billows*. [stræt < Lat. *strāta*.]
faru (51. a), *adventure*.
feallan (R. 109), *fall*. [Ger. *fallen*.]
fealu (57. 5), *dusky* (as often translated; but perhaps rather its literal signification), *yellow* (as Tennyson applies it, *Geraint* and *Enid* 829, 'And white sails flying on the yellow sea'; but Tennyson, in *The Battle of Brunanburh*, translates *fealone* *flood* by 'fallow flood'). [Cf. Ger. *fahl*, *faß*, and our 'fallow deer'.]
fēa-sceaft (58), *destitute*.
fēawe (58), plur., *few*.
fēccean (120), *fetch*.
fēdan (113), *feed, nourish, support*. [< *fōd*-, by 16.]
fela (indecl. adj.; 154. a), *much; numerous, many (things)*.
feoh-ge-strēon (47), *riches*. [See *gestrēon*, and Mod. Eng. *fee*.]
feohtan (III. 104, 21), *fight*. [Ger. *fechten*.]
fēon (113), *hate*.
fēond (143; 48. 3; 24), *foe, enemy*. [Mod. Eng. *fiend*, Ger. *Feind*; see *fēon*.]
fēore, see *feorh*.
feorh (43, 47, 29), *life, soul*.
feorh-neru (51. a), *sustenance*. [Cf. *nerian*.]
feormian (118), *take in, entertain*.
feor(r) (67; 35. a), *far, distant*. [Mod. Eng. *far*.]
feorr, *far, from (to) a distance*.

- feorran** (75), *from afar, from of old*. [Cf. Ger. *fern*.]
fēorða (78), *fourth*. [Ger. *vierte*.]
fēower (78), *four*. [Ger. *vier*.]
fēower-tiene (78), *fourteen*. [Ger. *vierzehn*.]
fer-, see **for-**.
fēran (113), *go, journey*. [Cf. Ger. *führen*.]
ferhō (fyrhō) (43, 47), *mind*.
fērian (-ig(e)an) (116), *ferry, carry*.
fēða (53), *troop*.
fēðer (51. b; 24), *wing, pinion*. [Ger. *Feder*, Mod. Eng. *feather*.]
fellan (fyllan) (113), *fell, slay*. [Ger. *fällen*, Mod. Eng. *fell*.]
fierd (51. b), *expedition, campaign*. [Ger. *Fahrt*; cf. *faran*.]
fierding (51. b), *warfare*.
fierd-wic (fyrd-) (47), *plur., camp*.
fierst (fyrst) (43), *period, space, interval*. [Ger. *Frist*.]
fifta (78, 30), *fifth*. [Ger. *fünfte*, Gr. *πέμπτos*.]
figað, see **fēon**.
findan (III. 104), *find, discover, encounter*. [Ger. *finden*.]
firas (43, 29), *plur., men*.
firgen-strēam (firigend-) (43), *mountain-stream, i.e. ocean-stream*.
fīrmamentum (Lat.), *firmament*.
fisc (43, 24), *fish*. [Ger. *Fisch*, Lat. *piscis*.]
fisc-cynn (47), *sort of fish*.
fiscere (44, 143), *fisher(man)*. [Ger. *Fischer*.]
fiscnoð (43), *fishing*.
fīðer-fēte (59), *four-footed*.
fīðru (47), *plur., wings*. [Cf. **fēðer**, and Ger. *Gefieder*.]
fīðesc (47, 24), *flesh*. [Ger. *Fleisch*.]
fīān (43), *arrow*.
fīax-fēte (59), *web-footed*.
fīēogan (II. 103), *fly*. [Ger. *fliegen*.]
fīēon (II. 103), *flee*. [Ger. *fliehen*.]
fīocc (43), *company*.
fīōd (43), *flood*. [Ger. *Flut*.]
fīōd-wielm (-wylm) (43), *seething of the flood*.
fīota (53), *vessel* (lit. *float*).
fīōwan (R. 109), *flow*.
fīyht (43), *flight*.
fīnæst (43), *breath*.
fīōða (53), *food*.
fīōdor (47), *fodder*. [Ger. *Futter*.]
fīole (47), *folk, people, nation*. [Ger. *Volk*.]
fīole-stēde (44), *folkstead, battle-ground*.
fīole-toga (53), *leader of the people, commander*. [*toga* < same root as *tēon*; cf. Ger. *Herzog*, OE. *hēretoga*, and the meaning of Lat. *dux*.]
fīolde (53), *earth*.
fīolgan (118; 164. f), *attend, serve*. [Ger. *folgen*; cf. *fylgan*.]
fīolm (51. b), *hand*. [Cognate with Lat. *palma*.]
fīōn (R. 110), *catch; reach forth*.
fīōr (51. b), *journey*.
fīōr, see **faran**.
for (166, 175, 4), *for; before; of; on; in* (Fr. *selon*).
for- (142).
for-bærnan (113), *scorch, parch*.
for-dilgīan (118), *destroy*. [Ger. *vertilgen*.]
for-dūn (142), *destroy*.
for-drīfan (I. 102), *drive, impel*. [Ger. *vertreiben*.]

fore, *before*.

fore- (142).

fore-cuman (IV. 105), *anticipate*, *forestall*, *prevent*.

fore-cweden (62), *aforsaid*.

fore-ge-gearwlan (118), *prepare*.

fore-ge-scrifan (I. 102), *prescribe*. [Ger. *vorschreiben*; Lat. *scribo* underlies both.]

fore-scēawung (51. 3), *providence*. [Cf. Ger. *Vorsehung*.]

fore-sæd (62), *aforsaid*. [Past part. of *foresēcgean*.]

fore-seġtan (113), *close in*. [Ger. *vorsetzen*.]

fore-sprecen (62), *aforsaid*. [Past part. of *foresprecan*.]

fore-tȳnan (113), *cut off*. [Cf. *tūn*, and 16.]

for-giefan (V. 106, 18), *give*, *grant*. [See *giefan*; Ger. *vergeben*.]

for-gieldan (-gildan) (III. 104; 24; 18; 164. h), *requite*, *recompense*; *pay*, *give*. [Ger. *vergelden*.]

for-gletan (V. 106, 18), *forget*. [Ger. *vergessen*.]

for-grindan (III. 104), *wear out* (like Lat. *conterere*).

forht (58), *afraid*, *terrified*.

forhtian (118), *tremble*.

for hwon, *why*.

for hwȳ, *why*.

for-lerman (113), *ruin*, *reduce to poverty*. [< *earn*, by 16; cf. Ger. *verarmen*.]

for-lætan (R. 110), *let*, *allow*; *let go*; *lay down*; *leave*, *leave off*; *abandon*, *forsake*; *lose*. [Ger. *verlassen*.]

for-lēosan (II. 103), *lose*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *forlorn*, and Ger. *verlieren*.]

for-liden (62), *shipwrecked*. [Past part. of *forliðan*.]

for-lidenness (51. 5), *shipwreck*. **forma** (60, 68, 78), *first*.

for-niman (IV. 105), *waste*, *desolate*, *consume*; **fornumen** *bēon*, *perish*, *decay*.

for-splidan (113), *destroy*.

for-swelgan (III. 104), *devour*.

for-swigian (118), *keep secret*, *conceal*. [Ger. *verschweigen*.]

for-tredan (V. 106), *tread down*, *tread under foot*. [Ger. *vertreten*.]

forð, *forth*.

for-ðām, *because*, *for this reason*, *therefore*.

for-ðām-ðe, *because*.

for-ðan, *wherefore*.

forð-ā-tēon (II. 103), *bring forth*.

forð-bringan (III. 104), *bring forth*.

forð-faran (VI. 107), *pass away*, *depart*; **forðfaren**, *deceased*, *dead*. [Ger. *fortfahren*.]

forð-fōr (51. b), *departure*.

forð-ge-lēoran (113), *pass away*, *die*.

forð-læstan (-lēstan) (113), *continue*, *supply*.

for-ðon, *for*, *because*.

for-ðon-ðe, *because*.

forð-tēon (II. 103), *perform*, *represent*, *exhibit*.

forð-weard, *advanced*.

for-wandian (118), *reverence*; *hesitate*; **forwandiende**, *deferential*, *diffident*.

for-weorðan (III. 104), *perish*.

for-wiernan (113; 156. j), *refuse*, *deny*.

for-witan (126), *know in advance*.

for-wyrcean (114), *forfeit*. [Ger. *verwirken*.]

fōt (48), *foot*. [Ger. *Fuss*.]

fracoſ (57, 165), *odious, abominable*. [< **fra-cūſ*, cf. *May-hew*, OE. *Phon.* § 160.]

frægn, see *frignan*.

frætſian (118), *adorn, bedeck*.

frætwa (-we) (51. a), plur., *ornaments*.

frætſwung (51. 8), *array*.

fram, *from*; *by*; *of*; *from among*.

fram-gān (141), *make headway*.

framlice (*frum-*) (70), *promptly, bravely*.

frēa (53), *lord*.

frēcne (59), *perilous, fearful, direful, terrible*.

frēcne (70), *fearlessly, dauntlessly, valiantly*.

frēcnes (51. 5; 144), *danger, peril*.

frēfran (115. b), *comfort, cheer*.

frēmd (59), *foreign, alien*. [Ger. *fremd*.]

frēmman (115. a; 117; 164. e), *benefit, profit*. [Cf. the *fram-* (16) in *framgān*.]

frēo (irreg. plur. *frige*), *free*.

frēod (51. b), *good-will, kindness*.

frēolice (70), *freely*. [Ger. *freilich*.]

frēond (48. 3), *friend*. [Ger. *Freund*, Goth. *frijōnds*, pres. part. of *frijōn*, to love; cf. *fēond*.]

frēond-scipe (44. 1; 143), *friendship*. [Cf. Ger. *Freundschaft*, with a different ending.]

frēorig (57; 174. d), *cold, benumbed*.

fréoſu (*fréoſo*) (51. a), *defense*. [Ger. *Friede*.]

frige, see *frēo*.

frignan (III. 104), *ask, inquire*.

frīſ (47), *countenance, support, aid, protection*. [Cf. *fréoſu*, and Mod. Eng. *Frede(rick)*.]

frōd (58), *old*.

frōfor (51. b), *comfort, consolation; sustenance*.

frōmlice, see *framlice*.

fruma (53), *beginning, first*.

frum-gār (43), *primipile, captain, chief*. [Cf. *fruma*.]

frum-sceaft (51. b), *creation*. [Cf. *fruma*.]

frymſ(u) (51, 144), *creation*. [Cf. *fruma*, and 16.]

fugol (43. 4), *bird*. [Ger. *Vogel*, Mod. Eng. *fowl*.]

fugol-cynn (47), *kind of birds*.

fūl (53), *vile, foul*. [Ger. *faul*; more remotely related are Lat. *pus, puteo*.]

full (53), *full*. [Ger. *voll*.]

ful(1), adv., *full*.

full-frēmman (115. a; 117), *finish*.

fultum (43), *help, aid, assistance, support*.

fultumian (118, 90), *assist*.

furðra (67), *first* (lit. *former*).

furðum, even; *whatever*.

fūs (53, 30), *ready*.

fylgan (113), *follow*. [Cf. *folgian*, and Ger. *folgen*.]

fyllan (113), *fill*. [< *full*, by 16; Ger. *füllen*.]

fyllan, see *fiellan*.

fyllu (51. a), *fill, feast*.

fȳr (47), *fire*. [Ger. *Feuer*.]

fȳrdwic, see *fierdwic*.

fyrhſ, see *ferhſ*.

fȳrmest (78. 1; 69), *first*.

fȳr-spearca (53), *spark*.

fȳrst, see *fierst*.

fȳsan (113; 184. b), *hasten*. [< *fūs*.]

G.

- gād** (51. b), *goad*.
gærs (47, 31), *herb, grass*. [Ger. *Gras*.]
gaful-ræden (51. 5; 144), *fare*.
gagates (Lat.), *jet*.
gālnes (51. 5), *lust, lewdness*. [Cf. Ger. *Geil(heit)*.]
gān (141), *go*. [Ger. *gehen*.]
gang (gong) (43), *course; circuit, revolution*.
gangan (R. 109), *go*.
gār (43), *spear, javelin*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *garlic*.]
gār-ge-winn (47), *battle of spears*. [See *gewinn*.]
gārsecg (43), *ocean*. [See p. 211, note 3.]
gāst (43), *spirit, ghost*. [Ger. *Geist*.]
gāst-ge-hygd (47), *thought of the mind*.
gāst-ge-rýne (43, 215), *secret of the soul, thought of the heart(?)*. [See *gerýne*.]
gāt (52), *goat*. [Ger. *Geiss*.]
gē (18).
ge . . . and, ge . . . ge (202), *both . . . and*.
ge- (142).
ge-æmetgian (118), *release, disengage*. [Cf. *æmetta, æmtig*.]
ge-āgnian (118), *inherit, occupy, take possession of*. [See *āgnian*.]
ge-and-weard (58), *present*. [See *andweard*.]
ge-and-weardan (-ond-) (113), *answer*. [See *andweardan*.]
gēar (47, 18), *year*. [Ger. *Jahr*.]
gēara, *formerly, of yore*.
geare (70), *well*. [See *yare(ly)* in Shakespeare, *Temp.* 1. 1, and elsewhere.]
gēarlic (57), *yearly, annual*. [Ger. *jährlich*.]
gearu-ðancol (gearoðancol) (57), *ready-witted*. [See *geare, ge-ðancol, ðancolmōd*.]
gearwian (118), *prepare*. [See *geare*.]
geat (47. 4; 18), *gate*.
ge-āxian (118), *learn*. [See *āxian*.]
ge-bed (47, 142), *prayer*. [Ger. *Gebet*; cf. *biddan*.]
ge-beorg (47), *defense, protection; outlook (on)*.
ge-bēorscipe (44. 1), *banquet, feast*. [See *bēorscipe*.]
ge-beran (IV. 105), *bear*. [See *beran*.]
ge-bidan (I. 102), *await, wait*. [See *bīdan*.]
ge-biddan (V. 106), *pray*. [See *biddan*.]
ge-biegan (113), *bend, curve*. [See *biegan*.]
ge-blerhtan (113), *grow bright, shine*. [*< beorht*, by 16.]
ge-bilod (57), *billed*.
gē-bisgian (-bysgian) (118), *fatigue, weary, exhaust*. [See *bisig*.]
ge-bland (-blond) (47), *mingling, mixture, confusion*.
ge-blandan (-blondan) (R. 110), *mingle*.
ge-blēdsian, see *geblētsian*.
ge-blēod (58), *hued, colored*.
ge-blētsian (-blēdsian) (118), *bless*. [See *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *bless*.]
ge-blissian (118), *rejoice, make joyful*; *geblissod wesan, joy*. [See *blissian*.]

- geblond(an), see gebland(an).
 ge-blōwan (R. 109), *blow*. [See blōwan.]
 ge-brec (47), *uproar, din*. [Cf. brecan.]
 ge-bringan (114), *waft, carry, convey*. [See bringan.]
 ge-bygean (114), *buy; redeem*. [See bygean.]
 ge-byrd (51. b), *birth, extraction, lineage*. [Ger. *Geburt*; see byrd.]
 gebysgian, see gebisgian.
 ge-cēosan (II. 103), *choose, select, elect*. [See cēosan.]
 ge-cierran (113, 18), *turn; return*. [See cierran.]
 ge-cneordnes (51. 5), *accomplishment*.
 ge-cost (58; 174. d), *tried, trusty*.
 ge-cwēman (113), *please*.
 ge-cwēme (59), *pleasing, acceptable*.
 ge-cwēmlīce (70), *acceptably, agreeably*.
 ge-cweðan (V. 106), *say, speak*. [See cweðan.]
 ge-cȳðan (113; 164. b), *announce; prove, evince, show, exhibit, display; designate*. [See cȳðan.]
 ge-dǣlan (113), *divide, separate*. [See dǣlan.]
 ge-dafenian (118; 164. k), *best*.
 ge-dafenlic (57), *fitting, suitable*.
 ge-deorf (47), *labor, toil*.
 ge-dician (118), *construct*. [< *dīc*; see dician.]
 ge-diersian (-dȳrsian) (118, 90), *exalt, magnify, celebrate*. [< *dīere*.]
 ge-dōn (140), *do, perform; make*. [See dōn.]
 ge-drēfan (113), *disturb, agitate, trouble*. [Cf. Ger. *trüben*.]
 gedȳrsian, see gediersian.
 ge-ēacnian (118), *increase, augment*. [< *ēac*.]
 ge-earnian (118), *merit*. [See earnung.]
 ge-ed-niwian (118), *renew*. [See edniwian.]
 ge-ēnde-byrdan (113), *order, arrange*.
 ge-ēndian (118), *end, come to an end*. [< *ēnde*; see ēndian.]
 ge-ēndung (51. 3), *end, close*.
 ge-fæstnian (118), *fasten, confirm, establish*.
 ge-faran (VI. 107), *experience, suffer*. [See faran, and 142, ge-(2).]
 ge-fēa (53), *pleasure, joy, delight, gladness*.
 ge-feallan (R. 109), *fall, chance*. [See feallan.]
 ge-feoht (47), *battle*.
 ge-feohtan (III. 104), *fight*. [See feohtan.]
 ge-fēon (V. 106; 156. c; 29), *rejoice*.
 ge-feormian (118), *take in, entertain*. [See feormian.]
 ge-fēra (53, 142), *companion, fellow*.
 gefēran (113), *undertake, experience*. [See fēran.]
 ge-ferian (116), *ferry, carry, bear*. [See ferian.]
 ge-fēr-rāden (51. 5; 144), *company, fellowship, society*.
 ge-fēr-sclīpe (44. 1; 143), *attendance, companionship; retinue*.
 geflieman (-flāman) (113), *put to flight*.
 ge-flit (47), *strife, dispute*. [Cf. Ger. *Fleiss*.]
 ge-frætwian (118), *adorn*. [See frætwian.]

- ge-frēfran** (115. b), *con-ole, cheer*. [See frēfran.]
- ge-frēmman** (115. a), *effect, perform, work, perpetrate*. [See frēmman.]
- ge-fultumian** (118), *assist, help*. [See fultumian.]
- ge-fyllan** (113, 156), *fill; end, finish, accomplish*. [See fyllan.]
- ge-fyrn**, adv., *a long time ago*.
- ge-gada** (53), *associate, companion*.
- ge-gaderian** (118), *gather*.
- ge-gaderung** (51. 3), *gathering together, assembly, congregation*.
- ge-gān** (141), *go; win, obtain*. [See gān.]
- ge-gearclan** (118), *prepare*. [Cf. geare.]
- ge-gearwian** (118), *prepare*. [See gearwian, and cf. gegierwan.]
- ge-glerela** (53), *garment; raiment, apparel*.
- ge-glerwan** (-gyrwan) (113), *prepare*. [Cf. gegearwian.]
- ge-glengan** (113), *adorn*. [< gleng.]
- ge-gōdian** (118), *enrich*. [< gōd.]
- ge-gremian** (115. a), *irritate, enrage*. [See gremian.]
- ge-grētan** (113), *greet, salute*.
- ge-gyrwan**, see gegierwan.
- ge-hāl** (58), *whole, intact*. [See hāl.]
- ge-hālgian** (118), *hallow*. [< hālig.]
- ge-hātan** (R. 110), *promise, pledge; call*. [See hātan.]
- ge-healdan** (R. 109), *observe, keep; reserve; maintain, sustain*. [See healdan.]
- ge-hēawan** (R. 109), *cut down, slay*. [See hēawan.]
- ge-herian** (116), *glorify*. [See herian.]
- ge-hieran** (113), *hear*. [See hieran.]
- ge-hiersum** (57, 148), *obedient*.
- ge-hiersumian** (118; 164. f), *obey*.
- ge-hiersumnes** (51. 5), *obedience*.
- ge-hladan** (VI. 107), *lade, load, freight*.
- ge-hogian** (118), *consider, have in mind*.
- ge-hrīnan** (I. 102), *attack*.
- ge-hū**, in every direction. [See hū.]
- ge-hwā** (89. c; 154. b), *each (one)*. [See hwā.]
- ge-hwile** (-hwylc) (89. a; 154. b), *each (one), every (one)*; **ānra gehwile**, *every (one)*. [See hwile.]
- ge-hyhtan** (113), *hope, trust*. [< hyht.]
- ge-hȳran**, see gehieran.
- ge-innian** (118), *give, bestow (on)*.
- ge-in-segġian** (118), *seal*. [< Lat. sigillum.]
- ge-læccēan** (114), *catch, seize*. [Cf. Shak., Macb. 4. 3. 195.]
- ge-lædan** (113), *bring, carry*. [See lædan.]
- ge-læred** (62), *taught, educated, trained, skilled, skilful*. [Past part. of læran.]
- ge-læstan** (113), *stand by, assist*. [See læstan.]
- ge-laſġian** (118), *invite*. [See laſġian.]
- ge-lēafa** (53), *faith*. [Ger. G(e)-laube.]
- ge-leornian** (118), *learn*. [See leornian.]
- ge-leſttan** (113), *hinder*. [Ger.

- letzen; cf. Shak., *Hamlet*. 1. 4. 85, and (Auth. Vers.) *Rom.* 1. 13.]
ge-lic (58, 163), *like*. [< *lic*, *body*; cf. Ger. *gleich*.]
ge-lica (58), *like, equal*.
ge-lice (70), *similarly, likewise*.
ge-līcgan (V. 106), *border*. [See *līcgan*.]
ge-licnes (51. 5), *likeness*. [Ger. *Gleichniß*.]
ge-līefan (113; 158. *g*), *believe*. [Ger. *g(e)lauben*.]
ge-līf-fæstan (113), *make alive, endow with life*. [See *līf*.]
ge-līmp (47), *adventure, misfortune*.
ge-līmpian (III. 104), *happen, befall*.
ge-līmplīc (57), *adapted*.
ge-lōgian (118), *place, set*.
ge-lōmlice (70), *frequently*.
ge-lufian (118), *love*. [See *lufian*.]
ge-lystan (113, 190), *desire*. [See *lystan*, and Ger. *gelüsten*.]
ge-maca (53), *mate, companion*.
ge-mæccea (53), *mate, consort, spouse*.
ge-mæne (59), *common, universal*.
gemænellice (70), *in common*.
ge-mære (48), *boundary, end*.
ge-mang (-mang) (47), *troop, phalanx*.
ge-manig-fīldan (113), *multiply*.
ge-mengan (113; 184. *b*), *minge, associate*.
ge-meotan, see *gemet*.
ge-met (47, 20), *boundary; sort; effect; law*.
ge-mētan (113), *find, encounter*. [See *mētan*.]
ge-mīltsian (118; 164. *g*; 33), *pity, have compassion on*. [< *mīlts*.]
ge-mīltslend (43. 6), *pitier*.
gemang, see *gemang*.
ge-munan (134), *remember, be mindful*.
ge-myndig (57), *mindful*.
ge-myngian (118), *recount, relate*.
gēna, see *gīena*.
ge-nacodian (118, 162), *strip*. [< *nacod*.]
gēn-cwīde (44, 28), *reply*. [See *cwīde*.]
ge-neahhe (70), *often, frequently*.
ge-nēa-læcan (113), *approach, draw nigh*. [See *nēalæcan*.]
ge-nemnan (115. *b*), *name*. [See *nemnan*.]
ge-nēosian (118), *visit*. [See *nēosian*.]
ge-nērian (116), *save*.
ge-nīman (IV. 105), *take, seize*. [See *nīman*.]
ge-nyhtsum (57, 146), *abundant*. [Cf. *nugan* (136), Ger. *gentigen*, and Mod. Eng. *enough*.]
ge-nyhtsumian (118; 164. *e*), *avail, suffice, be sufficient for, be of use*.
geofon (47), *ocean*.
geoguð (51. *b*; 18), *youth*. [Ger. *Jugend*.]
gēomor-mōd (58, 18), *sorrowful-minded*. [Cf. Ger. *Jammer*.]
geond (18), *along, through, throughout, over*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *beyond*.]
geong (58, 65, 18), *young*. [Ger. *jung*.]
ge-openian (118), *open*. [< *open*; cf. Ger. *öffnen*.]
georn (58; 155. *e*; 21. *b*), *eager*. [See *giernan*.]
georne (70), *surely, certainly*. [Ger. *gern*.]

- georn-full** (58), *busied, occupied.*
georn-fulnes (51. 5), *piety, zeal.*
geornlice (70), *assiduously, zealously.*
georran (III. 104), *rattle.*
gēotan (II. 103), *stream.* [Ger. *giessen.*]
ge-rædan (113), *read; geræd is, reads.* [Cf. Ger. *rathen*; see *rædan.*]
ge-ŕeċcean (114), *interpret, expound.* [See *ŕeċcean.*]
ge-rēnian (118, 28), *adorn.*
ge-reord (47), *repast.*
ge-reordian (118, 90), *feed, refresh.*
ge-reŕstan (113; 184. b), *rest, repose.* [< *reŕst.*]
ge-rētan (113), *refresh, invigorate.* [< *rōt, glād.*]
ge-riht (47), *direct way.* [See *riht.*]
ge-rim-cræft (43), *arithmetic, chronology.*
ge-rŕne (48), *mystery.* [< *rŕn*, by 16.]
ge-sægan (113), *lay low.*
ge-sælan (113, 190), *happen, befall, chance.*
ge-sællig (57. 3), *delightful.* [Cf. Ger. *selig.*]
ge-samnian (-sōmnian) (118), *gather.*
ge-scēadan (R. 110), *separate.*
ge-sceaft (51. b), *creature, creation.*
ge-scēawian (118), *behold.* [See *scēawian.*]
ge-scieldan (-scyldan) (113), *defend, protect.* [Cf. *sciæld.*]
ge-scieldnes (51. 5), *defense, protection.*
ge-scleppan (VI. 107), *create.* [See *scleppan.*]
ge-sclerpan (113), *clothe, apparel.*
ge-sclerpla (-sclrpla) (53), *raiment, apparel.*
ge-scrēpe (59), *suitable, adapted.*
ge-scrifen (62), *prescribed, fixed, regular, customary.* [Past part. of *gescrifan* < Lat. *scribo.*]
ge-scrŕdan (113, 16), *clothe.* [See *scrŕdan.*]
ge-scyldan, see *gescieldan.*
ge-sēcean (114), *visit, gain, touch, attain.* [See *sēcean.*]
ge-sēċgean (123), *say; give (thanks).* [See *sēċgean.*]
ge-sellan (114), *give.* [See *sellan.*]
ge-sendan (113), *send, throw.* [See *sendan.*]
ge-sēon (V. 106), *see; gesegen is, seems, Lat. videtur.*
ge-setennes (51. 5), *institute, ordinance.*
ge-sētnes (51. 5), *narrative.*
ge-sēttan (113), *set, place; occupy; appoint, settle; compose.* [See *sēttan.*]
ge-sewenlic (57), *visible.*
ge-siene (-sŕne) (59), *visible.*
ge-sihŕ (51. b), *countenance.*
ge-sittan (V. 106), *sit; possess, inherit.* [See *sittan.*]
ge-siŕ (43), *companion.* [Cf. *siŕ.*]
ge-slēan (VI. 107), *smite, strike.* [See *slēan.*]
ge-smierwan (113), *anoint.*
ge-smyltan (113, 17), *calm.* [< *smolt, serene*; cf. *smylte.*]
gesōmnian, see *gesamnian.*
ge-spann (47), *clasp, network.*
ge-spōwan (R. 109, 190), *succeed.*
ge-sprec (47), *conversation.* [Ger. *Gespräch*; cf. *sprecān.*]

- ge-standan** (VI. 107), *assail*.
[See **standan**.]
- ge-staðellian** (-staðolian) (118),
*establish, render steadfast; re-
store*.
- ge-staðolfæstian** (-steaðulfes-
tian) (118), *establish, perform*.
- ge-stigan** (I. 102), *ascend to*.
[See **stigan**.]
- ge-stillan** (113), *still, pacify,
quiet*. [See **stillan**.]
- ge-strangian** (118), *strengthen*.
[< **strang**.]
- ge-stregdan** (III. 104), *sprinkle*.
- ge-strēon** (47), *profit, gain*. [Cf.
strēonan.]
- ge-strēowian** (118), *strew*.
- ge-sund** (58), *well*. [Ger. *ge-
sund*]
- ge-swencan** (113), *torment, vex,
wear out*. [See **swencan**.]
- ge-swengan** (113), *swinge, toss*.
- ge-sweotolian** (118), *manifest;
bevoray, expose, discover*. [<
sweotol.]
- ge-swerian** (VI. 107), *swear*.
[See **swerian**.]
- ge-swican** (I. 102; 156. k), *cease;
fail*. [See **swican**.]
- ge-swinc** (47), *toil, effort*. [Cf.
swincan.]
- ge-swing** (47), *rolling, undula-
tion*. [Cf. **swingan**.]
- ge-syndig** (57. 3), *fair, favoring,
propitious*. [< **gesund**, by 16.]
- gesýne**, see **gesiene**.
- ge-syngian** (118), *sin*. [Cf. **syn-
full**.]
- getācnian** (118), *signify, indicate*.
[See **tācnian**.]
- ge-tācnung** (51. 3), *sign*. [<
tācen.]
- ge-tācean** (114), *point out, direct;
appoint; teach*. [See **tācean**.]
- ge-tæl** (47), *reckoning*.
- ge-tēon** (II. 103), *bring up; play*.
[See **tēon**.]
- ge-timbran** (115. b), *furnish, sup-
ply* (lit. *construct*).
- ge-trymman** (115. a), *fortify*.
[See **trymman**.]
- ge-þanc** (47), *thought, mind*.
- ge-þancol** (-þancul) (57), *consid-
erate*. [See **þancolmōd**, **gearo-
þancol**.]
- ge-þeaht** (47), *counsel, advice*.
- ge-þeahtend** (43. 6), *counsellor*.
- ge-þencean** (114), *remember*. [See
þencean.]
- ge-þræc** (47), *commingling, tur-
bulence, tumult*.
- ge-þræstan** (113), *afflict*.
- ge-þrēan** (113), *dismay*. [See
þrēan.]
- ge-þrēatian** (118), *rebuke*. [See
þrēatian.]
- ge-þring** (47), *throng, rush*.
- ge-þungen** (62), *excellent*. [<
þēon, *thrive*.]
- ge-þwærlian** (118), *agree*.
- ge-þwærnes** (51. 5), *concord,
agreement*.
- ge-þyn** (113), *restrain*.
- ge-þyncean** (114), *seem, appear;
geþūht is, seems*. [See **þync-
ean**.]
- ge-un-trumian** (118), *enfeeble, de-
bilitate, prostrate; geuntrumod,
sick, Lat. infirmus*. [< **untrum**.]
- ge-wægan** (113), *plague, molest*.
- ge-wætan** (113), *wet, moisten*.
- ge-wealc** (47), *welter*.
- ge-weald** (47), *control, rule, do-
minion*. [Ger. *Gewalt*; see
wealdend.]
- ge-wendan** (113), *turn; return,
depart, go; translate*. [See
wendan.]

- ge-weorc** (47), *work*. [See **weorc**.]
ge-weorp (47), *smiting*.
ge-weorðan (III. 104), *become, be; make; happen; convert*. [See **weorðan**.]
ge-weorðian (118), *distinguish*. [See **weorðian**.]
ge-wieldan (113), *rule, have dominion over*. [< **geweald**, by 16; see Mod. Eng. *wield*.]
ge-wiht (47), *weight*. [Ger. *Gewicht*.]
ge-wilnian (118; 156. a), *desire*. [See **wilnian**.]
ge-winn (47), *labor, toil; hardship, distress*. [See **winnan**.]
ge-winnua (53), *enemy*. [See **winnan**.]
ge-winnfullc (57), *laborious, toilsome, fatiguing*.
ge-wislice (70, 76), *openly, plainly*.
ge-wissian (118), *guide, direct*.
ge-witan (126), *find out, learn*. [See **witan**.]
ge-witan (I. 102; 184. a), *depart, go*.
ge-witt (47), *understanding*.
ge-writ (47), *writing, writ; letter; document, instrument, will*.
ge-writan (I. 102), *write*.
ge-wuna (53), *custom, wont*.
ge-wunian (118), *be wont, use; dwell*. [See **wunian**.]
ge-wyrcean (114), *make*. [See **wyrcean**.]
giefan (gífan) (V. 106, 18), *give*. [Ger. *geben*.]
gifeþe (gifeþe) (48), *chance*.
gífu (gífu) (51. a), *gift; boon*.
gieman (113; 156. f), *rule over*.
giēna (gēna), *yet*.
giernan (113), *desire; solicit (the hand of), woo*. [< **georn**, by 16.]
gíest-hūs (47), *inn*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *guest-chamber*.]
gíestran-dæg (gystran-) (43), *yesterday*.
gíet (gít, gýt), *yet; still; as yet, hitherto*.
gíf, *if*. [Not related to **gíefan**.]
gífeþe, see **gífeþe**.
gífu, see **gífu**.
gím-cynn (47), *gems of every kind*.
gímm (43), *gem, precious stone*. [Borrowed from Lat. *gemma* before ca. 650.]
gínn (58), *spacious, ample*.
gíngra (65, 53), *disciple*.
gíō, *formerly, long ago, once upon a time*. [See **iu**.]
gít, see **gíet**.
glæs (47), *glass*.
glēaw (58), *prudent, wise*.
glēawlice (70), *shrewdly, judiciously, wisely*.
gleng (51. b), *adornment, embellishment*.
glīdan (I. 102), *glide*. [Ger. *gleiten*.]
gōd (58, 5, 4), *good*. [Ger. *gut*.]
gōd (47), plur., *goods, good things, property; benefactions*.
God (53, 5, 4), *God*. [Ger. *Gott*; according to Kluge, the 'Being invoked'.]
god-cund (58), *divine*.
god-cundnes (51. 5), *divinity, godhead*.
God-Fæder (43. 8), *God-Father, Divine Father*.
god-spell (47), *gospel*.
gōd-wēbb (47), *purple*.
gold (47), *gold*.

- gold-frætwa** (51. a), plur., *golden ornaments*.
gold-hord (47), *treasure*.
gold-lēaf (47), *gold leaf*.
gong, see **gang**.
græg (58), *gray*. [Ger. *grau*.]
gram (57), *fierce, raging*.
gremian (115. a), *enrage*. [**< gram**, by 16.]
grēne (59), *green*. [Ger. *grün*.]
grēot (47), *dust; shingle*. [Ger. *Griess*.]
grētan (113), *greet, salute; take leave of*. [Ger. *grüssen*.]
grēwō, see **grōwan**.
grindan (111. 104), *whirl*. [Mod. Eng. *grind*.]
grōwan (R. 109), *grow*.
grund (43), *earth; bottom; sea* (perhaps orig. *shallow, shoal*). [Ger. *Grund*, Mod. Eng. *ground*.]
gyre-hwil (51. b), *period of terror*.
gurren, see **georran**.
guma (53), *man, hero*. [Mod. Eng. (*bride*)*groom*.]
gūð (51. b; 30), *war*. [Ger. *-gund*, in *Hildegund*, e.g.; cf. *Gondibert*.]
gūð-fana (53), *gonfalon, standard*. [See Mod. Eng. *gonfalon*; cf. Ger. *Fahne*, Mod. Eng. *vane*.]
gūð-freca (53), *warrior*.
gūð-rinc (43), *warrior*.
gūð-sceorp (47), *war-trappings*.
gyden (51. b; 17), *goddess*.
gylden (146, 17), *golden*.
gystran-dæg, see **giestran-dæg**.
gýt, see **giet**.
- hador** (57), *bright, serene*. [Ger. *heiter*.]
hæl (47), *salvation; rescue, escape*. [Ger. *Heil*.]
Hælend (43. 6), *Saviour, Jesus*. [Ger. *Heiland*.]
hæleð (43. 9), *hero, man*. [Ger. *Held*.]
hælu (51. a), *salvation*.
hærfest (43), *harvest*. [Ger. *Herbst*; cf. Lat. *carpere*, Gr. *καρπός*.]
hærn (51. b), *ocean*.
hæs (51. b), *order, direction, command*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *behest*, Ger. *Geheiss*.]
hætu (51. a), *heat*. [hæt, by 16.]
hæðen (57. 3), *heathen*. [Cf. Ger. *Heide*, and Mod. Eng. *heath*; so Lat. *paganus* < *pagus*.]
hād (43), *sex*.
hāl (58), *whole, hale; hāl gedōn, save*. [Ger. *heil*.]
hālig (57. 3; 146), *holy*. [**< hāl**; Ger. *heilig*.]
hālsian (118), *conjure, implore, entreat*. [**< hāl**.]
hām (74, 24), *home*. [Ger. *heim*.]
hand (51. 3), *hand*. [Ger. *Hand*.]
hār (58), *hoar(y), gray*.
hāt (58), *hot, fervent*. [Ger. *heiss*.]
hātan (R. 110), *call; command*. [Ger. *heissen*; cf. archaic Eng. *hight*.]
hē (81).
hēa, see **hēah**.
hēa-clif (47), *lofty cliff*.
hēa-dēor (47), *high-deer*. [Cf. Ger. *Hochwild*; without a prefix, OE. *dēor* rarely, if ever, means 'deer'.]
hēafod (47. 1, 6; 23), *head*. [Ger. *Haupt*, Lat. *caput*, for **cauput*.]

H.

- habban** (121, 187), *have; possess; accept, keep; receive*. [Ger. *haben*; cf. Lat. *habere*.]

- hēafod-ge-rim** (47), *number by heads, poll.*
hēah (hēa) (65; 58. 1; 17), *high; great.* [Ger. *hoch.*]
hēah-cyning (43), *high king.*
hēah-ge-strēon (47), *sumptuous, superb treasure.* [See *gestrēon.*]
hēah-setl (hēah-) (47), *throne.*
hēah-stefn (58), *lofty-proved.*
healdan (R. 109), *hold; observe, maintain; keep, reserve.* [Ger. *halten.*]
healf (51. b), *hand, i.e. side.*
healf (58), *half.* [Ger. *halb.*]
hēallic (57, 146), *lofty.*
heall (51. b), *hall.* [Ger. *Halle.*]
hēan (58), *lowly, servile, of low degree; poor.*
hēanes (51. 5), *height, highest point.*
hēanne, see **hēah.**
hēap (43), *crowd, swarm, throng, assemblage.* [Ger. *Hause.*]
heard (58; 21. a; 24), *brave, intrepid.* [Ger. *hart.*]
hearde (70), *painfully, grievously.*
hearm (43; 21. a), *injury.* [Ger. *Harm.*]
hearpe (53. 1; 21. a), *harp, lyre.* [Ger. *Harfe.*]
hearpe-nægl (43), *plectrum.*
hearpe-strēng (43), *harpstring.*
hearplan (118, 90), *harp, play the harp.* [Ger. *harfen.*]
hēaþu-liþend (hēaþo-) (43. 6), *seafarer.*
heaþu-rinc (heaþo-) (43, 21), *warrior.*
heaþu-wæd (51. b), *warlike garment, martial weed.*
hēawan (R. 109), *hew, cleave.*
hebban (VI. 107), *elevate; hebban up, be exalted.*
hefon, see **heofon.**
hefig (57), *grievous, irksome.*
hefigian (118), *become worse.*
hefignes (51. 5), *burden.*
hēhþo, see **hiechþu.**
helan (IV. 105), *conceal.* [Cf. Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale* 235.]
hell (51. b), *hell.* [Ger. *Hölle.*]
helm (43), *helmet; protector.* [Ger. *Helm.*]
help (51. 5; 5), *help.* [Cf. Ger. *Hilfe.*]
hēo (81).
hēof (43), *mourning, weeping.*
heofon (43. 4. d; 21. b), *heaven.*
heofon-candel (51. b; 215), *candle of heaven.*
heofon-cyning (43), *king of heaven.*
heofone (53. 3), *heaven.*
heofon-fȳr (47), *celestial fire, fire from heaven.*
heofon-lēoma (53), *radiance of heaven.*
heofonlic (57), *heavenly, celestial, of heaven.*
heofonlice (70), *from heaven.*
heofon-rice (48), *kingdom of heaven, heavenly kingdom.*
heofon-ſrymm (43), *glory of heaven.*
heolfrig (57), *gory.*
heolstor (57), *darkness.*
heonan (75), *hence.*
heorte (53. 1; 24; 21. b), *heart.* [Ger. *Herz.*]
hēr (75, 24), *here.* [Ger. *her.*]
hēr-æfter, *hereafter.*
here (44. 2; 18), *army, host.* [Ger. *Heer*; cf. Mod. Eng. *har-bor, heriot.*]
here-folc (47), *army.*
here-pæþ (herpaþ) (43), *war-path, passage for the army.*

- here-rēaf** (47), *plunder, spoil*.
here-stræt (51. b), *highway, lit. military road*. [Ger. *Heerstrasse*.]
here-wæðra (53), *warrior*.
hergian (118), *harry, ravage, lay waste*. [Ger. (*ver*)*heeren*.]
herian (116), *praise*.
heriges, see **here**.
herpað, see **herrepæð**.
hēt, see **hātan**.
hī (81).
hider (75), *hither*.
hiehta, see **hēah**.
hiehðu (hēhðo) (51. a), *height, high*.
hienan (113), *insult, oppress*. [**< hēan**, by 16.]
hienð (51. b), *injury, harm*. [**< hēan**, by 16.]
hieran (hýran) (113, 117), *hear*.
hiera, hiere (81, 83).
hiernes (51. 5), *obedience*.
higerōf, see **hygerōf**.
hiht, see **hyht**.
hiium, see **hiwan**.
hild (51. 5), *conflict, battle*. [Orig. *Hild*, goddess of war.]
hilde-lēoð (47), *battle-lay*.
hilde-nædre (53. 1; 215), *battle-adder, arrow*. [See *Phil. Soc. Dict. s.v. adder*.]
hilde-wæpen (47. 1), *battle-weapon*.
him, hine, his, hit (81, 83).
hin-gang (-iŋg) (43), *departure*. [Ger. *Hingang*.]
hiw (47), *kind; color*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q. 3. 6. 33, 35*.]
hiwan (53), plur. *brethren, brotherhood, conventual household, chapter*.
hlæfdige (53. 1), *lady*. [Cf. p. 222, note 2.]
hlæst (47), plur., *wares, merchandise, cargo*. [Ger. *Last*; cf. *hladan*.]
hlāf 43 *bread; food*. [Archaic Ger *Laib* Mod. Eng. *loaf*.]
hlāford (43), *lord*. [**< hlāf** + **weard**.]
hlāford-lēas (58), *lordless, without a leader*.
hlāford-scipe (44. 1), *lordship, rule*.
hlanc (58), *lank*.
hlēo (47. 3), *shelter; protector*. [Mod. Eng. *lee*.]
hlēotan (II. 103), *obtain, gain*. [Cf. Ger *Loos*, Mod. Eng. *lot*.]
hlēoðor-cwide (44), *narrative, story; hymn*.
hlēoðrian (118), *speak; proclaim*.
hleoðu, see **hlīð**.
hlifian (118), *tower*.
hlimman (hlymman) (III. 104), *resound*.
hlīð (47, 20), *hill*.
hlōðian (118), *pillage, plunder*.
hlūde (70) *loudly*.
hlūtor (hlutter) 57), *pure, clear*.
hlymman, see **hlimman**.
hlynnan (115. a), *roar, boom*.
hōc (43), *hook*.
hof 47) *building, dwelling, abode*.
holm (43) *ocean, sea*.
holm-ðracu (51. a), *tossing of the sea boisterous sea*.
holm-weard (43), *warden of the sea*.
holm-weg (43), *path of the ocean*.
holt (47), *grove, forest*. [Ger. *Holz*; cf. Chaucer, *Prol. 6*.]
hōlunga, *in vain*.
horig (57), *squalid*.
horn-boga (53), *bow of horn*.
horn-fisc (43), *sword-fish ?*
horn-scip (47), *beaked ship*.

- hors** (47, 31), *horse*. [Ger. *Ross*.]
hosp (43?), *reproach, abuse*.
hrædlice (70), *with speed; immediately*.
hrædnes (51. 5), *celerity*.
hræfn (hrefn) (43), *raven*. [Ger. *Rabe*.]
hræw (47), *corpse*.
hran (43), *whale*.
hran-rād (hrøn-) (51. b), *path of the whale*.
hraſe (70), *quickly*.
hrefn, see **hræfn**.
hrēmig (57; 174. d), *exulting*.
hrēoh (58), *rough, fierce, rude*.
hrēohnes (51. 5), *tempest*.
hrēosan (II. 103), *fall*.
hrēran (113), *agitate, toss*. [Ger. *rühren*.]
hring (43), *ring*. [Ger. *Ring*.]
hrōf (43, 24), *roof*.
hrōnrād, see **hranrād**.
hrȳðer (47), plur., *cattle*.
hū, *how*.
hund (78, 79), *hundred*.
hund-seofontig (78), *seventy*.
hund-tēontig (78), *a hundred-fold*.
hunger (43), *famine, starvation*. [Ger. *Hunger*.]
hungrig (57), *hungry, an hungered*. [Ger. *hungrig*.]
hup-seax (47), *hip-dagger*.
hūs (47), *house*. [Ger. *Haus*.]
hwā (88; 89. c), *who; any one*.
hwæl (43. 2), *whale*. [Cf. Ger. *Wall* (fisch).]
hwæl-mere (44), *whale-mere, whale-sea*.
hwænne, see **hwonne**.
hwær (75), *where*.
hwæt, *what*.
hwæt-hwega (-hwugu) (89. b; 154. b), *something*.
hwætlice (70, 76), *quickly*.
hwæðer, *whether*.
hwæðre (-ere), *yet, still, nevertheless*.
hwanan (hwanon) (75), *whence*.
hwaðerian (118), *rage*.
hwealf (58), *vaulted, hollow*.
hwelan (IV. 105), *roar, thunder*.
hwēol (47), *wheel*. [Cognate with Gr. *κύκλος*, Mod. Eng. *cycle*, (bi)cycle.]
hweorfan (hwyrfan) (III. 104), *return; turn; move*.
hwęttan (113), *incite*.
hwider (75), *whither*.
hwil (51. b), *while, time*; **ſwā** *hwhile ſwe, the while that, while*.
hwilum (72), *sometimes, a while*. [Mod. Eng. *whilom*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1.]
hwille (hwylc) (88; 89. a), *which, what; any*.
hwōn, *somewhat, a little*.
hwone, see **hwā**.
hwonne (hwænne, hwænne), *when; until*.
hwylc, see **hwille**.
hwyrfan, see **hweorfan**.
hyge-rōf (hige-) (58), *valiant-souled*.
hyge-ſancol (57), *thoughtful-minded*.
hȳhsta, see **hiehsta**.
hyht (hiht) (51. b), *hope; joy, gladness, bliss; bent*.
hyldu (hyldo) (51. a), *kindness*. [Cf. Ger. *Huld*.]
hyngan (115. b; 190), *hunger*.
hȳran, see **hieran**.
hyre, see **hiere**.
hyrned-nebb (58, 17), *horny-beaked*.
hyrst (51. b), *ornament*.

I.

ic (81).
idel (57), *empty, void*, Lat. *inanis* (Auth. Vers. 'without form'). [Ger. *eitel*; cf. Shak., *Oth.* 1. 3. 140, 'deserts idle.']
idelnes (51. 5), *idleness, indolence*.
ides (51. b), *maid, nymph, woman*. [From the Norse mythology we learn that this Germanic word signified 'demi-goddess,' or perhaps 'female guardian-angel,' as well as 'maid'; it was applied to giantesses and Norns, to heroic women, resembling the Valkyries, such as Brunhild and Gudrun, and to goddesses, such as Freyja. Cf. the remarks of Tacitus, *Germania* 8: "They even believe that the sex has a certain sanctity and prescience, and they do not despise their counsels, or make light of their answers. In Vespasian's days we saw Veleda, long regarded by many as a divinity."]
iecan (ȳcan) (113, 33), *augment, aggravate*. [*< ēac.*]
ielde (ǣlde) (44. 4), plur. *men*.
ieldra, see *eald*.
ieldu (51. a; 19; 17), *age*. [Mod. Eng. *eld*; see Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1589.]
iefete (53. 1), *swan*.
ierfe (49), *inheritance*.
ierfe-land (47), *heritable land, inheritance*.
ierman (113), *afflict*. [*< earm*, by 16.]
iermōu (51. a), *poverty*. [*< earm*; see 144.]
iernan (III. 104, 31), *run; revolve*.
ierre (eorre) (49), *wrath*.

ierre (59), *wrathful*.
ierō (51. b), *field of corn, crop*.
ierōling (43, 143), *plowman, husbandman, farmer*.
ieō, see *ēaō*.
ig-land (47), *island*.
ilca (86), *same*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 64.]
in, prep., *in; into; by; through*.
in, adv., *in*.
in-beran (IV. 105), *carry in*.
in-gān (141), *enter*.
in-gangan (R. 109), *enter*.
in-ge-bringan (114), *bring in*.
innan, *within*.
inne (69), *within, inside*.
in-segel (47), *seal*. [Borrowed from Lat. *sigillum*, ca. A.D. 500; the form *sigil* is earlier, ca. 400.]
in-sittan (V. 106), *sit within*.
intinga (53), *cause*.
iu-tō, *into*.
in-weardlice (70), *seriously, ardently*.
isern (47), *iron*. [Ger. *Eisen*.]
isern (57), *iron*.
iu (see *gō*), *of old, formerly*.

L.

lā, *indeed, O*.
lāc (47), *present, gift*.
lācan (R. 110), *bound, leap, toss; sail*.
lād (51. b), *way, journey*.
lāce-cræft (43), *remedy*. [Mod. Eng. *leechcraft*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 3. 18.]
lādan (113), *lead, bring, take; carry; produce*. [Ger. *leiten*.]
Læden (57), *Latin*.
lāran (113, 17), *teach, direct*.
lāring-māden (47), *pupil*.

- læs** (51. b, but irregular; the termination *-we* as in *beadu*, 51. a), *pasture*. [Archaic Mod. Eng. *leasow*.]
- læsa**, **læsa(es)t**, see **lȳtel**, and **ſȳ-læsa-ſe**.
- læstan** (113), *carry out, perform, do*. [Ger. *leisten*, Mod. Eng. *last*.]
- Læstlinga ēa**, *Lastingham* (near Whitby).
- lætan** (R. 110), *let, allow*. [Ger. *lassen*.]
- læðſu** (51. a), *affliction*. [< **læð**, by 16.]
- læf** (51. b), *remnant; tō læfe, left*.
- lago-**, see **lagu-**.
- lagu** (45), *ocean, sea*.
- lagu-fæsten** (47), *ocean, deep*.
- lagu-flōd** (lago-) (43), *sea-flood*.
- lagu-lād** (lago-) (51. b), *ocean-journey*.
- lagu-strēam** (43), *ocean-stream*.
- lām** (43), *dust* (lit. *loam*). [Ger. *Lehm*; more remotely cognate (ablaut relation) with Lat. *limus*.]
- lamb** (50), *lamb*.
- land** (47, 24), *land, country; hēr on lande, in this country*. [Ger. *Land*, and cf. *hier zu Lande*.]
- land-būend** (lōnd-) (43. 6), *dweller in the land*.
- land-ge-mære** (48), *border*.
- land-sceap** (47), *land*.
- lang** (58, 65), *long*. [Ger. *lang*.]
- lange** (70, 77), *long* (of time).
- lang-sweored** (57), *long-necked*. [Cf. Koch, *Gram.* III. 71; Mätzner, I. 470.]
- lār** (51. b), *study; instruction, teaching; counsel, guidance*. [Ger. *Lehre*, Mod. Eng. *lore*.]
- lārēow** (43), *teacher, master; learned man*. [< **lār** + **ſēow**.]
- lāst** (43), *track, footprint*. [Mod. Eng. *last* (for shoes), Ger. *Leiste(n)*.]
- lāttēowdōm** (43, 14), *guidance*. [Cf. the etymology of **lārēow**.]
- lāſ** (58), *hostile; hateful*.
- laſſian** (118), *summon*. [Ger. (*ein*)*laden*.]
- lēad** (47), *lead*. [Ger. *Lot*.]
- lēaf** (51. b), *leave, permission*. [Ger. (*Ur*)*laub*, (*Er*)*laub(niss)*.]
- lēaf** (47), *leaf*. [Ger. *Laub*.]
- leahſor** (43), *sin, iniquity*.
- lēan** (43), *reward, recompense*. [Ger. *Lohn*.]
- lēgean** (115, note), *place, put, set*. [From the second stem (92) of *lġcan*, by 16; Ger. *legen*, Mod. Eng. *lay*.]
- lēnctenlic** (57), *vernal*.
- lēncten-tid** (51. 1), *spring*. [Cf. Ger. *Lenz*, Mod. Eng. *Lent*.]
- lēng**, see **lange**.
- lēngra**, see **lang**.
- lēngu** (51. a), *length*.
- lēo** (Lat.), *lion*.
- lēoda** (lēode) (51. b), plur., *people*. [Ger. *Leute*.]
- lēod-mearc** (51. b), *region*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *margrave*, *Marches*, *marquis*.]
- lēof** (57, 64, 165), *dear, well-beloved; sb. sir, master; comp. dearer, preferable*. [Ger. *lieb*, Mod. Eng. *lieſ, lieve*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 2. 33.]
- leofa**, see **libban**.
- lēofwende** (59), *friendly; leof-wendum, ardently, fervently*.
- lēoht** (47), *light*. [Ger. *Licht*.]
- lēoht** (58), *bright, radiant*. [Ger. *licht*.]

- lēoht-fruma** (53), *author of light*; for *lifes lēohtfruma* cf. Jn. 8. 12, Acts 3. 15. [Cf. *fruma*.]
lēoma (53), *light, radiance, brightness*.
leomu, see *lim*.
leornian (118), *learn*. [Ger. *lernen*.]
leornung (51. 3), *study*. [Mod. Eng. *learning*.]
lēoð (47), *poetry, verse*. [Ger. *Lied*.]
lēt, see *lētan*.
libban (122), *live*. [Ger. *leben*.]
licgan (V. 106), *lie; rest*. [Ger. *liegen*.]
lic-hama (53), *body*. [*hama* = *shape, cover*; cf. Ger. *Leichnam*.]
lic-ham-lēas (58, 146), *bodiless, incorporeal*.
lic-hamlic (57), *bodily*.
lician (118; 164. k), *please*. [Mod. Eng. *like*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 7. 27.]
lid (47), *vessel, craft, bark*. [Cf. *liðan*.]
lid-weard (43), *shipmaster*.
lid-wērig (57), *weary with voyaging*.
lifan (113), *allow, permit*. [*lēaf*; Ger. (*er*)*lauben*.]
lieg (43), *thunderbolt, levin*.
lieget (47. 7), *lightning*.
liehting (51. 3), *lighting, illumination*. [*lēoht*, by 16.]
lif (47), *life*. [Ger. *Leib*.]
lifde, lifgende, see *libban*.
liflic (57), *of life*. [Ger. *leiblich*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 7. 20.]
lim (47, 20), *limb, bough, branch*.
lind (51. b), *linden shield, shield*.
lind-wigend (-wiggend) (43. 6), *shield-warrior*.
liss (51. b), *gentleness, tenderness*; (mid) *lissum, gently, tenderly*.
liðan (I. 102), *set out; sail, cruise*.
liðe (59, 30), *good, obliging, friendly; gentle, mild*. [Ger. (*ge*)*lind*; cf. Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat* 221.]
liðe (70), *gently*.
loc (47), *lock*.
locen, see *lūcan*.
lōcian (118), *look*.
lof (43), *honor, praise; on lofe, praising*. [Ger. *Lob*.]
loft (47), *air, sky*.
lond-, see *land-*.
lor (47), *destruction; tō lore weorðan, perish*.
lūcan (II. 103), *link? weave? close?*
lufe (53. 1), *love*.
lufian (118, 119), *love*.
lufiend (43. 6), *lover*.
lufiendlic (57), *loving*.
luflice (70), *dear*.
lufu (51. a; 53. 3; 24), *love*.
lungre, *speedily*.
lust (43), *joy, desire, longing*. [Ger. *Lust*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 4. 4. 44.]
lyfdon, see *libban*.
lyft (47; 51. 5), *air; under lyfte, cf. our 'under the sun.'* [Cf. Ger. *Luft*.]
lyre (44), *loss*. [Stem formed from that of the third stem of *lēosan, lose*, by 16.]
lystan (113), *list, like, cause enjoyment*. [*lust*, by 16; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 7. 18, 19.]
lyt (58), (*but*) *few*.
lyt, adv., (*but*) *little*.
lytel (57, 66), *little; comp. less, smaller; superl. least*.
lyt-hwōn (58), (*but*) *few*.

M.

mā (77), *more, further; rather.*

mā-cræftig (57), *very expert? expert in seamanship?* [In favor of the latter may be quoted Grimm's note in his edition of *Andreas und Elene*, p. 103: "257. mācräftig, und nochmals A. 472 der comparativ mācräftigra. daher es selbst unpassend aus dem comparativ mā, magis gedeutet würde, der sonst nirgends und in keinem andern dialect bei zusammensetzungen verstärkt. Auch scheint der sinn etwas bestimmteres zu fordern, ein des meeres, der schiffahrt kundig; ich vermute ein altes subst. mā, synonym und wurzel von mere, mācräftig = merecräftig."]

mādm, see mǣdm.

mæg, see męcg.

māden (47, 38, 28), *girl, maiden, damsel.*

mæg, see mугan.

māgen (47. 1), *power, strength; virtue; force, band.*

māgen-ēacen (57), *abundant in might, powerful.*

māgen-ſtrymm (43), *glory, majesty.*

māgen-ſtrymmes (51. 5), *glory, majesty.*

mǣgſ (51. b), *tribe, nation, province.*

mægſ (52), *maid, maiden.* [Ger. *Magd.*]

mægſ-hād (43, 143), *virginity.*

mǣg-wlīte (44), *apparance, aspect.* [Cf. *andwlīta.*]

mǣlan (113), *speak.*

mǣre (59), *renowned; splendid; great.*

mǣrſu (51. a), *achievement, famous exploit.* [Cf. *mǣre.*]

mǣsling (47), *brass.*

mǣsse-prēost (43), *priest.*

[*mǣsse* < Lat. *missa, mass*; *prēost* < *presbyter*, from what Greek word?]

mǣst (43), *mast.*

mǣst, see micel.

mǣſ (51. b), *ability, capacity.*

mǣſel-hēgende (mēſel-) (61), *speech-uttering, council-attending.*

mǣw (43), *gull, sea-mew.* [Ger. *Möwe.*]

magan, see mугan.

magu-ſegn (43), *vassal, retainer.*

man (39. e), *one.*

mān-full (58. 4), *wicked, evil.*

mangere (44, 143), *merchant.* [Mod. Eng. *-monger.*]

manlan (118), *admonish.*

manig (57), *many.*

manig-feald (58, 146), *manifold.*

mann (mōnn) (46, 35, 17), *man.* [Ger. *Mann*; cf. Tacitus, *Germania*, Ch. II., and the proper name *Manu.*]

manna (53; cf. 53. 3), *man.*

mann-cynn (man-) (47), *man-kind.*

mān-scyld (-scild) (51. b), *sin, iniquity.*

māra, see micel.

marman-stān (43), *marble.*

mǣſm (43), *treasure, jewel.*

mēahte, see mугan.

mēahtig, see mihtig.

męcg (mæg) (43), *disciple* (lit. *man*).

mēd (51. b), *meed, reward.* [Cf. *meorſ.*]

med-micel (57), *short.*

medome (meodume) (59), *little, least.*

medu-burg (medo-) (52), *mead-city.* [Cf. Ger. *Met.*]

medu-wërig (medo-) (57), *mead-weary, drunken with mead.*

mëngu (51. a), *company, number.* [Ger. *Menge*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 12. 9.]

mënnisc (57, 146), *human.* [*< mann*, by 16; cf. Ger. *Mensch.*]

meodume, see **medome**.

meorð (51. b), *reward.* [Cf. *mēd.*]

meotud (43), *creator.* [As it were, the 'Meter,' 'Apportioner,' 'Fixer of Bounds.']

mëre (44), *mere, sea.* [Ger. *Meer*; cf. Mod. Eng. *mermaid.*]

mëre-bāt (43), *sea-boat, vessel.*

mëre-faroð (43), *sea-waves (sea-voyage ?).*

meregreot (47), *pearl.*

mëre-liðend (43. 6) *seafarer.*

mëre-strēam (43), *ocean-stream.*

mëre-swīn (47), *dolphin.*

mëre-ðissa (-ðyssa) (53), *ocean-scourer, rusher through the deep.*

mërgen (43), *morning.*

mētan (113), *meet; find; find out.*

mēte (44), *food.* [Mod. Eng. *meat.*]

mēðe (59), *fatigued, weary.* [Ger. *müde.*]

mēðel, see **mæðel**.

micel (mycel) (57), *much, great; long; loud.* [Cf. Scotch *mickle*, Eng. *much*, and Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, Feb. 109.]

miclum (myclum) (72), *greatly.*

mid (57; 166. 1), *middle.*

mid (168; 172. 1; 177), *with; mid ealle (175), *completely.**

middan-geard (43), *world.* [Cf. Cleasby and Vigfusson's *Icelandic-English Dictionary*, s.v. *míð-garðr*: "The earth (*Míð-garðr*), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (*úthaf*); on the other side of this sea is the *Út-garðr* (*out-yard*), the abode of giants; the *Míð-garðr* is defended by the 'yard' or 'burgh' *As-garðr* (*the burgh of the gods*), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within."]

mid-ðām-ðe, *when.*

mid-ðý, *when, while.*

mid-ðý-ðe, *when, while.*

miht (51. b), *power, might.* [Ger. *Macht.*]

miht, see **mugan**.

mihtig (57), *mighty.* [Ger. *mächtig.*]

mild-heortnes (51. 5), *mercy, compassion, loving-kindness.*

milts (51. 5), plur. as sing., *mercy, loving-kindness.* [*< mild, mild*, by 33.]

miltsian (mildsian) (118), *have mercy upon.*

min (83, 81), *my.*

mis- (142).

mislic (57), *various.*

mislice (70), *variously, in different ways; mislice geblēod, variegated.*

mis-līcian (118), *displease*.
missenlic (57), *various (kinds of)*.
mis-ſyncan (114; 164. l), *mis-judge*; **ſc̅ misſyncſc̅**, *Lat. male suspicaris*. [Cf. Milton, *P. L.* 9. 289, Shak., *3 Hen. VI.* 2. 5. 108, *Ant. and Cleop.* 5. 2. 176.]
mōd (43, 146), *heart, soul, mind; courage*. [Ger. *Mut.*]
mōd-ge-ſanc (43), *thought of the heart, counsel*. [Cf. Ger. *Gedanke.*]
mōdlig (57), *noble-minded, magnanimous, courageous*. [Ger. *mutig.*]
mōdliglic (57), *high-souled*.
mōdignes (51. 5), *pride, arrogance*.
mōdor (52. 2), *mother*. [Ger. *Mutter*, *Lat. mater.*]
mōna (53), *moon*. [Cf. Ger. *Mond*, where *d* is a late addition.]
mōnað (43), *month*. [Ger. *Monat.*]
mōn(n), see **man(n)**.
morgen (43), *morning*. [Ger. *Morgen*, *Mod. Eng. morn.*]
morgen-glefu (51. a), *dowry, marriage portion*.
morðor (47), *deadly injury*. [Mod. Eng. *murder.*]
mōtan (137), *may*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 9. 27.]
mugan (135), *can, be able*.
mund (51. 5), *hand*.
munt (43), *mountain*. [Lat. *mont(em).*]
munuc (43), *monk*. [Ger. *Mönch.*]
murnung (51. b; 144), *sorrow, unhappiness, lamentation*.
muscule (Lat.), *mussel*.

mycel, see **micel**.
myclum, see **miclum**.
mynglan (118), *admonish, adjure*.
mynlan (118), *direct, inspire*.
mynster (47), *monastery*.

N.

n- (149).
nā (nō), *not even, by no means, not at all; no*.
nabban (121, 29), *have not*.
naca (53), *bark*. [Ger. *Nachen.*]
nacod (57), *naked; clothed in a tunic only* (p. 168).
nædre, næddre (53. 1), *serpent*. [Ger. *Natter.*]
nænlīg (89. a), *no one*.
nære, næron, næs, see 138.
nāht (nōht) (89. b; 27), *naught, nothing*.
nā-hwær, *nowhere*.
nā-hwider, *nowhither*.
nālæs (nālas), *not at all*.
nama (53, 24), *name*. [Ger. *Namen.*]
nān (89. a; 154. b), *no (one)*.
nāt, see 126.
nātes-hwōn, *not at all*.
ne (nī), *not*.
ne, nor; ne . . . ne (202), *neither . . . nor*.
nēah (58, 67, 60), *nigh, near; set niehstan, at length, finally*.
nēah, *adv., near, nigh at hand; superl. nearly*.
nēah (nēh), *prep., near*.
nēa-læcan (113), *approach*.
nearunes (nearo-) (51. 5), *anguish, agony*.
nearu (51. a), *difficulty; nearu ōrōwian, be in straits*. [Cf. *Mod. Eng. narrow.*]

nēat (47), *cattle*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. 'neatherd,' 'neat's-foot oil,' 'neat cattle.' Shakespeare has (*Wint. T.* 1. 2. 124): 'The steer, the heifer, and the calf Are all called *neat*; *Cymb.* 1. 1. 148: 'Would I were A *neatherd's* daughter.']

nefue, *except*.

nēh, see **nēah**, prep.

nellan (139), *will not*. [See Chaucer, *Prolog.* 550, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 6. 17; 1. 9. 15, Shak., *Hamlet* 5. 1. 19.]

nemnan (115. b), *mean* (lit. *name*).

nēoslan (nēosan) (118; 156. m), *seek, look for*.

nēowolnes (51. 5), *abyss, deep*. [Orig. from **nihol-**, ***nihold-**, ***nihald-**, *sloping*.]

nerlënd (neregend) (43. 6), *Savior*.

nied (51. 5), *need, necessity; use*.

nied-faru (nēid-) (51. a), *needful journey*.

nied-ſearfilc (57), *needful, necessary*.

nichst, see **nēah**, adv.

nichsta, see **nēah**, adj.

niēten (47. 1), *creature, beast, cattle*. [< **nēat**, by 16.]

niēten-cynn (47), *kind of cattle*.

niht (52), *night*.

nihtes (74), *by night*.

niht-lang (58), *night-long, of a night, one night*.

nihtilc (57), *night*.

niman (IV. 105), *take; seize; capture, catch; pluck up*. [Ger. *nehmen*; cf. a character in Shak., *M. W.*]

nls, see 138.

niſ (43), *man*.

niſſerlic (57), *low-lying*. [Cf. Ger. *nieder*.]

niſ-hete (44), *malignant foe*.

niſ-hycgende (61), *evil-scheming*.

niſ-plega (53), *hostile play, martial game*.

nō, see **nā**.

nōht, see **nāht**.

noldon, see **nellan**.

norſ (69), *northward*.

norſan, *from the north*.

norſ-dæl (43), *northern part, north*.

notlan (118; 164. o), *use*.

nū, *now; yet*.

nyste, see **nytan**.

nytan (126), *know not*. [See Chaucer, *Prolog.* 284.]

O.

of- (142).

of, *of; from; out of; by*.

ofen (43), *oven*.

ofer, *over; across; upon; in*.

ofer- (142). [Ger. *über-*.]

ofer-brædan (113), *suffuse*.

ofer-cuman (IV. 105), *overcome, overthrow*.

ofer-gān (141), *overcome, come upon*.

ofer-hygd (51. b), *pride, arrogance; mid oferhygdum, arrogantly, haughtily, superciliously*.

ofer-rædan (113), *read through*.

ofer-swiſan (113), *overcome, conquer*.

ofer-ſecean (114), *cover over*.

ofer-winnan (III. 104), *conquer, subdue, overthrow*.

ofer-wrēon (I. 102), *cover over*.

ofestlice (ofost-, ofst-) (70), *quickly, forthwith*.

- ofet** (47), *fruit*. (Ger. *Obst*, properly *Obs*.)
ofostlice, see **ofestlice**.
of-slēan (VI. 107), *slay, kill*.
of-stigan (I. 102), *descend*.
ofstlice, see **ofestlice**.
oft, *often, frequently*.
of-tredan (V. 106), *tread down, trample upon*. [Ger. *abtreten*.]
of-ŷyncean (114), *offend, grieve, vex*.
ōht, see **āht**.
olfend (43), *camel*. [< Lat. *elephas* ?]
on, *on, upon; in; into; with; on ān*, see **ān**.
on- (142).
on-ālan (113), *inflame*.
on-clerran (-cyrran) (113), *turn*.
on-cnāwan (R. 109), *know; perceive; recognize; acknowledge*.
on-cweŷan (V. 106), *address, call unto*.
qnd (-), see **and** (-).
on-drædan (R. 109; 159. a), *fear*.
ōnettān (113), *hasten, hurry*.
on-ŷangennes (51. 5), *reception*.
on-fōn (R. 110; 164. j), *receive, accept*.
on-gēan, adv., *again, back*.
on-gēan, prep., *against; toward; opposite*. [Cf. Ger. *entgegen*, for *engegen*.]
on-ge-slēan (VI. 107), *slay*.
on-glerwan (113), *divest, strip*. [Cf. *geare*.]
on-gletan (-gitan) (V. 106, 18), *perceive, learn, understand*. [Cf. *andglet*.]
ongin, see **anginn**.
on-glinnan (III. 104), *begin*.
ongitan, see **ongletan**.
on-hieldan (-hældan) (113), *tend*.
on-hrēosan (II. 103), *fall upon*.
on-hrēran (113), *stir up, agitate*.
on-innan, *into, among*.
onlic, see **anlic**.
on-liehtan (113), *light, illuminate*. [< *lēoht*, by 16.]
on-liesan (113), *release*.
on-lūcan (II. 103), *unlock*.
on-sendan (113), *send*.
ən-seŷtan (113), *lay*.
on-spannan (R. 109), *open*.
on-styrian (116), *move*.
on-tȳnan (113), *open*. [< *tūn*, by 16.]
on-wacan (VI. 107), *awake*.
on-weg, *away*.
on-windan (III. 104), *retreat*. [Cf. Ger. *entwinden*.]
on-winnan (III. 104), *assail*.
on-wriŷan (I. 102), *uncover, disclose*.
on-wunian (118), *inhabit*.
open (57), *open*. [Ger. *offen*.]
ōr (47), *beginning*.
or- (142).
ōra (53), *vein ? ore ?*
ōreta, see **ōretta**.
ōret-mæg (-mæg) (43), *warrior*.
ōretta (53), *combatant*.
orf (47), *cattle*.
or-feorme (59), *deprived, abandoned, forsaken*.
organa (Lat.), plur., *organs*.
or-giete (-gete) (59), *manifest*.
or-mæte (59), *boundless; enormous*.
or-mōdnes (51. 5), *despair, desperation*.
oroŷ (47. 6), *breath*.
ort-geard (43), *garden (orchard ?)*.
orŷlan (118), *breathe*. [< **oroŷ**.]
ōŷ, *until*.
ōŷ- (142).

oðer (80; 89. a; 24), *other; second; rest of.*
oð-æt, until.
oðþe (æðða), or.
oð-þringan (III. 104), *wrest away.*

P.

pæll (43), *purple garment.*
pard (Lat.), *panther.*
pæning (43), *penny* (but this does not represent the Latin, which has *sestertia*, not *sestertios*; the latter would represent four cents each, the former about forty-three dollars each). [Cf. Ger. *Pfund*.]
Plht (43), *Pict.*
plega (53), *game, play.*
plegian (118), *play.*
plht (51. b), *peril, risk.* [Ger. *Pflicht*, Mod. Eng. *plight*.]
pund (47), *pound*, Lat. *talentum, pondus*. [< Lat. *pondus*.]
purpre (53. 1), *purple garment.* [< Lat. *purpura*.]

R.

raclan (118; 164. i), *rule, govern, sway.*
ræd (43), *counsel, advice; order(s); benefit.* [Ger. *Rat*; archaic Mod. Eng. *rede*; cf. Shak., *Haml.* 1. 3. 51.]
rædan (R. 110), *read.* [Cf. Ger. (*er*)*raten*.]
ræd-snottor (57), *discreet in counsel.*
ræs-bora (53), *counselor.*
ræswa (53), *chief, leader.*
rāh-dēor (47), *roebuck.*
rand (rond) (43), *shield.*
rand-wigend (-wiggend) (43. 6), *shield-warrior.*
rond, see **rand**.
rēad (58), *red.* [Ger. *rot*.]
rēaf (47), *raiment, apparel.* [Ger. *Raub*, Mod. Eng. *robe*, through Fr. *robe*; cf. Ital. *roba*.]
rēaf-lāc (47), *rapine, plunder.*
reccēan (114), *relate, narrate; expound.*
rēce-lēaslan (118, 156), *despise.*
recene, *straightway.*
regn (rēn) (43), *rain.*
regollic (57), *regular.* [< Lat. *regula*; cf. Ger. *regel* (*recht*).]
rēn, see **regn**.
rēocan (II. 103), *reek.* [Ger. *riechen*.]
reord-berend (43. 6), *man gifted with speech* (lit. *speech-bearer*).
reordlan (-igan) (118), *speak.*
reṣt (51. b), *couch, bed.* [Cf. Ger. *Rast*.]
reṣtan (113), *rest.*
rēþe (59), *fierce, violent.*
ribb (47), *rib.*
rice (43. 1), *kingdom.* [Ger. *Reich*, Mod. Eng. (*Frede*)*rick*, (*Hen*)*ry*, (*bishop*)*ric*; cognate with Lat. *rex*.]
rīce (59), *powerful, noble.* [Ger. *reich*, Mod. Eng. *rich*.]
rīcslan (118), *bear rule, have dominion.* [< **rice**.]
riht (47), *right.* [Ger. *Recht*.]
riht (58), *right; direct.* [Ger. *recht*.]
rihtlice (70), *accurately, correctly.*
riht-wis (58, 146), *righteous.*
riht-wisnes (51. 5), *righteousness.*
rīnan (113, 161), *rain.*
rīnc (43), *warrior, man.*
ripe (59), *ripe.* [Ger. *reif*.]

rōd (51. b), *cross*. [Ger. *Rute*, Mod. Eng. *rod, rood*; cf. *rood-loft, Holyrood*, and Shak., *Hamlet*. 3. 4. 14.]

rodor (43), *firmament, heaven*.

rōf (59), *stout*.

Romanisc (57, 146), *Roman*.

Romane (Lat.), plur., *Romans*.

rōse (53. 1), *rose*. [Lat. *rosa*.]

rōwan (R. 109), *row*.

rōwend (43. 6), *rower*.

rōwnes (51. 5), *rowing*.

rudu (51. a), *redness*.

rūm (43), *room, opportunity*. [Ger. *Raum*.]

rūwe (53. 1), *tapestry?*

S.

sācerd (51. b), *priestess*. [< Lat. *sacerdos*.]

sāe (43; 51. b), *sea*. [Ger. *See*.]

sāe-bāt (43), *sea-boat, vessel*.

sāe-beorg (43), *sea-cliff*.

sāed (47), *seed*. [Ger. *Saat*.]

sāed-tīma (53), *seedtime*.

sāe-flota (53), *sea-floater*.

sāe-hengest (43), *sea-steed*. [Cf. Ger. *Hengst*, Eng. *Hengist*.]

sāe-holm (43), *sea (swelling sea?)*.

sāe-lād (51. b), *sea-voyage*.

sāeleoda, see **sāelīda**.

sāelīc (57), *marine, of the sea*.

sāe-līda (-leoda) (53), *seaman, sailor, mariner*. [Cf. *liðan*.]

sāe-mearh (43), *sea-steed*. [Cf. Jebb, *Classical Greek Poetry*, pp. 91-92: "Homer speaks of 'swift ships, which are the horses of the sea for men'; Hesiod would not have scrupled to use the phrase 'horses of the sea' as a substitute for the word

'ships,' leaving his meaning to be guessed."']

sāe-wērig (57), *sea-weary*.

sāe-wiht (51. b), *sea-animal*.

salowig-pād (58), *dark-coated*.

samninga, *all at once, suddenly*.

[Cf. *semninga*.]

samod (sqmod), *together*.

sand (47), *sand*. [Ger. *Sand*.]

sand-hliff (47, 20), *sand-hill*.

sang (43), *song*. [Ger. (Ge)*sang*.]

sār (47), *sorrow*.

sār (58), *grievous, sore*. [Cf. Ger. *sehr*, (ver)*sehen*.]

sār-cwīde (44), *taunt, gibe, rail-lery, sarcasm*.

sārlic (57), *doleful*.

sārlice (70), *lamentably, mourn-fully*.

sārnes (51. b), *grief, unhappiness*.

sāwol (51. 4), *soul; life*. [Ger. *Seele*.]

sāwol-lēas (58, 146), *soulless*.

sceadu (51. a; 18), *shadow*. [Cf. Ger. *Schatten*.]

sceal, see **sculan**.

scealc (43, 18), *man*.

sceam-fæst (58, 18), *modest*. [Mod. Eng. *shamefast*; see Spenser, *F. Q.* 5. 5. 25.]

sceamu (51. a; 18), *shame*. [Ger. *Scham*.]

scēap (47, 18), *sheep*. [Ger. *Schaf*.]

scēap-hierde (44), *shepherd*. [Ger. *Schafhirt*.]

scearpe (70, 18), *sharp*. [Ger. *scharf*.]

scēat (43), *corner, region, quarter*. [Ger. *Schooss*; in the sense of Lat. *angulus, plaga*, as Isa. 11. 12, Rev. 7. 1.]

sceatt (43, 18), *coin*. [Ger. *Schatz*.]

- scēaſ** (51. b; 18), *sheath*. [Ger. *Scheide*.]
sceaſa (53, 18), *enemy*. [Cf. Ger. *Schade*, *Schädiger*, Mod. Eng. *scathe*.]
scēawian (118), *watch; behold*, see. [Ger. *schauen*, Mod. Eng. *show* (with changed meaning).]
scēncan (113), *pour out, give to drink*. [Ger. (*ein*)*schenken*, archaic Mod. Eng. *skink*; cf. Shak., *I Hen. IV.* 2. 4. 26.]
sceolde, see **sculan**.
scēor (18), see **scūr**.
sceort (58, 65, 18), *short*.
scēotend (43. 6), *shooter, marksman*.
scēo-wyrhta (53, 18), *shoemaker*.
sciccells (43), *cloak, mantle*.
scield (scild) (43, 18), *shield*.
scield-burh (scild-) (52, 28), *testudo, roof of shields, shield-roofed phalanx*.
sciēne (scýne) (59, 18), *beautiful*. [Ger. *schön*; cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 210, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 1. 10.]
scieppan (VI. 107, 18), *create*. [Ger. *schöpfen*.]
scieppend (scieppend, scyppend) (43. 6; 18), *creator*.
scieran (IV. 105, 18), *cut, cleave*. [Ger. *scheren*, Mod. Eng. *shear*.]
sciertra, see **sceort**.
sciēte (53. 1), *sheet, linen cloth*. [**< scēat.**]
scild, see **scield**.
scinan (I. 102), *shine*. [Ger. *scheinen*.]
scip (47), *ship*. [Ger. *Schiff*.]
scip-fērend (43. 6; 147), *sailor*.
scip-hera (44. 2; 147), *naval force, fleet*.
scippend, see **scieppend**.
scip-weard (43), *shipmaster*.
scīr (58), *bright, gleaming*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 2. 44, Shak., *Rich. II.* 5. 3. 61.]
scīre (70), *dazzlingly, radiantly*.
scīr-mæled (57), *splendidly marked, splendidly decorated*.
scop (43), *minstrel*.
Scottas (43), plur., *Scots*.
scrid (57), *fleet?* (Grimm, *rigged*).
scrūd (47), *clothing, raiment, attire*. [Mod. Eng. *shroud*.]
scryðan (113), *clothe, array*.
scucca (53), *the devil, Satan*.
scūfan (II. 103), *thrust*.
sculan (133, 188), *ought, must; shall*. [Cf. Ger. *sollen*.]
scūr (scēor) (43, 18), *storm; shower*. [Ger. *Schauer*.]
scýne, see **sciēne**.
scyppend, see **scieppend**.
se (84; 87; 154. b).
sealm (43), *psalm*. [**< Lat.** *psalmus*.]
sealt-sēaſ (43), *salt-spring*.
sēamere (44. 1; 143), *tailor*. [Cf. Ger. *Saum*, Mod. Eng. *seam*.]
searu (49), *device, contrivance*.
searu-ſancol (searo-ſoncol) (57), *discerning, sagacious*.
sēcean (sēcan) (114), *seek; seek out; visit*. [Ger. *suchen*.]
sæg (43), *man, hero*.
sægcan (sægcan) (123, 36), *say; speak; tell*.
sedl, see **setl**.
segl (47?), *sail*. [Ger. *Segel*.]
seld-cūſ (58), *strange, novel, out of the way*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 4. 8. 14.]
self (seolf, sylf) (86), (*my, him*) *self; own; same*. [Ger. *selb(er)*.]
sellan (syllan) (114, 36), *give; give to be*.

- sellic** (syllic) (57), *strange, queer, remarkable.* [*seldlic.*]
sēlest (sēlost) (66), *best.*
sēlost (76), *best.*
sēlra (53, 66), *better.*
sēmninga (70), *suddenly.* [See *samninga.*]
sēndan (113), *send; hurl.*
sēo, see *se.*
seofon (78, 80), *seven.* [Ger. *sieben.*]
seofon-feald (58, 146), *seven-fold.*
seofofa (78, 80), *seventh.*
sēol, see *seolh.*
seolh (43. 2; 21), *seal.*
seolf, see *self.*
seolfor (47, 80), *silver.* [Ger. *Silber*, Goth. *silubr.*]
seolfren (57), *silver.* [Ger. *silbern.*]
seoððan, see *siððan.*
session (118), *subside.*
setl (sedl) (47), *seat; throne.* [Ger. *Sessel*; Mod. Eng. *settle.*]
setnes (51. 5), *foundation.*
settan (113), *set, set down; place; make; make to turn.* [Formed, by 16, from the second stem of *sittan* (cf. *lęgan*); Ger. *setzen.*]
slibb (51. b), *peace; love.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *gossip.*]
sīd (58), *roomy, ample.*
side (53. 1), *silk.* [*< Lat. sēta.*]
sīe(n), see *wesan.*
slexta (78, 80), *sixth.*
slextiene (syxtýne) (78), *sixteen.* [Ger. *sechszehn.*]
sige (44), *victory.* [Ger. *Sieg.*]
sige-fæst (58, 146), *victorious, triumphant.*
sige-hrēmig (-hrēmig) (57), *exulting in victory.*
sige-hrēðig (57), *radiant with victory.*
sige-rōf (58), *of victorious energy.*
sige-ſūf (43), *triumphal banner.* [ſūf *< Lat. tufa.*]
sige-wang (-wong) (43), *field of victory.*
sigor (43), *victory, triumph.*
simle, *always.*
sin (83), *his.*
sinc (47), *treasure, riches.*
sinc-weorðung (51. 3), *gift of treasure, costly gift.*
sind, see *wesan.*
sin-gāl (58), *constant, never-ceasing.*
singan (III. 104, 23), *sing; praise.* [Ger. *singen.*]
sittan (V. 106), *sit.* [Ger. *sitzen.*]
sið (43, 80), *journey; adventure; plan, errand; time.* [Cf. Ger. *Gesinde*, Chaucer, *Prolog.* 485, Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 10. 33.]
sið-fæt (43. 2), *journey; passage.*
sið-fram (-from) (57), *ready for (their) journey.*
sið-nese (53. 1), *prosperous voyage.*
siððan (seoððan, syððan) (84. 3), *when; after; as soon as; afterward.* [Ger. *seitdem*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1244, Shak., *Cor.* 3. 1. 47.]
slæcan (113), *defer, delay.* [Mod. Eng. *slack(en).*]
slæp (43), *sleep.* [Ger. *Schlaf.*]
slæpan (R. 110), *sleep.* [Ger. *schlafen.*]
slēan (VI. 107, 37), *smite, strike; strike down, slay.* [Ger. *schlagen*; cf. Chaucer, *Prolog.* 661.]
slęc (51. b), *hammer, sledge.* [Cf. *slēan.*]
smēan (113), *consider, inquire into.*

- smēaung** (51. 3), *meditation; investigation.*
- smercian** (118), *smile.* [Mod. Eng. *smirk.*]
- smið** (43), *blacksmith.* [Ger. *Schmied.*]
- smiððe** (53. 1), *smithy.*
- smylte** (59), *calm, smooth, unruffled.*
- smyltnes** (51. 5), *serenity, calm.*
- snel**(1) (58; 35. a), *active, swift, fleet.* [Ger. *schnell*, Scotch *snell.*]
- snellie** (57), *swift.*
- snēowan** (R. 110), *hasten, speed.*
- snottor** (57), *wise.*
- snūd** (43?), *speed.*
- snūde** (70), *quickly.*
- somod**, see **samod.**
- sōna**, *soon; immediately; at once; as soon; when.*
- sorg** (51. b), *distress; anxiety, trouble.* [Mod. Eng. *sorrow.*]
- sorgian** (118), *be anxious.* [Mod. Eng. *sorrow*, Ger. *sorgen.*]
- sōð** (47), *truth.* [Mod. Eng. *sooth; cf. forsooth, soothsayer.*]
- sōð** (58), *true.*
- sōð**, adv., *verily.* [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q. 3. 3. 13.*]
- sōð-fæst** (58), *just and true; righteous.* [Mod. Eng. *sooth-fast.*]
- sōð-fæstnes** (51. 5), *truth.* [Cf. Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale* 508.]
- sōðlice** (70), *indeed, truly.* [Cf. *soothly*, Spenser, *F. Q. 5. 10. 8.*]
- sparian** (118), *spare.* [Ger. *sparen.*]
- spell** (47), *account.*
- spillan** (113), *fling away.* [Cf. Shak., *Haml.* 4. 5. 20, *Lear* 3. 2. 8.]
- spræc** (51. b), *speech; language; tale.* [Ger. *Sprache.*]
- springan** (III. 104), *spread.* [Ger. *springen*, Mod. Eng. *spring.*]
- spryttan** (113), *bring forth.* [Cf. Ger. *spriesen*, Eng. *sprout.*]
- stæfna**, see **stefna.**
- stānen** (57), *stone.* [< **stān**, by 18; Ger. *steinen.*]
- stān** (43), *stone.* [Ger. *Stein.*]
- standan** (VI. 107), *stand; fall upon.*
- starian** (118), *gaze.* [Mod. Eng. *stare.*]
- steap** (58), *lofty.* [Mod. Eng. *steep.*]
- stede** (44), *place, position.* [Mod. Eng. *stead*; cf. Ger. *Statt*, *Stätte.*]
- stede-heard** (58), *firm, strong.*
- stede-wang** (43), *plain.*
- stefn** (51. b), *voice.* [Ger. *Stimme*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1704, Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, *Sept.* 224.]
- stefn** (43), *prow.* [Cf. 'from stem to stern.']
- stefna** (stæfna) (53), *prow.*
- stēoran**, see **stieran.**
- steorra** (53), *star.* [Cf. Ger. *Stern*, Lat. *stella*, Gr. *ἀστήρ*.]
- steppan** (VI. 107), *step, march.*
- stærceð-ferhð** (58), *resolute-souled, stout-hearted.*
- stieran** (stēoran) (113), *steer.* [Cf. Ger. *steuern*; and cf. Gr. *σταυρός*?]
- stiern-mōð** (styrn-) (58), *stern of mood.*
- stig** (51. b), *road, course, line.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stile*, *stirrup*, *stair.*]
- stigan** (I. 102, 28), *ascend, enter, go aboard; go down* (cf. Ps. 107.

- 23). [Ger. *steigen*, Gr. *στέγειν*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 4. 9. 33.]
- stillan** (113; 164. i), *calm, appease, hush*. [Ger. *stillen*.]
- stille** (59), *still; quiet, silent*. [Ger. *stille*.]
- stilnes** (51. 5), *calm, quietness*.
- storm** (43), *storm*. [Cf. Ger. *Sturm*.]
- stōw** (51. b), *place*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stow*.]
- stræl** (43), *arrow*. [Ger. *Strahl*.]
- stræt** (51. b), *street; public place*. [*<* Lat. *strāta*; Ger. *Strasse*.]
- strand** (43), *strand, sea-shore*. [Ger. *Strand*.]
- strang** (58, 65), *strong; powerful; violent; hard, severe, arduous*. [Cf. Ger. *streng*.]
- strangung** (51. 3), *invigoration, quickening*.
- strēam** (43), *stream, current*. [Ger. *Strom*.]
- strēam-wielm** (-welm) (43), *whirlpool, maelstrom*.
- stręng** (43), *rope; plur. cordage, rigging, tackle*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *string*.]
- stręngre**, see **strang**.
- stręngþu** (51. a; 144), *strength*.
- strēonan**, see **striēnan**.
- striēnan** (strēonan) (113), *win over, gain over, convert*. [See **gestrēon**.]
- stund** (51. b), *while; stunde* (176), *now*. [Ger. *Stunde*, archaic Mod. Eng. *stound*, as in Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 354, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 8. 25, 38.]
- stycce-mælum** (72), *gradually, little by little*. [Cf. Ger. *stückweise*.]
- styrian** (118), *move; flow, roll*. [Mod. Eng. *stir*.]
- styriendlic** (57), *moving, that moves*.
- styrman** (113), *storm*. [*<* **storm**, 17; Ger. *stürmen*.]
- styrnmōd**, see **stiernmōd**.
- sulh-scear** (43?), *plowshare*. [Cf. Lat. *sulcus*.]
- sum** (89. a), *some(one); (a) certain; one*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 397, 399.]
- sumer** (43. 5), *summer*. [Ger. *Sommer*.]
- sund** (47), *swimming; course*.
- sundor-ierfe** (-yrfe) (44), *private property*.
- sunne** (53. 1), *sun*. [Ger. *Sonne*.]
- sunu** (45), *son*. [Ger. *Sohn*.]
- sūþ-dæl** (43), *southern part; south*.
- sūþ-westerne** (59), *southwestern*. [Cf. Ger. *südwest*.]
- swā**, *so; as; yet; since; such; which; eall swā*, see **eall**; **swā** (swā) . . . **swā** (202), *so . . . as, as . . . as; the . . . the; inasmuch as*.
- swāsendu** (47), *plur. viands, food*. [For the plural, cf. Lat. *epulæ*.]
- swæðorian**, see **swe(o)ðerian**.
- swā-hwæðer** (89. a), *whichever*.
- swā-hwæt-swā** (89. d), *what(so)-ever*.
- swan** (43), *swan*. [Ger. *Schwan*.]
- swā-swā**, *like; as; just as; as if*.
- swätig** (47), *bloody*. [Ger. *schweissig*.]
- swā-ðeah**, *nevertheless*.
- swaðu** (51. a), *track, footprint*.
- swefan** (V. 106), *sleep*.
- swefel** (43), *sulphur*. [Ger. *Schwefel*.]
- swæg** (43), *music*.
- swæg-cræft** (43), *music*.

- swegel** (47), *sky, heaven*.
swēging (51. 3), *noise*.
swencan (113), *weary, fatigue, wear out*. [Formed from the second stem of *swincan*, by 18.]
sweora (53), *neck*.
sweorcan (III. 104), *grow dark, become overcast*.
sweord (swyrd) (47), *sword*.
swēot (47), *troop, army*.
sweotol (swutol) (57), *clear*.
sweotole (70), *clearly, plainly*.
sweotollice (70), *plainly, clearly*.
sweŕian (VI. 107), *swear*. [Ger. *schwören*.]
swēte (59), *sweet*. [Ger. *süss*; cf. Lat. *suavis*, Gr. ἡδύς.]
swētnes (51. 5; 144), *sweetness; goodness*.
swe(o)ŕian (113), *depart, melt away, vanish; subside*.
swican (I. 102; 164. n), *desert*.
swift (58), *swift, fleet*.
swiftnes (51. 5; 144), *swiftness, celerity*.
swige (53. 1), *silence*.
swigian (113), *be silent, keep silence*.
swilce (89. a), *such, this sort*. [*< *swallic < swā + lic*; cf. *swich*, Chaucer, *Prol.* 3.]
swilce, *adv., likewise*.
swilce (swylce), *conj., as if; ēac swilce, swilce ēac, see ēac*.
swimman (III. 104), *swim*. [Ger. *schwimmen*.]
swincan (III. 104), *work with effort*. [Cf. *swencan*, and archaic Mod. Eng. *swink*, as in Chaucer, *Prol.* 186, Milton, *Com.* 293.]
swingan (III. 104), *whip? throw?*
swiŕ (58, 30), *strong; comp. right*. [Cf. Ger. *geschwind*.]
swiŕe (swyŕe) (70), *much, greatly, very; comp. rather, more*.
swiŕlice (70), *exceedingly, greatly*.
swiŕ-mōd (58), *vehement-souled*.
swutol, *see sweotol*.
swylce, *see swilce*.
swyrd, *see sweord*.
swyŕe, *see swiŕe*.
sybb, *see sibb*.
sylf, *see self*.
syllan, *see sellan*.
syllic, *see sellic*.
syn(n) (51. b), *sin*. [Cf. Ger. *Sünde*.]
synderlic (57, 146), *separate, individual*. [Cf. Ger. *sonderlich*.]
syndon, *see wesan*.
syn-full (58), *sinful*.
syŕŕan, *see siŕŕan*.
syxtýne, *see siextiene*.

T.

- tācen** (47), *sign, signal*. [Ger. *Zeichen*, Mod. Eng. *token*.]
tācen-bora (53), *groomsman* (lit. *standard-bearer*).
tācnlan (113), *signify, betoken, indicate*.
tācean (114), *teach*.
tālan (113), *blame, censure*.
tāl (51. b), *censure; tō tāle, censurable, blameworthy*.
tēar (43), *tear*. [Cf. Ger. *Zähre* and Gr. *δακρυ*.]
tēlg (43), *dye*.
tempel (47), *temple*. [*< Lat. templum*.]
tēon (II. 103), *pull, bring*. [Ger. *ziehen*.]
tēon (tīan) (113), *arrange, ordain*.
ticcen (47), *goat*. [Ger. *Zicke*.]

tid (51. 1), *time, season; while; day; hour.* [Ger. *Zeit*, Mod. Eng. *tide* in *Christmastide*, *Whitsuntide*.]

tigel-fāg (58), *variegated with tiles.* [tigel < Lat. *tegula*.]

tigris (Lat.), *tiger.*

till, *to.* [Mod. Eng. *till*; cf. Ger. *Ziel*.]

tillan (118), *gain, obtain, provide.* [Ger. *zielen*, Mod. Eng. *till*.]

tillung (51. 3), *acquisition, procuring.*

tima (53), *time.*

timbran (115. b), *build, construct.* [Ger. *zimmern*.]

tin (47), *tin.* [Ger. *Zinn*.]

tinterg (47), *punishment.*

tīr (43), *glory, fame.* [Ger. *Zier*.]

tið (51. b; 28), *boon.*

tiðlan (118; 159. a; 28), *grant, bestow.* [Cf. **tið**.]

tō, prep., *to; for; according to; the sign of the gerund, and governing the following infinitive as a noun in the dative.* [Ger. *zu*.]

tō, adv., *too.* [Ger. *zu*.]

tō (142). [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 4. 7. 8; 5. 9. 10.]

tō-berstan (III. 104), *break up, go to pieces.* [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1753, 1833, 1899.]

tō-brecan (IV. 105), *break in pieces, shatter.* [Ger. *zerbrechen*.]

tō-dæg, *to-day.* [Cf. Ger. *heut zu Tage*.]

tō-dēlan (113), *divide, part asunder, separate, disperse.* [Ger. *zertheilen*.]

tō-dōn (140), *separate.*

trāfan (113), *drive away.*

[**drāfan** < second stem of **drifan** (102), by 16.]

tō-foran, *before.*

tō-gædere, *together.*

tō-gēanes, *towards, to meet.*

tō-ge-iecan (113), *add.*

tō-ge-lædan (113), *bring.*

tō-glidan (I. 102), *glide away, slip away.*

tō-hopa (53), *hope.* [Cf. Ger. *hoffen*.]

tō-hrēosan (II. 103), *fall away.*

tohte (53. 1), *conflict.*

tō hwon, *why.*

tō-middes, *amidst, in the midst of.*

top (43), *top? ball?* [Ger. *Zopf*.]

torht (58), *resplendent.*

torr (43), *tower; watch-tower; crag.* [< Lat. *turris*.]

tō-sceacan (VI. 107), *depart, pass away.*

tō-scēadan (R. 110), *separate, divide.*

tō-slitan (I. 102), *rend, tear, destroy.*

tō-twæman (113), *divide.*

tō-weorpan (III. 104), *blot out, forgive (lit. break in pieces); quell, compose, Lat. dissolvere.*

træf (47. 4), *building.*

trēo (47. 3), *tree.*

trēow-cynn (47), *sort of tree.*

trēownes (51. 5; 144), *trust.*

trēow-wyrhta (53, 147), *carpenter.* [Cf. **wyrhta**.]

trum (57), *secure, strong.*

tryniman (115. a), *confirm, establish, strengthen.* [< **trum**, by 16.]

tungol (47. 6), *star, heavenly body.*

tūsc (43), *tusk.*

twā, see **twēgen**.

twēgen (78, 79), *two*. [Mod. Eng. *twain*, Chaucerian *tweye* (*Prol.* 704), archaic Ger. *zween*.]
twēlf (78, 24), *twelve*. [Ger. *zwoölf*.]
twēntig (78), *twenty*. [Ger. *zwanzig*.]
twēonlan (118; 159. b), *doubt*.
Tyrisc (57), *Tyrian*.
tyrnan (113), *revolve*. [Mod. Eng. *turn*.]

D.

ṭā, pron.; see 84, 87. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 498.]
ṭā (84. 1), *then, when; there, where*. [Ger. *da*; archaic Mod. Eng. *tho*, as in Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 135, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 1. 18.]
ṭæce (53. 1), *roof*. [Ger. *Dach*, Mod. Eng. *thatch*.]
ṭām, see 84.
ṭær (75), *there, where*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 34, 172, 547.]
ṭæra, **ṭære**, see 84.
ṭær-on, *therein*.
ṭær-tō-ēacan, *besides, in addition to that*.
ṭæs, see 84.
ṭæs-ṭe, see 157. 1.
ṭæt, see 84; 189. 3.
ṭæt, conj., *that*.
ṭætte (34), *that; tō ṭon ṭætte, so that*. [*< ṭæt-ṭe*.]
ṭā-hwæṭre, *yet*.
ṭā-ṭe, see 87. b.
ṭafian (-igan) (118), *permit, allow*.
ṭā-hwile-ṭe, *while, so long as*.
ṭām, see 84.
ṭanan (75), *thence, from there; whence; from which; of which;*

by which. [Ger. *dannen*; cf. Mod. Eng. *thence*.]
ṭanc (43), *thank(s)*. [Ger. *Dank*.]
ṭancian (118; 159. a), *thank*. [Ger. *danken*.]
ṭancol-mōd (58), *discreet, heedful, attentive*.
ṭanc-snottor (ṭonc-snottur) (57), *wise of thought*.
ṭāra, see 84.
ṭās, see 85.
ṭā-ṭā, *when; ṭā-ṭā ... ṭā* (202), *when ... (then)*.
ṭe, see 87.
ṭe ... ṭe (202), *whether ... or*.
ṭēah (ṭēh), *though, although; yet; ṭēah ... ṭēah* (202), *though ... yet*. [Ger. *doch*.]
ṭēah-hwæṭre, *nevertheless*.
ṭēah-ṭe, *though, although; ṭēah-ṭe ... hwæṭre, ṭēah-ṭe ... swā-ṭēah* (202), *though ... yet*.
ṭearf (51. b; 21. a), *need; profit, benefit*. [Cf. *ṭurfan*.]
ṭearfa (53; 21. a), *needy (one), poor*. [Cf. *ṭurfan*.]
ṭearfendlic (57), *poor*.
ṭearle (70), *greatly, very, very much, exceedingly*.
ṭearlice (70), *violently*.
ṭēaw (43), *conduct; plur. morals, virtues*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 1. 33.]
ṭegn (43, 23, 24), *vassal, retainer,thane*. [Archaic Ger. *Degen*; cf. Gr. *τέκνον*.]
ṭēh, see **ṭēah**.
ṭencean (114), *think, consider, reflect; devise*. [Ger. *denken*.]
ṭenden (ṭende), *inasmuch as*.
ṭenian (118; 104. e; 28), *serve, minister to*.

- ſēnung** (51. 3; 28), *ministration, service; first course.*
- ſēod** (51. b), *people, nation; region, country, province.* [Cf. Ger. *Deutsch.*]
- ſēoden** (43), *lord.* [< ſēod; cf. *dryhten* < *dryht*, *cynling* < *cynn.*]
- ſēoden-hold** (58), *faithful to his lord.*
- ſēod-guma** (53), *man of the people.*
- ſēod-scipe** (44. 1; 144), *discipline.*
- ſēos**, see 85.
- ſēow** (58), *bond, unfree, serving.*
- ſēow-dōm** (43), *service.*
- ſes**, see 85.
- ſider** (ſyder) (75), *thither; wherever.*
- ſieſtru** (ſrioſtru) (47), *plur., darkness.* [Cf. Ger. *düſter*, and, for the plural, Lat. *tenebræ.*]
- ſin** (83, 81), *thy, thine.* [Ger. *dein.*]
- ſinen** (51. 5), *handmaid.* [Cf. *ſegn.*]
- ſing** (47), *thing; sake; ſenige ſinga*, in any way, by any means.
- ſing-gewrit** (47), *document.*
- ſis**, **ſisne**, **ſiſſa**, **ſiſſe**, **ſiſſes**, **ſiſſum**, see 85.
- ſiwen** (51. 5), *handmaid.*
- ſolian** (118), *endure, experience.* [Scotch *thole*; cf. Ger. *dulden.*]
- ſon**, see 84, 175 ff.; sometimes for **ſām**, **ſān**, through the shortened **ſam**, **ſan**.
- ſone**, see 84.
- ſonne**, *then; when; than* (with comparatives); **ſonne** . . . **ſonne** (202), *when . . . (then).*
- ſor** (43), *ball.*
- ſrēan** (113), *rebuke.*
- ſrēat** (43), *band, crowd, multitude.*
- ſrēatlan** (118), *reprove, chide.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *threaten.*]
- ſridda** (78), *third.* [Ger. *dritte.*]
- ſrie** (ſrȳ) (78, 79), *three.* [Ger. *drei.*]
- ſrines** (51. 5; 144), *trinity.*
- ſringan** (III. 104), *press forward.* [Ger. *dringen*; cf. Mod. Eng. *throng.*]
- ſrioſtru**, see **ſieſtru**.
- ſriſte** (59), *bold, confident.* [Ger. *dreist.*]
- ſriſcȳning**, see **ſrȳſcȳning**.
- ſroht-heard** (58), *patient, much-enduring.*
- ſrōwian** (118), *suffer, endure.*
- ſrōwung** (51. 3), *passion.*
- ſrȳ**, see **ſrie**.
- ſrym(m)** (43), *force; troop; glory.*
- ſrym-fæst** (58, 146), *glorious.*
- ſrym-full** (58, 146), *glorious.*
- ſrymlic** (57), *glorious.*
- ſrym-sittende** (61), *sitting in glory.*
- ſrȳſ** (51. b), *might; the translation of prēata prȳſum*, p. 219, l. 3, is doubtful.
- ſrȳſ-bearn** (47, 38), *mighty son, i.e. mighty youth.*
- ſrȳſ-cȳning** (ſrīð-) (43), *king of might.*
- ſū**, see 81.
- ſūhton**, see **ſyncean**.
- ſurian** (131), *need.* [Ger. (be)-*dürfen.*]
- ſurh**, *through; throughout; in; by; by means of; ſurh eall*, see *eall*. [Mod. Eng. *th(o)rough*; Chaucer has *thurgh*, *Knight's Tale* 362.]

Þurstig (57), *thirsty*. [Ger. *durstig*.]
Þus, *thus* (always with a verb of utterance in these texts).
Þúsend (78, 79), *thousand*. [Ger. *tausend*.]
Þúsend-mælum (72), *by thousands*.
Þwíeres (Þwēores) (71), *transversely*.
Þý, see 84, 175 ff.
Þýs, see 85.
Þyder, see **Þider**.
Þý-læs-þe, *lest*. [Cf. Lat. *quominus*.]
Þyllic (89. a), *such like, this kind*.
Þýn (113), *coerce, restrain*.
Þýncean (114 ; 164. b), *seem*. [Ger. *dünken*, Mod. Eng. *(me)-thinks*.]
Þýrel (47), *hole*. [< *Þurhil (16). Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1852; Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 11. 20, 22.]
Þýrstan (113, 190), *thirst*. [Ger. *dursten*, Mod. Eng. *thirst*.]
Þýssum, see 85.

U.

ufan-weard (58 ; 166. 1), *upper, above*.
ūhte (53. 1), *dawn, daybreak*.
un- (142).
un-ā-seccgende (61), *unspeakable, ineffable*.
un-ā-swundenlice (70), *forthwith, without delay*.
un-cūþ (58, 30), *unknown*. [Mod. Eng. *uncouth*; see Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1639, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 11. 20, Shak., *Tit. And.* 2. 3. 211.]

un-cystig (57, 146), *wicked*.
under, *under; among*. [Ger. *unter*.]
under-fōn (R. 110), *assume; receive, take in, entertain*.
under-standan (VI. 107), *understand*.
under-þeodnes (51. 5 ; 144), *submission*. [See **underþiedan**.]
under-þiedan (113), *subjoin, add*. [< **þeod**, by 16.]
un-ēaþe, *with difficulty, hardly*. [Cf. **unīeþe**.]
un-for-cūþ (58), *excellent*. [Cf. **fracoþ**.]
un-for-wandlendlice (70), *boldly, saucily, forwardly*.
un-ge-cuāwen (62, 109), *unknown*.
un-ge-læred (62), *untaught, unlearned, uneducated*. [See **lær-an**.]
un-ge-limp (47), *mishap, ill-luck*.
un-ge-rydellice (70), *suddenly, on a sudden*.
un-ge-sewenlic (57), *invisible*.
un-ge-þanc-full (58, 146), *unthankful, ungrateful*.
un-ge-þwærnes (51. 5 ; 144), *wickedness, depravity*.
un-ge-wēned (63), *unexpected*. [See **wēnan**.]
un-ge-wērged (62), *unwearied*. [See **wērig**.]
un-ge-wunelic (57, 146), *unusual*. [See **wunlan**.]
un-īeþe (59), *difficult*. [See **unēaþe**.]
un-lifende (-lyfigende) (61), *unliving, dead*. [Cf. **libban**.]
unnan (129 ; 159. a), *grant, allow*. [See **est**.]
un-nyt (57, 155), *devoid, destitute*.

un-riht-wīs (58, 146), *unrighteous*.
un-riht-wisnes (51. 5; 144), *unrighteousness*.
un-rim (47; 154. a; 142), *multitude*.
un-rōt (58), *sorrowful, dejected*.
un-sceðſig (57, 146), *innocent*.
un-scrȳdan (113, 162), *divest*.
 [See *scrȳdan*.]
un-sōfte (70), *harshly, cruelly*.
 [Cf. Ger. *unsanft*.]
un-stille (59), *unquiet, restless*.
un-stilnes (51. 5; 144), *disorder, confusion*.
un-trum (57), *sick*.
un-trymnes (51. 5; 144), *illness, disease, infirmity*. [*< untrum*.]
ūp, *up*.
ūp-ā-hæfednes (51. 5; 144), *pride, arrogance*. [Cf. *ūpāhebban*.]
ūp-ā-hebban (VI. 107), *lift up*.
 [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1570.]
ūp-ā-standan (upp-) (VI. 107), *rise up*. [Cf. Ger. *auferstehen*.]
ūp-ā-stigan (I. 102), *rise, ascend*.
ūp-gān (141), *go up*. [Ger. *aufgehen*.]
ūp-gang (43), *rising*.
ūplīc (57, 146), *upper, above*.
uppan, *upon, on top of*.
uppe, *up*.
ūre (ūsar) (83), *our, ours*. [Ger. *unser*.]
ūrig-feðere (59), *dewy-feathered*.
urnon, see *iernan*.
ūsar, see *ūre*.
ūt, *out*.
ūt-ā-blāwan (R. 109), *blow out, breathe out*.
ūtan, *about, externally, on the outside*. [Ger. *aussen*.]

ūte (69), *outside*.
ūt-gān (141), *go out*.
ūt-gangan (R. 109), *go out*.
uton (wuton), *let us*.

W.

wæccen (51. b), *vigil*.
wæd (47), *water, billow, flood*.
wæd (51. b), *garment*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 148, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 3. 21, Shak., *Sonn.* 76. 6, and our 'widow's weeds'.]
wædla (53), *poor man, destitute one*.
wæfels (43), *cloak, mantle*.
wæg (43), *billow, flood*. [Cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 1100, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 12. 4.]
wæg-flota (53), *water-floater, ship*.
wæl (47), *slaughter*. [Cf. *Walhalla*, *Walkyrie*.]
wæl-gifre (59), *greedy for slaughter*.
wæl-grim (57), *fierce, cruel, sanguinary*.
wæl-hrēow (58), *cruel*.
wæl-hrēownes (51. 5; 144), *cruelly*.
wælm, see *wielm*.
wæl-scel (47?), *carnage*.
wæpen (47. 1), *weapon*; plur. *arms*.
wær (47), *ocean*.
wær (51. b), *covenant; protection, care, safe-keeping*.
wær-fæst (58, 146), *covenant-keeping, faithful*.
wæstm (43), *fruit*. [Cf. *weaxan*, and Ger. *Wachstum*; Mod. Eng. *waist*.]
wæter (47. 1, 6), *water*. [Ger. *Wasser*.]

- wæter-brōga** (53), *water terror, terrible waters.*
wæter-egesa (-egsa) (53), *dread of the waters, dreadful waters.*
wæter-flōd (43), *water-flood.*
wæter-scipe (44. 1), *body of water.*
wafian (118), *waver.*
wald, see **weald**.
waldend, see **wealdend**.
wana (158), *wanting, lacking.*
wang (43), *field, mead.*
wann (wǫnn) (58), *dark, black.* [Mod. Eng. *wan*.]
waroð, **waruð**, see **wearoð**.
wāt, see **witan**.
wēa (53), *woe.* [Cf. Ger. *Weh*.]
weald (wald) (43), *weald, forest.*
wealdend (waldend) (43. 6), *ruler, lord.*
wealh-stōd (43), *interpreter, translator.*
weall (43), *wall, rampart.* [*< Lat. vallum.*]
weallan (R. 109), *seethe, foam.* [See **wielm**.]
weard (43), *guardian, warden.* [Ger. *-wart*.]
wearoð (waroð, waruð) (43), *strand, shore, beach.*
wearoð-gewinn (waruð-) (47), *strife of the shore, i.e. surf, breakers.*
wearð, see **weorðan**.
weax (47), *wax.* [Ger. *Wachs*.]
weaxan (109, 24), *grow, be fruitful, increase.* [Ger. *wachsen*; cf. Shak., *M. N. D.* 2. 1. 56, *Hamlet* 1. 3. 12.]
wēccēan (114), *wake.*
wegg (43), *metal.* [Mod. Eng. *wedge*; cf. Shak., *Rich.* III. 1. 4. 26.]
weder (47), *weather.* [Ger. *Wetter*.]
weder-candel (51. 5), *weather-candle, i.e. the sun.*
weg (43, 24), *way.* [Ger. *Weg*.]
wegan (V. 106), *carry.*
wel, *well.*
wela (53), *wealth, riches, weal.* [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 37.]
wellig (57, 146), *rich, wealthy, abounding.* [Cf. our 'well off,' 'well to do.']
wel-willende (61), *benevolent, kind-hearted, generous.*
wel-willendlice (70), *lovingly.*
wel-willendnes (51. 5; 144), *generosity, liberality.*
wēn (51. b), *expectation, prospect, chance; wēn is fæst, perhaps, perchance.* [Ger. *Wahn*.]
wēnan (113; 156. g), *expect, look for; think, suppose, imagine.* [Ger. *wähnen*, Mod. Eng. *ween*; cf. Shak., *1 Hen. VI.* 2. 5. 88.]
wēndan (113), *turn; return; translate.* [Ger. *wenden*; cf. Mod. Eng. *wend, went*.]
wēnding (51. 3), *rotation.*
wēnian (116), *accustom, train.*
weoloc (43, 20), *cockle, whelk.*
weoloc-rēad (58), *scarlet.*
weoloc-sciell (51. b), *cockle-shell.*
weolor (-ur) (51. b; 20), *lip.*
weorc (47; 21. b), *work; exercise; deed.* [Ger. *Werk*.]
weorod (weorud, werod) (47, 20), *host.* [*< wer*.]
weorðan (wyrðan) (104; 187; 21. b), *become; be; weorðan tō sometimes nearly = weorðan.* [Ger. *werden*; cf. our 'woe worth the day.']
weorðian (118; 21. b), *honor, exalt.* [Cf. Shak., *Lear* 2. 2. 128.]

- weorð-full** (58, 146), *honorable*.
weorðlic (-lic) (57, 146), *honorable; exalted*.
weorðlice (70), *worthily, honorably*.
weorð-mynt (43—orig. 51. b—144; 34), *dignity*. [*< *weorð-mundlpa.*]
weorð-scipe (44. 1; 143), *honor, dignity*. [*Mod. Eng. worship; cf. Shak., W. T. 1. 2. 314, Lear 1. 4. 288.*]
weoruld, see **woruld**.
wēpan (R. 109), *weep*. [*< wōp, by 16.*]
wer (43), *man, husband*. [*Cf. Lat. vir.*]
wer-hād (43), *male sex*. [*Cf. hād.*]
wērig (57, 146), *weary*.
werod, see **weorod**.
wer-ðeod (51. b), *nation*.
wesan (138, 187), *be*.
westan, *from the west*.
west-sæ (43; 51. b), *sea on the west*.
wíc (47), *dwelling*. [*Cf. Mod. Eng. bailiwick; cognate with Lat. vicus, Gr. oikos.*]
wiclan (118), *visit, lodge, sojourn*. [*< wic.*]
wid (58), *wide*. [*Ger. weit.*]
wide (70), *widely, far*.
wid-fērende (61), *traveling (traveler) from a distance*.
wid-fæðme (59), *capacious, extensive*. [*See fæðm.*]
wid-gill (58), *extensive*.
wid-gilnes (51. 5; 144), *extent, compass*.
wierdan (113), *mar, injure*.
wielm (wym, wælm) (43), *boiling, swelling, surging*. [*See weallan, and Mod. Eng. whelm.*]
wif (47, 38), *wife; woman*. [*Ger. Weib; cf. Chaucer, Prolog. 445, Shak., T. N. 5. 139.*]
wif-hād (43), *female sex*.
wig (47), *war*.
wigend (wiggend) (43. 6), *warrior*.
wig-hūs (47), *war-house, tower*.
wiht (47; cf. 89. b), *whit*.
wild (58), *wild*. [*Ger. wild.*]
wildēor (47, 38), *wild animal, wild beast*.
willa (53), *will; request; desire; delight*. [*Ger. Wille.*]
willan (wyllan) (139, 188), *will, wish, desire*. [*Cf. Ger. wollen, Lat. velle.*]
wilnian (118), *desire*. [*See Chaucer, Knight's Tale 751.*]
win (47. 5), *wine*. [*< Lat. vinum; Ger. Wein.*]
wind (43), *wind*. [*Ger. Wind.*]
windan (III. 104), *fly about*. [*Ger. winden, Mod. Eng. wind.*]
windig (57, 146), *windy*. [*Ger. windig.*]
wine (44. 2, 4), *friend*.
wine-ðearfende (61), *needing a friend*. [*Cf. ðearf.*]
win-geard (43), *vineyard*.
winnan (III. 104), *struggle, toil*.
winstre (59), *left*.
winter (43. 5), *winter (year); storm*. [*Ger. Winter.*]
winterlic (57, 146), *winter, wintry*. [*Ger. winterlich.*]
wir (43), *wire*.
wis (58; 155. e), *wise*. [*Ger. weise.*]
wislan (118), *point out*. [*Ger. weisen.*]
wislíc (57, 146), *wise, true*.
wist (51. b), *provisions, food*. [*Cf. wesan.*]

- witan** (126), *know*. [Mod. Eng. *to wit*, Ger. *wissen*; cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 402, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 3. 6.]
witan (I. 102), *blame, censure*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 12. 16.]
wite (48), *punishment, penalty, torture*. [Cf. **witan**.]
witga (53), *prophet (psalmist ?)*.
witodlice (uutedlice) (70), *indeed, truly*.
wið, *with (hostility); against; toward; in return for*. [Not to be confounded with **mild**; cf. *withstand*.]
wiðer- (142).
wiðer-trod (47), *retreat*.
wiðer-winna (53), *adversary*.
wið-innan, *within*.
wið-sacan (VI. 107; 164. m), *renounce*.
wið-standan (VI. 107), *withstand*.
wið-ðingian (118), *talk with, speak to*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *hustings*.]
wlanc (58), *proud, lordly*.
wlencu (51. a), *pomp, splendor*. [**< wlanc**, by 16.]
wlita (44), *beauty*. [Cf. **and-wlita**.]
wlita-beorht (58), *beautiful*.
wlitig (57, 146), *beautiful, comely*.
wolcen (47), *cloud*. [Cf. Ger. *Wolke*, Mod. Eng. *welkin*.]
wolde, see **willan**.
wōnn, see **wann**.
wōp (43), *weeping (tears)*.
word (47), *word*. [Ger. *Wort*.]
word-hord (47, 147), *treasury of words*. [Cf. Ger. *Hort*.]
word-locas (53, 147), *coffer of words*.
worhte, see **wyrcean**.
worn (43), *multitude*.
woruld (51. 1, 3; 26; 20), *world; in woruld worulde, for ever and ever*.
woruld-bisgu (51. a), *worldly occupation*.
woruld-cræft (43), *secular art, secular occupation*.
woruld-ge-ðyngð (51. b), *worldly honor, worldly dignity*.
woruld-lif (47), *worldly life*.
woruld-spēd (51. b), *worldly success*.
wræccan (114), *awake, arouse*.
wrēon (I. 102), *clothe*.
wrēðian (118), *support, uphold*.
wrigon, see **wrēon**.
wudu (45), *forest, wood*.
wudu-bearu (-bearo) (43. 7), *forest, grove*.
wuldor (47), *glory, splendor*.
wuldor-cynning (43), *king of glory, king of majesty*. [Cf. Ps. 24. 7.]
wuldor-drēam (43), *heavenly joy, heavenly rapture (lit. glory-joy)*.
wuldor-fæder (43. 8), *father of glory*.
wuldor-spēdig (57, 146), *glorious*.
wuldor-ðrym(m) (43), *glorious majesty*.
wuldrian (118), *glorify, magnify, celebrate*.
wulf (43, 24), *wolf*. [Ger. *Wolf*.]
wund (58), *wounded, sore*. [Ger. *wund*.]
wundenlocc (58), *curly-haired*.
wundor (47. 1), *wonder*. [Ger. *Wunder*.]
wundorlic (57, 146), *wonderful*. [Ger. *wunderlich*.]
wundorlice (70), *wondrously*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prolog*. 84.]
wundrian (118), *wonder*. [Ger. *wundern*.]

wunian (118), *dwelt, remain, live.*

[Ger. *wohnen*; cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 388, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 1. 51.]

wunung (51. 3), *dwelling.* [Ger.

Wohnung; cf. Chaucer, *Prol.*

606, Spenser, *F. Q.* 6. 5. 13.]

wurdon, see **weorðan**.

wuton, see **uton**.

wyllan, see **willan**.

wylm, see **wielm**.

wyn-sum (57, 146), *winsome, pleasant.* [Ger. *wonnesam*.]

wyn-sumlice (70), *winsomely.*

wyrcean (114; 161; 184. a), *work; do; construct, make, build; yield.* [Cf. Ger. *wirken*, and Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1901.]

wyrhta (53), *craftsman, workman, maker.* [Cf. **wyrcean**; Mod. Eng. *-wright* (see Chaucer, *Prol.* 614).]

wyrm (43), *worm.* [Ger. *Wurm*.]

wyrm-cynn (47), *kind of worms.*

wyrt (51. b), *herb.* [Mod. Eng. *wort*; cf. Ger. *Wurz*, *Wurzel*, *Gewürz*, and Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale* 401.]

wyrt-ge-mang (47), *spice.*

wyrt-ge-mengnes (51. 5; 147), *spice.*

wyrðan, see **weorðan**.

Y.

yean, see **iecan**.

yfel (57), *evil, wicked.* [Ger. *übel*.]

yfel (47), *evil.*

yfele (70), *evil, wrongly.*

ymb(e), *about.*

ymb- (142).

ymb-clyppan (113), *embrace.*

ymb-hōn (R. 110), *surround.*

ymb-hwyrft (43), *compass, circuit.*

ymb-hycgean (124), *consider.*

ymb-sellan (114), *envelop; beset.*

ymb-sittan (V. 106, 142), *sit around.*

ymb-trymman (115. a), *surround.*

ymb-ūtan, *about, around.*

yrre, see **ierre**.

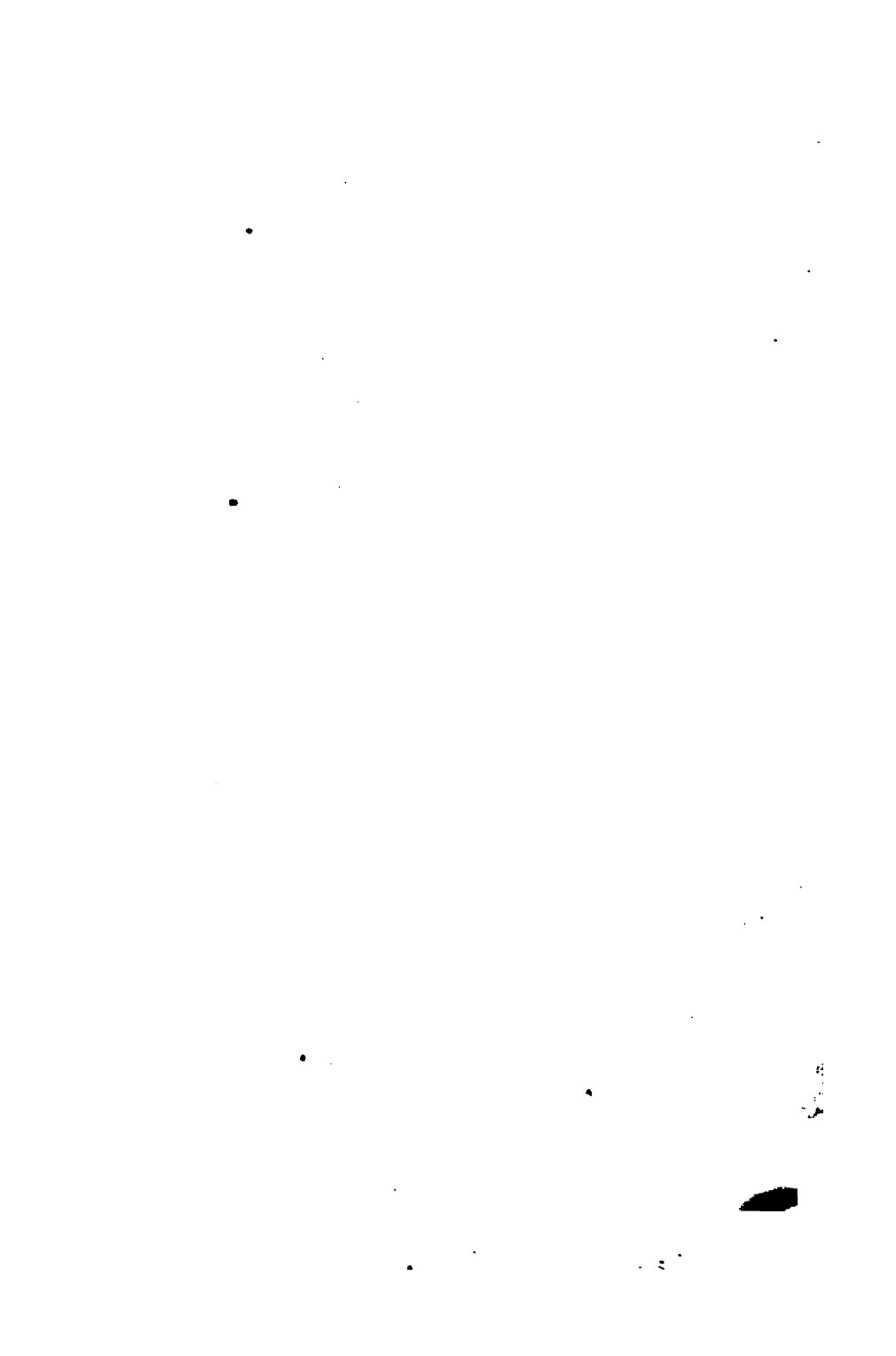
ȳð (51. b; 30), *wave, billow, flood.*

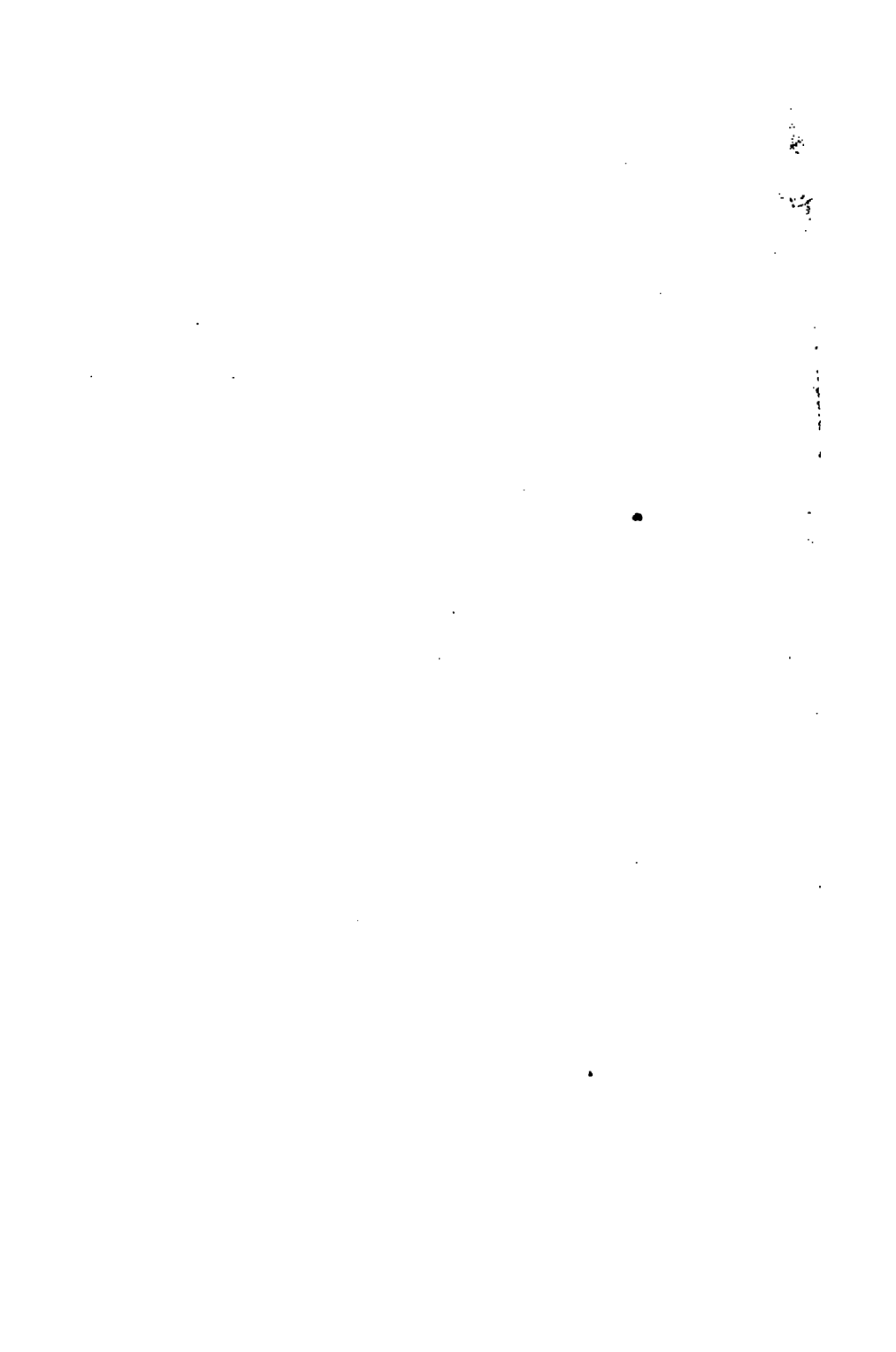
[Cf. Lat. *unda*, and 30.]

ȳð-bord (47), *ship?*

ȳð-lād (51. b; 215), *billow-road.*

ȳð-lid (47, 215), *ship.*





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